# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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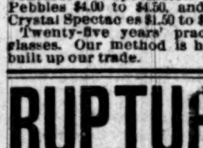

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## WASHINGTON.

### Senatorial Debate on the Chinese Fully under Headway.

### Mr. Bayard Enters the Sand Lot for the Presidency.

### Unanimous Democratic Hostility to the Chinese as Immigrants.

### The House Confronted by the Danger of a Great Filibustering Contest.

### Grant's Retirement and the New Rules to Be Opposed with Obstruction.

### Kasson's Speech Taken as a Declaration of Arthur's Peace with Blaine.

### John Sherman's Skillful Violation of Law in the Interest of the Bankers.

### The Great Census Book—Mason—The Assasin—Conkling—Star Routes—Flower.

### Lake-Front Records—Utah—John Roach—Hutchins on Blaine—Mr. New's Opportunity.

## IN THE SENATE.

### THE SPEECHES ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—In the Senate the Chinese bill was discussed for another day. A number of speeches were made upon it. None of them gave any new facts, nor did they present the old arguments in any more attractive form. There seems to be a disposition to debate the bill at considerable length.

### THE PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES IN DETAIL.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Mr. Butler presented a long memorial from citizens of South Carolina for National aid for the education of the youth of that State. Referred.

Mr. Anthony reported adversely to the resolution for printing 10,000 copies of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion."

Mr. Hoar reported adversely upon the petitions for a Congressional committee to attend the celebration of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi.

An order for an adjournment from today until Monday was adopted.

The bill authorizing the compilation and printing of the naval history of the War was adopted.

The bill reducing the charge for the license fee of engineers, pilots, etc., of steam vessels, was passed.

The bill making Denver a port of delivery was passed.

DISCUSSION OF THE CHINESE BILL

was resumed, and Farley continued, and concluded his remarks. He spoke of the vital interest of the question to the people of the Pacific Slope. He claimed that the General Government owed this legislation to that people under the conditions of a guarantee of a republican form of government in every State, as the Pacific States, under the decision declaring the queue ordinance in San Francisco unconstitutional, had not the power to protect their laboring communities in earning a livelihood. The claim that Chinamen had benefited the State by their labor in building railroads was offset by the loss to California of that immigration from the Eastern States and Europe which she desired, and which the presence of the Mongolians had turned away. He then read extracts of testimony taken before the Congressional commission showing the similarity between Chinese pauper labor and Southern slave labor, and contended that the Chinese had never shown any aptness in the arts and sciences, and that while they were cunning and shrewd imitators they had never been inventors.

MR. FARLEY CONCLUDED

with an amplification of the point that Chinese shrewdness had manifested itself in the increased immigration which had occurred since the negotiation of the treaty, the objects of the immigrants being to secure the advantages of the proposed legislation to which they would be entitled by treaty stipulations as residents of this country. He also contended that the introduction of the Chinese into the South would bring about a war of races between the Mongolians and Africans. He added, that the disastrous competition to which white labor was subjected by Chinese immigration in California would not be tolerated in any other State, and that to ascertain the extent that the State had been peopled by men from Massachusetts and other New England States the Senators from that section should be willing to aid in the amelioration of that condition of affairs. He believed it to be better to have a wall of fire between the United States and China than permit immigration to continue.

MR. MAXEY

followed in advocacy of the bill, declining to discuss it from the standpoint of ecstatic sentimentality and sublimated humanitarianism.

Mr. Saulsbury favored the bill, but advocated the modification of the period of suspension of immigration to ten years.

MR. GARLAND

said legislators were not bound to shut their eyes against that which was known to them as individuals. Referring to the statement of the California Senator, the vote of that State against immigration, and the efforts made by California and Oregon to rid themselves by law of what had become an absolute pest upon the body politic, which efforts had been defeated by laws being declared unconstitutional, he said the facts on which the legislation was predicated really did exist. The question of power alone remained. Upon this point Mr. Garland argued, upon well-recognized principles of international law, that the new treaty expressly vested authority to so legislate in Congress. He said he opposed the Fifteen-Passenger bill, as he believed its restrictions were not warranted by treaty stipulations. The existence of the new treaty had removed his objection.

MR. INGALLS

said he was prepared to say the communities of the Pacific coast had a right to judge for themselves as to the propriety of this legislation, and, as they had spoken here through their representatives, he was content. Therefore the only question was whether the bill was reasonable and in accordance with treaty stipulations.

MR. MILLER, OF CALIFORNIA,

said the bill as introduced by him, prohibited immigration until otherwise provided by law, but, to avoid the construction that this would conflict with the treaty, which allowed a suspension but not a prohibition of immigration, the twenty years' suspension was agreed upon in committee. He had contended for a longer term, in order that when business had adapted itself to the new order of things it might not be disturbed, and in order to avoid the agitation which the expiration of the period of suspension would renew with increased excitement and fury. His own proposition would have left to Congress power to lengthen or shorten the period. He had desired a definit settlement, and thought our Commissioners had made a mistake in agreeing to the language which prevented this. But for the treaty, he would make the prohibition absolute and eternal. In reply to Mr. Ingalls, he urged that the results of thirty years of immigration warranted conclusive action now, and that no experiments were needed.

MR. BAYARD

in opposing the amendment, spoke of the gravity of the question. America and Asia, severed by an ocean, had been united by steam transportation, and for the first time in the history of the Government the labor question was presented as a subject of legislation. He thought full significance had not been given to the almost unanimous California vote against immigration, and commented upon it as indicating a unanimity of sentiment without precedent. Those who felt and who were confronted by the danger were the ones he thought to instruct the Senate as to relief. They were threatened with a Mongolian overthrow of everything recognized as Christian civilization. The brotherhood of humanity was a good idea, but the instinct of national self-preservation was stronger than that. A nation must be true to its own people before it expended its energies in behalf of strangers. Humanity, justice, and our duty to republican institutions compelled us to consider the character of our population.

During Mr. Bayard's remarks

A CONTROVERSY

arose as to whether the statement on the Chinese question attributed to Senator Morton by the Trades Assembly of California, and quoted by them in an address to the American people, ever was in fact made by the reputed author. The statement as read by Mr. Bayard, taken from the address in the San Francisco *Call*, was that Senator Morton had joined with the Congressional Committee in declaring that "the Pacific coast must, in time, become either American or Mongolian; that the Chinese have an advantage which put them far in advance of Americans, that they can subsist where Americans would starve, and can work for wages which would not furnish the barest necessities of life to an American." The authencity of the quotation was disputed by Hoar and McMillan, but Mr. Bayard observed that it was immaterial whether the language was correctly given or not, as he adopted it as his own, just as the Trades Assembly had adopted it as their own. He then asserted that but one alternative would remain unless immigration was checked. "Sooner or later, Senators," he exclaimed with great emphasis, "you are to choose (and better soon than late) between the civilization of our own country and that of China." So far as he could judge of it, he added, the strength of Chinese civilization was an exterior force, while that of the American was opposit, the fear of that which lies within, not that which is without the citizen. After allusion to the utter incompatibility of the involuntary principle of Chinese government with our own, he spoke of

THE PECULIAR MARITAL AND OTHER RELATIONS

of that people, as showing the impossibility of their assimilation with us, and of their mighty and inexhaustible numbers. To use an expressive metaphor, he added, Chinese write us backwards—that is to say, they make virtues of what we consider vices. He closed by suggesting an amendment providing that the penalty for unlawfully continuing immigration shall not be imposed upon vessel-masters who violate the law unintentionally.

Mr. Harris moved an executive session, remarking that the number of amendments suggested indicated the impossibility of finishing the bill today.

Mr. Miller, of California, appealed to the friends of the measure to resist, adding that the amendments could be disposed of in half an hour.

Several Senators suggested that the usual hour of adjournment had arrived, and that to reach a vote on the bill would make necessary a very late session.

Upon a division twenty-nine Senators rose in the affirmative and twenty-two against, and the motion prevailed. The bill accordingly went over till Monday.

Adjourned.

## IN THE HOUSE.

### AN ENTIRE DAY GIVEN OVER TO PRIVATE BILLS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The House gave the entire day to private bills, and accomplished very little. As usual on private-bill days, the hall of the House was transformed into a court for petty claims, and small cases, which ought to come before a court with special jurisdiction to consider them, occupy hours of the time of Congress, and oftentimes cost as much for printing and reprinting bills and reports and the taking of testimony as the faces of the claims themselves. It is a day, too, when stick-in-the-bark lawyers and men of small calibre are fond of displaying themselves, and of attempting to obtain great reputations as

WATCHDOGS OF THE TREASURY,

taking care not to bark at any claim which comes from their districts. Nearly five hours were occupied today in work of this sort, with the result that three or four bills of great importance to the individuals affected, but of no National concern, were passed. The one which attracted the most attention was a bill to settle the claim of the heirs of the late Col. Stephen Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers. Col. Long, when in the Government service, invented and patented a dredging-machine of which the Government Engineer Corps has made continuous use, and which is an invention of considerable value. Col. Long obtained a patent for the invention, but, in his lifetime, could not secure any compensation for the use of it by the Government. His heirs have been vainly endeavoring to obtain some recognition of the claim from Congress. There was a good deal of opposition to the claim on the part of those who are of the opinion that the time of an army officer exclusively belongs to the Government.

GEN. BRAGG, OF WISCONSIN,

of the Military Committee, took this view. He claimed that an army officer is educated at the expense of the Government, is maintained at the expense of the Government, and that all the results of his industry belong to the Government. The House, however, was of a different opinion, and passed the bill, referring the matter to the Court of Claims with the proviso that not more than $30,000 shall be allowed for the use of the invention. The House is developing **A REMARKABLE SPIRIT OF INDUSTRY,** and will sit again tomorrow. It is unusual for the House to sit so much on Saturdays in the early part of the long session. It is the intention to pass another Appropriation bill tomorrow, so that the Senate will have sufficient work in the event of a protracted discussion in the House either upon the new rules which have been proposed or upon the tariff. Mr. Kasson said today that he should press the tariff matter next week, and should not give way unless compelled to do so by force of votes. There are some apprehensions of **A PROTRACTED STRUGGLE OF A FILIBUSTERING NATURE,** over the new rules which have been proposed from the House committee. These rules were reported by the Republican majority, and will receive the united opposition of the Democrats. An examination of them in detail shows that they are designed to give the majority, however small, much greater powers than it now possesses, and while beyond question the rules, if adopted, would be of great service in facilitating the transaction of public business, they are likely to meet the earnest opposition of possibly the united Democrats, through fear that their opponents may gain some political advantage by their adoption. Indeed, some of the Democrats go so far as to say that, if the Republicans insist upon the adoption of these new rules, the Democrats are ready to spend a portion of the summer a filibustering contest. Both parties have been groping somewhat in the dark to find an issue for the coming Congressional campaigns, and it may be that, in their extremity, the Democrats will endeavor to make a filibustering contest over the bugaboo which they can create out of the proposed new rules.

**THE SPEECH OF MR. KASSON YESTERDAY** has been the subject of considerable comment today, and Mr. McLane, of Maryland, who spoke on the general question, frankly said, in private, that he did not understand what it meant. Careful inquiry showed that Mr. Kasson's speech only meant this: that, in his judgment, there was nothing in the diplomatic correspondence which now existed, or in any correspondence which has taken place since Mr. Blaine left the State Department, to show that there is any such radical difference of opinion between the Secretary of State of the last Administration and the Secretary of the present Administration as will justify any attempts to create an issue between the friends of Mr. Blaine and the friends of Mr. Arthur; that, while in the judgment of Mr. Kasson and of Mr. Frelinghuysen **THE MISSION OF MR. TRESCOTT** to South America (he having been authorized, if necessary, to suspend diplomatic relations with Chili) was of such a character as to be a possible precursor of war, it should not be said that President Arthur had surrendered in any respect the American position because the instruction to Mr. Trescott had been modified. Moreover, Mr. Kasson's speech was intended to indicate to the public that the correspondence which is now in progress, and which may not yet be made public, is of such a character as will be satisfactory to the American people, and as will make it impossible to divide the Republican party by any factional contests.

**THE DEMOCRATS TALK TONIGHT** as if they intended to be very much in earnest in their opposition to the new rules proposed by the Committee on Rules. The amendments were submitted to the House on Wednesday, but no action was taken upon them, as it was desired to have them printed in the *Record* and submitted to the inspection of the House. Time was also desired to allow Blackburn and Randall to prepare a minority report protesting against the adoption of these rules on the ground that they deprived the minority of all their rights. Blackburn said today that the Democrats would never let these amendments be adopted if they had to stay here all summer. There are objections certainly to be urged to an attempt to amend the rules at this time, for, while the change might hasten legislation, it may also precipitate a partisan discussion that will at all events last ten days, and, it may be, all summer, as Blackburn says. Such a possibility, with legislation no further advanced than at present, is not to be contemplated with satisfaction by either party, and if a filibustering contest follows, the time that might possibly be saved by the proposed new rules would be more than lost. No new rule, with such a scanty and uncertain majority as the Republicans have in the House, would be worth a filibustering contest that would excite partisan feeling. The new rule could not be adopted in the face of a determined Democratic opposition.

### KASSON'S IDEAS.

Speaking of the investigation into the relations of our Government to Peru and Chili, which will begin on Monday, Mr. Kasson, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said today that the investigation would be of the most thorough character, and would go into all the branches of the subject. It was intended for the purposes of clearing any doubt that may exist as to the action of our Ministers in both Peru and Chili during the late troubles there. Certain allegations had been made against the Ministers, especially against Mr. Hurlbut, by parties claiming to be responsible, and it was to test this responsibility that the investigation was instituted. So far as Mr. Blaine is concerned, Mr. Kasson said, it was his desire that anything connecting his name with any so-called claims in the South American States **SHOULD BE MADE FULLY PUBLIC,** and that while there was no intention of making any investigation of the administration of the State Department under Mr. Blaine's incumbency, the department would naturally be thrown open to the public by such an investigation. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is about entering upon an investigation of the same matter under a resolution reported by Mr. Windom from that committee a few days since. Mr. Windom says that this resolution covers not only the subject of the papers alleged to be missing from the State Department, but also the subject of our diplomatic relations with the South American States above named. While no sensational or extraordinary developments are expected from the investigation, it will at least have the effect of sifting to the bottom the alleged influence of certain corporations upon our diplomatic movements in South America.

### PROCEEDINGS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Mr. Gibson introduced a bill making appropriations of $6,118,000 for the construction, repair, completion, and preservation of certain works on the Mississippi River, in accordance with the recommendation, plans, etc., of the Mississippi Commission. Referred.

The bill passed reducing the license fees of the masters, chief engineers, and first-class pilots of steam vessels from $10 to $1.50, and of the chief mates, engineers and pilots of inferior grade from $5 to 75 cents.

The House went into committee on the private calendar.

The committee rose and the House passed some personal bills.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was accorded leave to sit during sessions of the House in order to carry on its investigation on the subject of the Chili-Peru correspondence.

Adjourned.

**REASONS OF THE DEMOCRATS.**

Since the meeting of the House Committee on Rules this morning more attention has been given to the prospects of a contest over their adoption. Blackburn and Randall are very earnest in their desire to make a strict fight on them. They assert that the changes are made in the interest of the lobby, and, if adopted, the loss to the Treasury will be immense. Randall probably fears there will be defections from the Democratic side in favor of the new rules, for he has already urged a Democratic caucus to discuss and decide the party policy when the time comes to vote on them. Reed, author of the principal amendments recommended by the majority report, is very confident a full discussion of them will result in a considerable Democratic vote in their favor. He counts on all of the Greenback vote and Independents. The prospect is good for a prolonged contest.

**THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS GENERALLY** take much the same view of these amendments as that expressed by Mr. Blackburn, and declare they will resist the adoption by all the means in their power. They say the object of the majority is to render the minority comparatively powerless, and to push through the election cases, unseating Democrats and seating Republicans in their places; also to put through a bill to admit Dakota and to retire Gen. Grant, and other measures which the Democrats oppose. It is now expected that these amendments will come up in the House next Tuesday, and the indications point to a lively struggle. There has been considerable opposition worked up in the House to the bill to retire Gen. Grant, and the appearances are that the Democrats will unitedly oppose it. There is a good deal of talk of some Republican opposition, but it is thought in some quarters that the course of the Democrats in taking a stand against it, as if to make it a party measure, will have the effect of uniting the Republicans in its favor. Its passage, however, will be strongly resisted.

## COMMITTEE WORK.

### GIST OF THE MINORITY REPORT ON UTAH WRITTEN BY MOULTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The minority report of the Committee on Elections on the Utah case is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for presentation to the House with the report of the majority. It was prepared by Mr. Moulton, of Illinois, and is a document of considerable length. It describes the legal questions in the case in an exhaustive manner. It asserts the right of Mr. Cannon to his seat under the Constitution and the laws and precedents of the House, and takes the ground that the question of Cannon's polygamous practices is not to be considered under the law in determining his right to the seat. The report states that the minority unite with the sentiment of the country, that polygamy is a great evil and should be stamped out, and that they will vote for proposals with that object in view. Mr. Moulton, the author of the report, states that it meets with the approval of some of the leading lawyers of both Houses, including Judge Edmunds in the Senate, and Messrs. Ranney, Reed, and others in the House. His object in having the report printed now is to be able to present it in conjunction with the report of the majority.

**THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS** agreed this morning to begin, on Monday afternoon next, an inquiry under the Kasson resolution into the alleged abstraction of State papers from the files of the State Department, and into the charges of improper acts of American representatives at the courts of foreign powers. It has not yet been decided by the committee whether they will make the investigation an open one. That will probably depend on the course that will be taken by the Senate committee. But the session to be held Monday will be private. The inquiry will begin with the examination of certain officials of the State Department in regard to their knowledge of the missing papers.

**THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FURNISHED WITH ALL THE RECORDS IN THE LAKE-FRONT QUESTION.**

Representative George R. Davis some days ago introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for any information he might have as to the encroachments upon the Lake-Front. The answer to that communication was received at the House late today, but it was not opened, and its contents are not officially known. The answer is a very bulky document. It is known that it is simply a statement of historical and legal facts connected with the Lake-Front. The report, although referred to the Attorney-General for same facts as to litigation in the matter, does not pretend to give an opinion as to the validity of anybody's title. It will, however, be valuable to those who are interested in the Lake-Front question, in that for the first time all the information in the possession of the Government as to the title is collected in one place. The report includes the proceedings held in Judge Drummond's court, together with the decision of Judge Drummond. It is an exhaustive sketch of all the relations of the Government to the Lake-Front from the time prior to the first occupancy of the Fort Dearborn Reservation by the military to guard the frontier to the present day. The report will be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, after which it is scarcely probable that that committee will say that it has no information before it as to the Lake-Front.

**JOHN ROACH'S GREAT GRAB UP BEFORE THE POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.**

The bill to subsidize certain lines of ocean mail steamships between the United States and foreign ports—which will probably become known as the Tripartite Subsidy Scheme, from the fact of its being the joint production of sub-committees of the Naval Affairs, Commerce, and Post-Office and Post-Roads Committees—was up for consideration before the last-named committee today. It had been reported to the House by Mr. Morey, who is its principal champion, and had been recommitted to be printed; and the statements of members of the committee had given reason for the belief that there would be objection made to its being again reported. This did not prove to be the case, and the committee ordered the bill to be reported without amendment, two or three members reserving the right to offer amendments to it in the House.

**NATIONAL AID FOR SCHOOLS DISCUSSED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.**

The subject of National aid to education in different forms is being pressed upon the attention of Congress from the South. Naturally, perhaps, the plan of Butler, of South Carolina, which proposes to give the proceeds of the sales of public lands to that purpose, meets with the most favor in Senator Butler's own State. It is worthy of notice that the State of Calhoun has not thus far made any constitutional objection to the proposition to create a National educational fund. Mr. Butler today, in the Senate, presented petitions from his State in favor of his bill, and expressed a very great desire to have Government aid to sustain the South Carolina free-school system. The same subject was considered again by the Senate Committee of Education. This committee had before it today **FOUR PROMINENT GENTLEMEN** identified with the educational work in the South. Prof. Painter, of Nashville, Tenn., spoke of the work accomplished in the South by the Congregational Church through the American Missionary Association. That Church has spent $4,000,000 in the South since the War. The Rev. Dr. Curry, of Richmond, gave the good results of the expenditure of $100,000 annually from the Peabody fund, of which he is the general agent. The Rev. Dr. Hartzell presented the growth and development of the Church, and the educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. That Church has spent in the Southern States since the War about $4,000,000. Gen. Armstrong, President of the Hampton Industrial School, gave valuable information bearing on the whole subject. The information given by these gentlemen on the educational condition and wants of the South among both white and colored people was followed by an interesting discussion among the members of the committee, in which Senators Mahone and Brown of Georgia took an active part. The new party in the South is to be a party which encourages education.

**THE NAVAL COMMITTEE AT JOHN ROACH'S.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Congressional Naval Committee inspected today at Wilmington and Chester the unfinished monitors. The observations made by the members of the committee, with one or two exceptions, may be said to have impressed them with the idea that the monitors should be finished in some way, if only for the purpose of harbor defense. Chairman Harris says he will report to Congress and leave the decision with that body. He said further: "I think it would be well to put sufficient work on the vessels which we have examined today to warrant launching them. If this were done, and the vessels placed in fresh water at League Island, for instance, they might remain there for fifty years, if necessary, without expense to the Government except for painting, and be ready for use in case of emergency."

## THE SILVER DOLLAR.

### JOHN SHERMAN'S STUDIED EFFORT TO LOWER THE VALUE OF SILVER AND CAST ODIUM ON IT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, was asked tonight for an explanation of the apparent evasion of the law of 1878 relative to the purchase of silver bullion and the coinage of standard silver dollars, as shown by the statement furnished to Congress yesterday in response to the Belford resolution of inquiry. His explanation only tends to establish more clearly the fact that the provisions of the law have been violated, though the excuse was made that it was impossible for the Government to execute the law in its exact terms. Director Burchard states that his monthly purchases and coinage were directed by the different Secretaries of the Treasury, who are responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of the law, and that, under authority from them, his aim has been to keep the coinage as near to $2,000,000 per month as possible, without paying so much regard to the average of monthly purchases, the spirit of the law being that a certain amount should be coined.

**THE VARIATIONS IN THE MONTHLY PURCHASES** he explained in this way: He said the law directed the purchase of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month at the market rate. Sometimes it has been found impossible to make such a purchase at the market rate (by the term "market rate" is meant the rate ruling at the time in London, less the cost of transportation), as the holders of the bullion would combine to put up the prices. The rule then would be to purchase only what was desirable during that month at the market rates. This would make the monthly purchases vary.

**ANOTHER REASON** for the variation was that the amount of bullion on hand sometimes increased beyond the amount fixed by law, and, in order to keep it down, the monthly purchases were reduced. The law provided that, at no time, should there be more than $5,000,000 invested in bullion, and as, at times, more than this amount was found to be on hand, the monthly purchases were reduced until the amount came within the limits. Just after the passage of the law, he said, the bullion-holders combined, and put up the prices until it was impossible to purchase, in accordance with the law, at the rate ruling in the markets of the world. Accordingly, in the second month after the passage of the act, **THE SECRETARY PURCHASED $5,000,000 WORTH IN GERMANY,** the Rothschilds delivering it in this country at a rate almost one cent per ounce lower than it could be purchased for here. The total purchases that month amounted to $6,600,464, and this, with the amount purchased in the previous month, aggregated $9,500,000. The total coinage for the two months was less than $3,500,000. This left a sum invested in bullion in excess of that allowed by law, whereupon the Secretary directed the reduction of the monthly purchases, so that, during the next two months, they fell in each month below $2,000,000. Being asked why, instead of going outside of the provisions of the law to make this reduction, the monthly coinage had not been increased in these months to the limit allowed by law, Mr. Burchard said that the policy of Secretary Sherman had been **TO KEEP AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO TWO MILLIONS** in the coinage. He also stated that, on his coming into office, in March, 1879, he first called Secretary Sherman's attention to the fact that the law said the coinage should be at least $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion, which would average about $2,300,000 in standard dollars. The law does not expressly say that $2,000,000 shall be coined. Another cause, he said, of the apparent great variation in the monthly purchases was that the statement gave the amounts purchased and delivered at the end of each month. Sometimes silver bullion was purchased on a certain day and not delivered for eight or ten days, which would, perhaps, lessen the apparent amount of the month's purchase, and increase that of the next, and in this way, while the actual purchases would, perhaps, average $2,000,000, the apparent purchase would be a great deal less in one month and more in the other. Taking the list of monthly purchases in detail, Mr. Burchard explained that **THE LOW PURCHASES FROM FEBRUARY, 1879, TO JUNE OF THE SAME YEAR** were owing to the necessity of reducing the amount invested in bullion. This excess of investment, he claimed, had been made necessary by the combination of bullionholders immediately after the passage of the law to raise the price. The Secretary, then anticipating a continued upward tendency, which he feared would make it impossible for him to purchase a sufficient quantity for the monthly coinage at market rates (meaning the market rates of the world), had bought largely wherever he had an opportunity to buy at these rates. Finding, in January, 1879, a large accumulation in excess of that provided by law, he had ordered a reduction of the purchases during the next six months. **THE LOW PURCHASES FROM NOVEMBER, 1880, TO APRIL, 1881,** the month succeeding the retirement of Sherman from the Secretaryship, he explains by the statement that he found in November that the amount of the investment was again in excess about $7,000,000, and, in anticipation of going out of office, Secretary Sherman, not wishing to leave an accumulation of bullion on hand, had ordered a reduction in the monthly purchases. From this explanation of Mr. Burchard it appears that the law has been violated at different times in three of its principal provisions. The monthly purchase has, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, exceeded and been less at different times than the limit fixed by law; second, the bullion has not, as the law directs, been coined as fast as purchased; and, third, the amount invested in bullion has gone above the limit fixed by the law at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Burchard says the large purchases of April, 1878, were due to the fact that Mr. Sherman feared he would not be able to purchase enough for the monthly coinage at the market value of the world, owing to combinations among the holders, and that his order to reduce the amount of the monthly purchases arose from the fact that this action made the amount invested in bullion exceed the limit allowed by law.

**HERE THE LAW WAS BROKEN** in purchasing more than $4,000,000 in one month; it was broken in not coining the amount purchased as fast as so purchased; it was violated in allowing the amount invested in bullion to exceed the limit, and, to remedy these infractions of its plain provisions, another violation was directed to be made in order to reduce the monthly purchases below the limit. But the amount purchased in March and April, 1878, exceeded $9,500,000, and the amount coined was less than $3,500,000. This left $1,000,000 in excess of the limit of the investment allowed by law, and Secretary Sherman ordered a reduction of the monthly purchases for two months. Yet, then, when the investment was only a half million less than the limit he began increasing the purchase and reducing the coinage so that at the end of three months he had again exceeded the legal limit of investment by $1,500,000. Taking the list and examining it in the light of Mr. Burchard's explanation, **THE FACT APPEARS** that Secretary Sherman's sliding scale of purchases, rather singularly, makes a good average for each yearly and half-yearly period. In June, 1878, the average of monthly purchases is about $2,500,000; in December, 1878, for the six months preceding, it is about the same; and in June, 1879, for the twelve months preceding, it is about $2,000,000, while for the whole period from March, 1878, to December, 1881, the average is nearly right. It appears, also, that the period when Mr. Sherman ordered his last reduction of monthly purchases (at which time, according to Mr. Burchard, the investment in bullion exceeded $7,000,000) is coincident with the time of making up his mind to leave the Treasury Department in November, 1880.

## THE ASSASIN.

### HE HAS ALIENATED HIS BEST FRIENDS—A TALK WITH SCOVILLE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—George Scoville has arrived here. He says, according to a local report: "When I complete the record and file the bill I will withdraw from the case."

"Withdraw from the case?"

"Yes."

"And will Mr. Reed remain in it?"

"I have not seen Mr. Reed, but I understand he will withdraw, too."

"Then will Guiteau have to argue the case himself?"

"No, I suppose not. He will get some one."

"Mrs. Scoville," said the reporter, suggestively referring to the recently published letter concerning Senator Conkling, "has come prominently into notice during the last few days."

"Yes," replied Mr. Scoville. "I did not see the letter until a friend of mine in New York called my attention to it."

"It has been remarked," said the reporter, "that the letter indicated that you were not at home."

"Yes, that is so," said Mr. Scoville with a smile.

**"SHE GETS OFF HER BASE SOMETIMES,"** and then the reporter let him go to his dinner, which was waiting for him. Mr. Scoville visited Guiteau at the jail this morning and had a brief conference with him. He stated at the City-Hall that he had given five months of his time exclusively to the Guiteau case, and had only received $50. Guiteau today promised to give him $100 tomorrow out of his receipts from autographs and photographs. John Guiteau and the assasin expect to get Gen. B. F. Butler to argue the case in the court in General Term. The breach between the Guiteaus and Mr. Scoville appears to have grown very wide.

**CONDITION OF THE ASSASIN'S CASE.**

*Special Dispatch to Globe-Democrat.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—District-Attorney Corkhill stated this evening that the argument will be commenced on Saturday morning, and may consume several days, as the exceptions are numerous, and a great mass of manuscript has been submitted for the inspection of the Court. Col. Corkhill does not think that the exceptions will have a tendency to affect the present status of the case, for, as he expressed it, "they are simply a bundle of trash."

The present term of the Criminal Court will have to be extended in order to admit of the hearing of the argument by Judge Cox, and he will then certify to the upper court such errors as he may think of sufficient importance to merit the consideration of his associates on the bench. It will not be necessary for the prisoner to be present during these proceedings, although they will be conducted in open court.

**GUITEAU** has remained pretty quiet for the past two weeks, and since it was ascertained that there had been several cases of small-pox in the jail he has not been annoyed by any reporters or any other visitors. The only persons that he sees from the outside world are such prisoners as are brought into the rotunda while he is exercising in his corridor, and his attorney, Mr. Charles H. Reed. He has gained considerably in flesh, and is now regarded as one of the most tractable prisoners under Gen. Crocker's care. His egotism, however, is as great as ever, and he regards himself as a person of superior importance compared with the other inmates, with none of whom does he condescend to hold any conversation. It was asserted that if he was convicted he would be a roaring maniac inside of two weeks. But his condition at present gives a most positive contradiction to any such theory. He still has strong hopes of a favorable result of his application to the court in banc, and talks glibly of his future prospects in the lecture field when he is released from custody. He persists in controlling personally the sale of his photographs, and has a large pile of them on his cot in the cell, which he carefully conceals every night before retiring.

## THE CENSUS BOOK.

### CIRCULATION AMONG MEMBERS OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The statistics of the population of the United States by States, counties, and minor civil divisions will be laid before Congress by the Superintendent of the Census tomorrow. A few copies have been stitched—just enough to furnish one to each member. It will be a very considerable time, however, before the volume will be ready for distribution. No such volume of statistics has ever been printed in any country. The volume contains not simply the tables of figures, but the figures are illustrated by more than thirty maps, by diagrams, and by a printed list which explains them. The topographical map of the United States, prepared as the basis for the illustration,s which appears as the frontispiece of the volume, is probably the handsomest, and, on the whole, the most correct map of the United States of its size which has ever been engraved. This is followed by maps showing, in different degrees of density, the distribution of the population at each successive census; also the predominating sexes at the present census, the density of colored population, the proportion of colored to the aggregate population, the density of the foreign population, and the proportion of the foreign to the colored population. The next topic illustrated is **THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY** and their effect upon the population, beginning with a hysometric sketch. A map showing the distribution of the lines of mean and annual temperature, and the mean temperature of July, and the mean temperature of January, and of the maximum temperature, and of the minimum temperature, follows. There are also maps showing the distribution of the annual rainfall and the rainfall in the spring and summer months; and, finally, there is a series of ten maps showing upon a large scale the density of the total population, exclusive of towns of 4,000 inhabitants and over. This gives an idea of the rural population. As to the list, it was prepared jointly by Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, and Henry Gannett, one of his assistants. The first subject discussed is the progress of the United States from 1789 to 1880 and the territorial changes of the country and of settlement. The settled area in 1880 is discussed in a novel manner. The population is divided with respect to density into **FIVE GROUPS,** represented by five shades upon the map, of which the lightest indicates a very sparse population, such as in the Western country might be sustained by grazing without cultivation of the soil. The second group represents the cultivation common to early settlements; the third, a highly successful agricultural community; the fourth, commercial and manufacturing industry; the fifth, the most advanced stage of commerce, industry, and manufactures. Tables are republished in this connection showing the areas in square miles of the different classes of population and the percentage of increase during the past decade, with the proportion of area to each group of population, and the total area of settlement, and the area in square miles of the different classes of settlement. Then follows a discussion of

**THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.**

The method of finding both latitude and longitude of the centre of population is fully explained, and a map is given showing the position of this centre at the close of each decade from 1790 to 1880, with a sketch of the actual location of the centre in June 1880, showing its position upon the Ohio River near Cincinnati.

**THE ELEMENTS OF POPULATION** are then considered—the proportion of the sexes, the classification by race, and the classification by general nativity. The last topic taken up is the influence of physical conditions upon the distribution of population. A diagram is published illustrating the distribution of population in the elevations above the sea-level. Nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants live below 100 feet above the sea—that is, along the seaboard and in the swampy and level lands of the South; more than two fifths below 500 feet below; more than three-fourths below 1,000 feet, while ninety-seven per cent live below the 2,000 foot level. In the area below 5,000 feet is included nearly all that part which is engaged in manufactures and commerce, and most all that are connected with the cultivation of rice, cotton, and sugar. The greater portion of the population live on the lower levels. The population is further distributed according to the temperature and to latitude and longitude.

**A CURIOUS FEATURE OF THE DIAGRAM** relating to temperature is that the colored population is found where the temperature is high, and the foreign population where it is low. This is doubtless an outgrowth of the system of African slavery. It is brought into great relief by the diagrams. The tables of figures printed in this volume include 375 pages. There is a table which shows the population of the United States by States and counties for each census. There is one table which enables one at a glance to obtain the accurate population of every county in the United States at each census during the past century in the order of its progress, and showing the changes in Territorial organizations and in the counties. This brief description gives an imperfect idea of the contents of

**THIS REMARKABLE VOLUME.**

It is a marvel of research and condensation, and, in respect to typography, no handsomer book has ever come from the American press. There is to be another volume on the population to follow this. The present system does not give any details as to sex, race, or nativity. It has only given the sex, race, and nativity in the aggregate by States. There are a number of points as to this subject which will be discussed in the following volume. The present volume has nothing to say as to the occupations of the people. It will be some time before the next volume will be prepared. The truth is, if the appropriation was sufficient, the capacity of the Government Printing-Office, marvelous as it is, is said to be inadequate to do the printing of the census. There is a vast mass of manuscript completed which has not yet even been sent to the printer, and there is already in the printers' hands enough to occupy the office for several months.

## CONKLING.

### HE STILL KEEPS MUM.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Nothing has as yet been heard from Conkling, not even, it is said, at the White House. George Bliss, who is supposed to know the news of the White House as well as any one, said tonight that he had not heard anything as to Conkling's purposes, but that he was of opinion that he would not accept. The information obtained as to the vote upon the confirmation shows more clearly that the vote must have been wounding to Mr. Conkling's pride. He certainly cannot claim that his confirmation is a great vindication from his party in the Senate, as it now seems probable that more Democrats than Republicans voted for him, while the number of the "dodgers" is even larger than was at first supposed. Mr. Conkling is reported to have suggested that Gen. Garfield might solve the difficulties as to the New York Collectorship by nominating Robertson to some minor foreign place, and Mr. Conkling, while Robertson was being confirmed,

**COULD GO INTO THE LOBBY AND HOLD HIS NOSE.**

There were a good many yesterday who went into the lobby and held their noses. It is reported that Miller, the Half-Breed successor of Tom Platt, did not vote. Today it is learned that, while he went into the lobby and held his nose until it became certain that Conkling could not be confirmed without one more vote, he, upon being notified of that fact, went back and voted to confirm. If this is true, Mr. Miller's vote confirmed Conkling, for without that vote he would have been rejected.

### WILL CONKLING ACCEPT?

*Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A foolish rumor was abroad today, which was given an air of veracity by its publication in an afternoon paper, that Mr. Conkling was in the city and had had an audience with the President. This was untrue. Mr. Conkling has not been in this city for many weeks. I am authorized to say by those who speak by the card, that there is no possible contingency under which Mr. Conkling could be induced to accept the office for which he has been confirmed. Had it not been for a peculiar combination of circumstances, the ex-New York Senator would have been heard from before this.

The inner history of the matter is just this: Early last week President Arthur wrote a letter to Mr. Conkling, addressed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. In this letter the President advised Mr. Conkling that he contemplated nominating him for the vacant Judgeship, and if it were not agreeable to him to so advise him by return mail or telegraph. An hour before the President's letter reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel Mr. Conkling left New York City to visit Utica. Meanwhile the President, receiving no reply, assumed that Mr. Conkling would accept, and sent his name to the Senate.

**CONKLING FIRST KNEW OF THE NOMINATION** by reading the announcement of the fact in the Utica evening newspapers. One of his friends is authority for the statement that had it not been for the attack made upon him by Senator Hoar he would have telegraphed the President to withdraw it. After Hoar's attack, however, had he pursued such a course his motive might have been misconstrued, and his enemies would have said he was afraid to run the gauntlet of the Senate, and retreated under fire. For this reason he remained silent. Now that he is confirmed, it is expected the ex-Senator will at once write a letter of declination.

There is good reason for saying that the President will nominate for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench Mr. Clarence A. Seward, of New York. Mr. Seward was recommended for the place by Mr. Conkling anterior to his own nomination. There is but little comment touching the Senate's action, the impression having been all along that Mr. Conkling would be confirmed by a handsome vote. Both Senator Edmunds and David Davis voted for confirmation. A report was current tonight that Mr. Edmunds voted against him.

## HUTCHINS ON BLAINE.

### DEMOCRATIC TAFFY FOR THE GREAT "AMERICAN."

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Mr. Stilson Hutchins, editor of the *Post*, the leading Democratic newspaper in this section, having been credited with declaring his support of Mr. Blaine as the next Democratic nominee for President, has just written at length upon what he deems Mr. Blaine's position to be. The known intimacy of Mr. Hutchins with Mr. Blaine gives additional significance to the article. Its title is: "Mr. Blaine's Position: Wherein It Approaches the Good Old Democratic Policy." Mr. Hutchins says:

> Mr. Blaine has probably as little notion of leaving the Republican party as I have of joining it. He is undoubtedly the foremost member of that organization, and if a Republican Convention were to be held tomorrow not all of Mr. Folger's money nor all of President Arthur's men could prevent him from obtaining the nomination for President. The party, or a portion of it, may leave Mr. Blaine; but
>
> **HE HAS NO NEED TO LEAVE THE PARTY.**
>
> There is, however, a very wide difference of opinion on certain subjects between President Arthur and Mr. Blaine, who, up to a month ago, was President Arthur's Secretary of State, and the only connection I have with it, or with either of the parties, is to have declared, after a pretty careful study of the questions, that Mr. Blaine is right. I have even gone so far as to state that I believe he has taken the good, old-time Democratic position—the position taken by Monroe, Jackson, Buchanan, Douglas, and Johnson—and that the country, without much regard to party lines, will stand up to him.

**AFTER SUMMARIZING MR. BLAINE'S SOUTH AMERICAN POLICY**

Mr. Hutchins says:

> On all these issues I have taken sides with Mr. Blaine because I think he is right, because I think he is American, and because it is consistent with my Democratic teachings and anti-English feeling. I have nowhere pronounced for Mr. Blaine for President, nor have I intimated that I would support him if he runs. The nearest I have come to anything like a declaration on that subject is to say that I would sooner support Mr. Blaine on his foreign policy and platform than certain Democrats whom I could name on a platform of opposition. If that is treason, please print it in very large type, for I mean every word of it; and let me whisper that every Democratic member of Congress I have talked to, North or South, is with me.

## CHICAGO NEWS.

### THE POST-OFFICE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, arrived here today, and was busy with the post-office officials. The purpose of his visit here is to endeavor to secure in the Senate such amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill as will furnish the Chicago office with additional clerks. Assistant-Postmaster-General Hatton has interested himself in favor of the Chicago office, and called upon the members of the Senate Post-Office Committee together with Mr. Palmer, in order to convince that committee of the necessity of the increase. The statistics of mails handled by the Chicago office show the great necessity of a larger force.

**COLLECTOR SPALDING** is still here, and will be for some days. The modification of the order relative to the organization of the Collector's office has not yet been completed.

**GEN. LOGAN** is somewhat better today.

## STAR ROUTES.

### THE INDICTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Grand Jury presented indictments against James B. Henderson, James W. Donohue, William W. Jackson, Albert E. Boone, and Samuel G. Cabell, for conspiracy to defraud the United States. It is alleged that at the mail-letting in October, 1880, these parties conspired to have James B. Henderson bid on 913 post-routes, and Jackson and Donohue were his sureties in $469,650, and claimed they owned real estate worth double that amount, all of which is untrue. In addition, William W. Jackson and James W. Donohue are indicted for perjury in falsely swearing to the correctness of his (Henderson's) property qualification, in order to deceive the Postmaster-General and secure these contracts; Albert E. Boone and Edwin J. Sweet for conspiracy, Sweet **REPRESENTING THAT HE OWNED LOTS IN CHICAGO** of a value of $25,000, and Hoyt land in Colorado valued at $60,000, all of which is untrue. Albert E. Boone, William S. Barringer, and Alvin C. Buck are indicted for conspiracy, by means of which Boone was to get a contract for carrying the mail over 2,450 post-routes in certain Southern States, with William S. Barringer and Samuel N. Hoyt as sureties, and Alvin C. Buck as witness. Boone is indicted for subornation of perjury, in procuring Kate M. Armstrong to swear to proposals, and William W. Jackson and James W. Donohue to swear falsely as sureties. Samuel G. Cabell is also indicted for subornation of perjury in procuring John N. Minnix and Charles H. Dickson to swear falsely as his sureties on a contract for carrying the mail from Louisville to Smileytown, Ky.

**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL KERR** has completed the preparation of indictments in all the star-route cases so far considered by the grand jury. There are seventeen of these indictments—fourteen already indorsed by the grand jury as "true bills." The remainder, which include those against Gen. Brady, will be presented in court tomorrow. The indictment against Gen. Brady, Dorsey, et al., is a most voluminous document, and contains one hundred special allegations of fraudulent acts, and covers transactions in twenty-one post routes.

## FLOWER.

### HE WAS NOT BORN TO BLUSH UNSEEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The frequent and elegant dinners lately given by Mr. Flower, the stock-broker, the new Congressman from the Eleventh District of New York, have been viewed with admiration by society people, and with great curiosity and surprise by politicians and the older members of Congress. A dinner given by a politician or a Congressman to other politicians and Congressmen is rarely unattended by some ulterior purpose, and that some scheme lay at the foundation of Mr. Flower's dinners was undoubted by the older heads in Washington political circles. There has been much competition lately in regard to the memberships of the new Democratic Congressional Committee, and it is also known that a number of Congressmen had aspirations for **ITS CHAIRMANSHIP.**

It is now known that Mr. Flower is even desirous of becoming the Chairman of the next Democratic Congressional Committee, and that his late magnificent entertainments were not without their purpose, and, from the encouragement with which he is meeting, there is good reason to believe, not without their effect. Mr. Flower's innocence of any practical political experience makes his aspirations a total surprise to his friends and party colleagues, and how they will be received by the members of the party outside of Congress is a matter for future consideration. Each State delegation furnishes a member for the Congressional Committee, and there has been no little competition in the delegations for such membership.

## MR. NEW.

### THE GREAT SERVICE WHICH HE CAN RENDER TO SECRETARY FOLGER.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Mr. New was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury only when it was known he would accept the office and enter at once and vigorously on the discharge of its duties, as he has since done. Nor was his appointment contrary to the wishes of Secretary Folger, as has been reported. Another selection was at one time about to be made, to which Folger might have demurred; but the Indiana gentleman's elevation to a distinction a shade below the position he formerly held in the department filled a purpose which the Secretary and the to-be assistant desired to accomplish, and to which the President gave his support. Mr. New's salary is $4,500. He once drew $6,000 as United States Treasurer, an office he resigned because he could not afford to hold it. If he has not resigned it, Mr. New still holds a position in connection with a New York financial institution with a very large salary attached. If he has resigned that, then so much greater the sacrifice, and so much the greater patriot is Mr. Indiana New. It probably is nobody's business, precisely how this thing is, so long as it is all right; and, as for that, as much as can be said is that it appears so on the outside, which is more than can be affirmed of some other things

**ARTHUR MADE IT A PRIME CONDITION** that in the reorganization of the Cabinet the Secretary of the Treasury should be taken from New York, and he experienced no little trouble in realizing his intention. Nothing but Folger's willingness to sacrifice a post of great honor and no great labor, with a salary of $15,000 a year with twelve years to run, for one of little honor and great labor, with a salary of only $8,000 and little more than three years to run, enabled him to do it. Even then there appears to have been something wanting, which, whatever it was, seems to have been supplied by the hypodermic process, whereby Mr. New has become Folger's second. Having made these unparalleled sacrifices both, they cannot fail to have a perfect understanding, and the service for the objects which the infusion was designed to effect have the highest degree of efficiency.

**MR. NEW'S INTRODUCTION INTO HIS OFFICE,** though it is considerably lower than the one he once forsook, was in the highest degree pleasing. Smiling faces, flowers, and pleasant things greeted him on all sides, and somehow there was in the very atmosphere the assurance of the good time coming. It was right, indeed, that the patriot of so many sacrifices should have as much as this to make his *rentree* in an humbler capacity to the scene of his former labors agreeable. No doubt Mr. New will be able to be of immense service to Mr. Secretary Folger. It is easy to see how they may be of mutual assistance in bearing the sacrifices both have made to serve the country at insignificant pay, when they might be earning very much more elsewhere. There are liable to be occasions when it will require the energies of both to manage it. Unfortunately for the country and the stability of its monetary affairs, **WALL STREET** now and then gets into trouble, when seemingly nothing short of the interposition of the Financial Secretary of the Government will suffice to relieve the cramps and restore things to sound health. Very much depends on the Secretary on these occasions which are so liable to rise—which, in fact, may be produced if certain great operators are so wicked as to confederate together for such an object. It was only last week that such an occasion came very nearly to exist. In fact, the idea of appealing to Secretary Folger to anticipate the ensuing interest was seriously entertained. Had the cramps been a little harder it might have been done. And such a thing is liable to happen almost any time—perhaps will happen whenever certain parties are ready for it. Such a crisis would place the Secretary in a position of great and delicate responsibility, when Mr. New, with his improved methods, would be a great assistance.

**FOR INSTANCE:** should things be fast going to the dogs in Wall street and values be depending on the price and the turn of things which would be absolutely in control of the Secretary, it would become of the highest importance that his action should be kept profoundly secret. Almost any Secretary who had already made such sacrifices would feel the need of an able assistant to help him keep that secret, so that no depraved individual in Wall street would be going about operating at the critical moment as though he had received some good *news*. Of course, such things would have to be prevented, and it is highly important that so much forethought has been manifested.

## SERGT. MASON.

### SCENES IN THE COURT-MARTIAL.

*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It was after 11 o'clock when the Mason court-martial assembled today. Among the new faces seen in the court-room was one of a farmer-looking man, tall and vigorous of frame, with an iron-gray beard and mustache. This was Maj. Israel C. Robinson, of Chandlersville, O., late in command of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteers, in which regiment Mason served during the War. Maj. Robinson stated that he had not received the telegraphic summons of the court, but had come upon a letter from Mr. Bigelow.

Before the record was read the President of the court stated that it was intended today, if possible, to get through with the proceedings so far as to allow the other officers to return to their stations, leaving the Judge Advocate and himself here to arrange and sign the papers. It was nearly noon when the reading of the record was finished. The presence of Maj. Robinson was then announced. After some discussion it was recorded that the Major had heard the statement of Mr. Bigelow as to what he proposed to prove by Maj. Robinson read, and subscribed to it. This statement was, in effect, as to Mason's honorable service during the War and the severe wound in his shoulder received at Raymond, Miss., in 1863, etc. After some discussion as to the methods of procedure, **THE PRISONER,** rising, said:

"I would just like to say a dozen words, Mr. President, after Mr. Bigelow closes his address, if I have that privilege as a soldier."

"You have Gen. Bigelow here," said Col. Mizner, "to represent you as your counsel, and you had better leave everything to him. There can be nothing said by the prisoner that does not go on the record."

The Judge Advocate asked if the prisoner had no written statement to submit.

"I can deliver all my statements from my mouth, orally," said the prisoner proudly.

The prisoner then sat down and the court was cleared.

**DURING THE SECRET SESSION** Mason paced up and down the adjoining room uneasily. To a reporter who asked about his speech, he said:

"I will tell you what it is; I want to say this: I desire to thank the court for a fair hearing, also Mr. Bigelow, my best friend, and if this court wishes to send me out of the army dishonorably, I can only say that it was for striking terror and fright to the hearts of the cowardly, sneaking, cast-iron-jawed projected eye-browed assasin. Gentlemen, I have no more to say; I am at your mercy."

When the court reassembled the Judge Advocate again formally asked the prisoner if he desired to make any statement to go on record, and Mason replied in the negative. The Judge Advocate then informed him that in that case he could not be allowed to make any statement.

"Very well, sir," said Mason, "I will not make any statement."

The prisoner was then asked as to whether he had any more witnesses, and replied, "No, sir, not at all." The Judge-Advocate having waived his opening,

MR. BIGELOW READ HIS ARGUMENT

for the defense, referring to the punishment already received by the prisoner. He proceeded to argue from the evidence, laying stress upon the impossibility of the bullet harming the assasin, from the assumption that he was lying in his bunk. He claimed that the murderer's various statements as to his standing near the cell window were made for the ulterior purpose of feeding his vainglory and supporting his claim to be directly under the protection of Divinity. It was clear, he held, that the bullet was aimed at the jail, and not at the prisoner. When the person who was the object of an assault was out of any danger from the act the law did not presume that there was an intent to kill. The assault must be likely to endanger life. In case, therefore, the murderer was found to be beyond the reach of a bullet from the prisoner's musket, he argued that the court should acquit. Mason's attempt, whatever the intent, was a wild project, the intent being thwarted by a brick wall interposed between himself and the object. The specification in the charge alleging infraction of military rules was subject to insuperable objections. It assumed that he had actually entered upon duty at the jail. It did not allege that such firing was not done by order of the prisoner's superior officer. On the contrary, it was shown that he had not yet gone on duty as a guard. He thought the prisoner was

ESPECIALLY ENTITLED TO KIND CONSIDERATION.

He was charged with the crime of attempting to kill the assasin of the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. The crime he was guilty of, if he was guilty of any, was the outgrowth of the assasin's own crime. He referred to Mason's excellent record as a soldier, and in closing thanked the court for the fairness it had shown.

Mr. Bigelow had the floor about half an hour, and was followed by the Judge-Advocate, who summed up the evidence. The Judge quoted Waterman's Digest in opposition to the claim that inability to perform the act relieved the accused of the charge of attempt to kill. He finished his argument at 12:55, and the court was immediately closed.

The prisoner, his counsel, and the reporters waited on the grass outside. The court was

IN SECRET SESSION FOR HALF AN HOUR,

upon conclusion of which a recess of one hour was taken in order to have the record prepared. The officers announced that they had reached a decision. Most of them will return to their stations this evening or tomorrow.

When the papers are finally arranged they will be sent to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Whipple, Adjutant-General of the Department of the East, and by him to Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, by whom they will be submitted to Gen. Hancock, Department Commander. It may be several weeks before the findings of the court, with the action upon upon them by the Department Commander, will be officially promulgated. The members of the court, as usual in such cases, are sworn not to divulge its action upon the case.

At the conclusion of the arguments court adjourned sine die.

THE SERGEANT

has been returned to his cell, which has been materially improved in his absence. He will remain there until Gen. Hancock acts on the verdict. It is generally believed in army circles that Mason will get three or four years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

## NOTES.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The President has nominated John M. Wilson, of Ohio, as Consul of the United States at Bremen, and for Postmasters, John Ham, of Marysville, Mo.; Robert D. Dole, of Bryan, O.; M. G. Winegar, of Atchison, Kas.

THE PRESIDENT HAS RECOGNIZED

E. Dreier Consul of Denmark at Chicago, and François Edmond Bruwaert Consul of France at Chicago.

UNITED STATES BONDS

redeemed at the Treasury under the 105th call, $19,603,950; under the 106th call, $17,-632,750; under the 107th call, $183,200.

ASSISTANT-TREASURER ACTON, OF NEW YORK,

is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem bonds, the payment of which has been anticipated at his office in New York, upon payment by the payee of expenses of transportation of the bonds to Washington.

SANITARY.

Much interest is felt in yesterday's action in Chicago touching the small-pox, and Health-Officer De Wolf and Controller Gurney will find active coöperation in the proposed sanitary legislation for the benefit of Chicago when they arrive there. The School Board here has directed teachers to refuse to permit any pupils to attend who cannot give proof of vaccination.

PLEASONTON.

The bill to retire Alfred Pleasonton, late Major-General, on full pay, is intended as a setoff to the Grant retirement scheme, and was introduced to test the sincerity of Congress regarding the subject. Senator Ingalls intends to push it, but it will hardly go through.

LOGAN.

C. A. Logan, brother of Eliza and Olive Logan, and a relative of the Senator, who has been nominated as Minister to Chili, will be confirmed in a few days.

GEN. SWAIM

went to Cleveland this evening to consult Mrs. Garfield about business matters.

FAST-MAIL EXPENDITURES.

It is believed the inquiry into the fast-mail expenditures will show that the system has been operated almost exclusively in the interest of New York and New York newspapers.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEN.

The condition of Mr. Allen, member from St. Louis, one of the wealthiest members of Congress, is very low, and there seems no prospect that he can last long. He had several hemorrhages night before last, and a physician was with him all night, fearing a recurrence.

BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The House Committee on Rules this morning agreed to a resolution to appoint a special committee of nine Representatives and seven Senators to attend the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi River at New Orleans next month.

GRANT.

There has been considerable opposition worked up in the House to the bill to retire Gen. Grant, and appearances are that the Democrats will ultimately oppose it. There is a good deal of talk of some Republican opposition, but it is thought in some quarters that the course of Democrats in taking stand against it, as if to make it a party measure, will have the effect of uniting the Republicans in its favor. Its passage, however, will be strongly resisted.

LIEUT. DANENHOWER'S EYES.

The following cable-dispatch has been received here from St. Petersburg:

Danenhower telegraphs: "Left eye ruined; must come out. Oculists say right eye affected by sympathy. Health splendid. On my feet. Forbidden to read or write. Can travel when snow disappears. Don't worry. Right eye will be saved." HOFFMAN.

DENVER.

The bill to make Denver a port of delivery passed the Senate today. It having already passed the House, and having the indorsement of the Treasury Department, the approval of the President only is needed for it to become a law.

REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSHEND, OF ILLINOIS, has been ill for several days.

## NEW YORK.

### Serious Charges Against the Bookkeeper of a Suspended Firm.

### Arrest of Condit, an Alleged Accomplice of Cashier Baldwin.

### Rowell Forced to Withdraw from the Walking-Match.

### Gen. Hancock Draws a Sad Picture of the Southern Floods.

### Death of Wall, the Man Shot on Long Island by His Wife.

### Record of Business Failures in the United States the Past Week.

### No Tidings Yet Received of the Missing Steamship City of Berlin.

### Jay Gould Dissatisfied at the Exclusion of Manhattan from the Stock Exchange.

### A Former Federal Officeholder Requested to Disgorge Several Barrels of Money.

### MACFARLANE & CO.

THE FAILURE CAUSED BY A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—Since the failure of V. W. Macfarlane & Co., lard refiners, of No. 19 South William street, whose factory is at the foot of West Fourteenth street, two weeks ago, there have been several meetings of the creditors held, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the cause of the failure and to recommend the best method for a settlement. Various rumors have been circulated to the effect that the failure had been found to be due to certain irregularities connected with the financial affairs of the concern. It is now authoritatively stated that the bookkeeper, Peter Ronaldson, is a defaulter to a considerable amount, and that he has left the city.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE IRREGULARITIES

was made in the cash account last Saturday, and when Ronaldson was called before Mr. Macfarlan, at the factory in West Fourteenth street on the following Monday, he admitted that the cash account was deficient to the amount of several thousands of dollars, and that he would make it good if the firm would be lenient with him and give him a few days' time. On Thursday he sent a note to Mr. Macfarlane from his home in Brooklyn, stating that he had been running about considerably, and had succeeded in borrowing enough to meet the amount of the deficiency; but, as he was rather sick, he could not come over to the office until yesterday. As he did not come at the appointed time a messenger was sent to Ronaldson's house, and learned that

HE HAD FLED.

No information as to where he had gone could be obtained, and then it was decided to put a detective on his track. The firm, when the suspension came, thought they had enough assets to meet all liabilities. They cannot state the exact amount of the deficit they have discovered. Ronaldson is a married man, about 35 years old, and lives in Brooklyn. He went to this firm about five years ago from Duncan, Sherman & Co., and was highly recommended. Ronaldson was found at home late this evening. He says he owed the firm some money at one time, for what he let one of the Macfarlane family have out of the cash-drawer, and for which he failed to secure vouchers. It was a small amount, and he expected to raise it in a few days, and restore it.

### NEWARK FINANCES.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—The proposition made by the Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark to raise a fund to be applied in connection with the assets of the bank in settlement of losses and claims of the shareholders and creditors proved a failure today by the withdrawal of Stephen H. Condit, one of the Directors, from participation in the offer. Mr. Condit's proportion of the fund which he had agreed to pay was $250,000. It was dated Dec. 2, 1881, and it was to be binding sixty days if all the creditors and stockholders should agree to accept it. Mr. Condit's withdrawal was placed on the ground that the limitation of time had expired and he was not bound to pay; second,

THE PAYMENT WOULD RENDER HIM PENNILESS.

He offered, however, to pay $125,000 or $150,-000, part in real estate, as his proper contribution. Ever since the failure of the Mechanics' National Bank there have been statements made of the culpability of Condit. A few nights ago a watch was set on Condit's house. Preparations were made to have him arrested on the charge of aiding and abetting Cashier Baldwin in willfully misapplying the funds of the bank, and in making false entries. A number of affidavits were prepared and sworn to before a United States Commissioner today, and a warrant was issued for

CONDIT'S ARREST.

Through the interposition of his counsel, however, and because his bondsman was in Orange and could not be reached in time, Condit was permitted to remain at his house over night to appear tomorrow morning at the Commissioner's office and give bail in $50,000. The announcement of the Directors and the action taken by them was not learned until late in the day, and it caused a profound sensation. Mr. Condit is a man well advanced in life, and is reputed a millionaire. His business is the manufacture of saddlery hardware and harnesses. His statement that the payment of a quarter of a million dollars would now make him poor is not believed, and

IT IS SUSPECTED

that he has employed his time in getting much of his property off his hands. The affidavits of the expert accountant show that the discrepancy in accounts of the Newark Mechanics' Bank were known as far back as 1880 by Condit, who was told that the shortages were upward of a million dollars, and that Condit said the matter should be kept quiet. After the bank failure Condit requested that the fact that he was aware of the bank's rottenness should be kept quiet, as he was afraid it might send him to the State's Prison.

### SOUTHERN FLOODS.

GEN. HANCOCK DRAWS A SAD PICTURE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—Gen. W. S. Hancock, who has just returned from a Southern journey, gives a faithful account of the destruction wrought by the floods in that section of the country. The people are in great need, he says, and he adds, "We must face the problem of feeding, sheltering, and clothing these people until such time as they can raise food and shelter for themselves. The Southern people will do what they can, but the Northern and Western people must also come to the rescue. Even if it were right to throw the burden of such an unparalleled calamity upon the Southerners alone, they have had the means of charity swept away with the means of livelihood. We must help, and

HELP AT ONCE.

It is better to send money to Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, and cities where provisions and clothing may be bought than to wait to send the food and clothing. It is possible that more may have to be paid there than here for the supplies, but I tell you the people cannot wait for the provisions to reach them from here. There are thousands of negroes who are homeless and starving, and they must be fed. There is enough food in the South that can be bought to keep them going until we can send more from the North. It should be sent by rail. Steamers are too slow. Relief committees should be formed. Money should be sent at once to remove

THE MOST PRESSING WANTS.

Arrangements should be made with the roads to forward the supplies at once on through freight-trains, to carry nothing else, and to put through in the shortest possible time. The newspapers should give the widest publicity to the great and pressing need of relief."

Gen. Hancock recommends that a bill be introduced into Congress providing for a survey of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, as well as their principal tributaries, such as the Arkansas and White. The survey being made, a plan of levees should be devised which would be sufficiently strong to protect the country. Whether the Government, the States, or parishes build them, they should be constructed on the same general plan. This, the General thinks, would prevent these overflows in the future.

### GEORGE BARRY WALL.

DEAD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—The young man George Barry Wall, who was shot by his wife in the Village of New Utrecht last Sunday morning, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city last night. Mrs. Wall, since her imprisonment in the town-hall at New Utrecht, has made frequent and anxious inquiries in reard to the condition of her husband, and constantly expressed the hope that he would recover. This morning when visited by the keeper of the hall she guessed from his expression that her husband was dead. She gave way to the most frantic grief, which no efforts of the persons about her could restrain. She has been

VISITED BY A NUMBER OF FRIENDS

during her imprisonment, and was in hopes, in case her husband did not die, of securing her release in a few days. Now of course she will be held to await the action of the grand jury. The inquest will be held here, and the trial also in all probability. There were no witnesses to the shooting, and the only evidence against Mrs. Wall is the ante-mortem statement made by her husband the day after the event. She has from the first declared that the pistol was discharged accidentally. On the other hand, it is urged by persons who disbelieve her story that her husband, when expecting to die, would not have

CHARGED HER WITH AN ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE

without the strongest reasons for the accusation. Mrs. Wall's counsel asserts that the couple had no serious quarrel, such as would engender any bitter animosity. The trouble on the day of the shooting, he says, was merely a family jar, causing a few hasty words. When the pistol was accidentally fired they had both become calm, and were talking of something else. The revolver was an old-fashioned one, with a straight trigger sticking out from it and no guard upon it. The slightest touch of the finger was apt to explode it. As to the ante-mortem statement of the husband, he declares Mr. Wall was not in a condition to reflect soberly upon the value of his words when it was taken.

### FAILURES.

THE WEEK'S RECORD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: "There were 152 failures in the United States reported during the past week—an increase of 17 over the preceding week, and 18 more than in the corresponding week last year. Several important failures occurred. Massachusetts shows a large increase of small failures, and in Mississippi the floods and the short crops are causing many traders to assign. The Middle States had 31 failures—a decrease of 12; New England States, 32—an increase of 15; Southern States, 36—an increase of 6; Western States, 43—an increase of 5; California and the Territories, 10—an increase of 3; Canada, 14—an increase of 6.

IN THE PRINCIPAL TRADES

there were: General traders, 30; grocers, 23; shoes, 11; dry goods, 11; drugs, 9; liquors, 7; clothing, 7; manufacturers, 6; millinery, 4; grain, 4; produce and provisions, 3; hardware, 2; hats, 2; jewelry, 2; furniture, 2; millers, 2. Among the important failures were Cazade, Crooks & Raynaud, exporters of grain and importers of wines, New York; Menken Bros., wholesale dealers in dry goods, Memphis, Tenn.; Henry Milward & Co., grain and provisions, Chicago; John Richards' Sons, coopers, Cincinnati; Hawood Ward, banker, Grayville, Ill.; Charles Johnson, iron foundry, New Orleans; Franklin A. Stone, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Holliston, Mass.

### THE CITY OF BERLIN.

NO TIDINGS RECEIVED OF HER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—The managers here of the Inman Steamship Company are daily beset with inquiries from anxious friends of passengers on the City of Berlin as to the safety of the vessel. Of course no positive answer can be given, yet the replies are encouraging, the belief of officers here being that the steamer has broken her shaft or some other machinery, and is proceeding under sail. This is at best slow going, and especially so if the vessel encounters adverse winds and storms. The agent of the company at Liverpool sent a cable this morning to the office in this city saying: "Have no fears for the safety of the City of Berlin. Capt. Leitch had instructions to go in the south passage, latitude 42 degrees, longitude 50 degrees. The reason for these instructions was that the vessel might avoid running into an iceberg or passing through ice floes." The steamer has

PROVISIONS ENOUGH TO LAST TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE DAYS.

The cargo can also be made available if necessary, so she will be able to withstand any misfortune that may have befallen her until picked up. The officers of the company express the opinion that the City of Paris, due in New York Monday or Tuesday next, will bring information of the missing steamer, and perhaps have her in tow. The City of Berlin was delayed once before. It was in June, 1877, while proceeding to Liverpool. She broke her shaft, but escaped any further serious damage. This steamer is one of the stanchest vessels that sails the Atlantic, and therefore it is confidently believed and hoped that she will reach New York in safety.

### MANHATTAN ELEVATED.

JAY GOULD DISSATISFIED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—Mr. Jay Gould is far from satisfied with the action recently taken by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in ruling that his Manhattan "second preferred" should be listed only after evidence was forthcoming that a majority of the Metropolitan Elevated shareholders had made the necessary exchange. That majority has not been secured, and strenuous efforts to force the exchange have fallen far short of their object. Mr. Gould bethought him of a new plan of procedure. The result of Mr. Gould's new plan is that a petition has been drawn, headed by

MR. GOULD'S ALLEGED CHIEF ENEMY,

Mr. James R. Keene, asking the Stock Exchange Governors to rescind the recently adopted rule and authorize the immediate listing of the second preferred to such an extent as is represented by the stock already exchanged, and without prejudice to opposing Metropolitan shareholders. The petition has a strength of 21,500 shares out of 65,000 shares, and is supposed to include the entire holdings of Gould and his following. Mr. S. H. Kneeland, who is at the head of the anti-Gould party, said today there was no probability of a break in the so-called "Metropolitan pool."

### A BIG CLAIM

AGAINST AN EX-FEDERAL OFFICER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—Assistant United States District-Attorney Wilson will soon leave this city for Mississippi, where he will be engaged taking evidence in the case of the United States against Harrison Johnson, a former Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to collect $3,857,257.38 Government funds which Johnson handled and appropriated to his own use in 1865 when he was in office. Johnson was appointed by Secretary-of-the-Treasury Hugh McCulloch on May 8, 1865, under an act providing for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of

FRAUDS IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS

in the United States. He was located in Mississippi to collect abandoned cotton, etc., in the Counties of Monroe, Oktibbeha, and Noxuber, and forward the same to William W. Orme and T. C. Dexter, Special Agents of the Treasury Department, stationed at Mobile and Memphis. Johnson, it is alleged, disposed of the cotton collected by him and appropriated the proceeds to himself. This is the heaviest case on Judge Blatchford's calendar. It has been set down for a hearing during the April term. Johnson has considerable property in this city, and this has been attached pending a decision in the case filed against him.

### THE WALKERS.

ROWELL, THE ENGLISH CHAMPION, WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST—HAZAEL STILL LEADS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Rowell has withdrawn. When Hughes heard of Rowell's withdrawal he said: "I have carried my point and have broken him up," and so he had indeed accomplished his end and had forced the retirement of the little Englishman, who, for the first time, had to suffer the humiliation of being beaten, and by a man who had sacrificed his chance of winning for the purpose of pushing the champion so hard in the first part of the race that he could not possibly go through until the end. Nature could stand no more. Hughes had pushed Rowell the first day, and compelled him to cover 150 miles in a little over twenty-two hours, and had kept the strain up on the succeeding days, until Rowell could not possibly go much further.

AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Peter Duryea, manager of the contest, placed $200 in the hands of Referee Busby as a forfeit to challenge the winner in the present contest. It was understood the challenge was made by Rowell. Busby said he supposed it was with Rowell as with other pedestrians, that, after having made a brilliant record, he did not like to retire with defeat. Noremac ran his 500th mile in 9 minutes and 26 seconds. He reached this record at 12:45, and, after adding three more laps, he retired for a good rest. Fitzgerald started in on his sixth day with a run. Hart went off at 12:55.

KELLY AND BLISS

estimate the amount of betting on the race by bookmakers at $80,000 in round numbers, of which $50,000 have been done in the Garden. At 1 this morning they took a bet of $100 against $500 that Fitzgerald would not win either first or second place. There were offerings of 1 to 2 that 600 miles would not be made in the race. At 1:45 Sullivan returned to the track, and directly after Noremac came out of his quarters.

TOTAL SCORE, BEGINNING SUNDAY MIDNIGHT.

| | Rowell.... | Hughes.... | Fitzgerald | Sullivan... | Hazael..... | Noremac.. | Panchot... | Scott. ..... | Hart....... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mon. 10 a. m | 75 | 66 | 59 | 58 | 67 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 49 |
| Noon...... | 90 | 76 | 69 | 70 | 81 | 65 | 62 | 59 | 59 |
| 3 p. m...... | 107 | 89 | 83 | 85 | 94 | 76 | 73 | 67 | 78 |
| Midnight.. | 150¼ | 134¼ | 111 | 120 | 135 | 117½ | 101 | 86 | 124¼ |
| Tues., 9 a. m | 188 | 176 | 147 | 150 | 173 | 147 | .. | .. | 152 |
| Noon...... | 204 | 193 | 164 | 163 | 188 | 157 | .. | .. | 164 |
| 3 p. m...... | 218 | 207 | 175 | 178 | 202 | 167 | .. | .. | 177 |
| Midnight.. | 258½ | 251 | 211 | 215 | 240¼ | 200 | .. | .. | 217¾ |
| W'd. 10 a. m | 298 | 284 | [illegible] | 246 | 280 | 231 | .. | .. | 251 |
| 3 p. m...... | 323 | 300 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 312 | 255 | .. | .. | 275 |
| Midnight.. | 353 | 337½ | [illegible] | 314 | 342¾ | 284¾ | .. | .. | 313 |
| Th., 10 a. m. | 383 | 354 | 350 | 348 | 375 | 321 | .. | .. | 345 |
| 3 p. m...... | 392 | 365 | 381 | 371 | 402 | 351 | .. | .. | 366 |
| Midnight.. | 409¾ | 381 | 413 | 409 | 438¾ | 382¼ | .. | .. | 409¾ |
| Fri., 2 a. m. | 410½ | 382 | 424 | 410 | 445½ | 394¾ | .. | .. | 410½ |
| 10 a. m...... | 415 | 412 | 458 | 431 | 480 | 431 | .. | .. | 442 |
| Noon...... | ...... | 422 | 468 | 433 | 490 | 442 | .. | .. | 449 |
| 3 p. m...... | ...... | 430 | 479 | 440 | 503 | 456 | .. | .. | 460 |
| Midnight.. | ...... | 470 | 513 | 462 | 540 | 495½ | .. | .. | 488¾ |

### ITEMS.

UNION PACIFIC LITIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—A motion was argued before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court today to open a default in an action brought by Matthew Morgan's Sons, of this city, against the Union Pacific Railroad, to recover the amount of certain coupons on income bonds. There were six of these suits originally brought in the State courts, on the ground that the railroad company, by paying dividends on stock, had become liable in law to pay their coupons. These suits were removed to the United States Circuit Court some time ago, and judgment was obtained against the company by default.

MR. ROSCOE CONKLING

still refuses to break the silence with regard to his intentions concerning the Supreme Judgeship. He is now in this city, but stubbornly refuses to say whether he will accept or not. This is construed by many as signifying that he will ultimately decline Mr. Arthur's tender and stick to his office and law cases here.

THE CITY'S DEBT.

The monthly statement of the condition of the city debt, which was issued today by Controller Campbell, shows that on the last day of February the total funded debt was $135,274,507.07, not including $5,203,295 revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes.

NUMISMATICS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—At the auction sale of old American coins, a half-dollar of 1796 brought $23.50, and one of 1797, $46.50. A complete set of pennies from 1793 to 1857 brought $27, and a nickel cent of 1856, $2.65.

### THE PRICE OF A RAP.

**The Policeman's Lot Is Not a Happy One.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—Louis Spoehl, in the Circuit Court today, got judgment for $5,000 against Policeman Strozlow, for striking him with a policeman's club.

## THE FLOODS.

### No Improvement in the Condition of Things Around Helena, Ark.

### Many of the Homeless People in an Actual State of Starvation.

### Relief Being Furnished as Rapidly as Possible by the Government.

### Disheartening Reports Continue to Arrive from the Overflowed Districts of Arkansas.

### At Least Eight Thousand People in That State Will Require Assistance.

**A Distressing State of Affairs in the Vicinity of Helena, Ark.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HELENA, Ark., March 3.—The water of the Mississippi rose one and a half inches since yesterday. At noon the overflow was two inches. All of the smaller streams—the White River, at Clarendon, the St. Francis, at Madison and Wittsburg, and the waters in the sunk lands—are also rising. It is predicted we shall have more than twelve inches additional rise, which, though it would add to the destruction and the desolation of the bottoms, cannot affect the levee in front of this place, which is being put in the best order possible. Mr. W. E. Blackburn, who is a nephew of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, Governor of Kentucky, lives at Laconia Circle, Ark., the scene of much destruction by the terrible flood, and was interviewed by your correspondent today regarding the subject of the floods. Laconia Circle is a rich bottom on the Arkansas side of the river, and contains about 18,000 acres of the finest of cotton land. It is about sixty miles below Helena, and is one of the fairy spots of Nature. The family of Blackburns have done much toward building up their localities, and their homes are places of elegance and comfort. Their plantations were stocked with the purest breeds of stock, and the cattle of that whole country have been greatly improved by crossings with their breeds. From this authority I learned that

THE FLOOD COVERS EVERY ACRE OF THE CIRCLE,

and every house has water in it. There have been up to this time two persons drowned in the overflow, and many more have suffered accidents of a serious nature. There have been between 400 and 500 cattle drowned in the immediate vicinity, and many more are dying daily from starvation. The people are all sufferers, but those who are poor are in a terrible condition indeed. Many of the women and children have been sent away, but some men are standing by their property and keeping up courage as best they can. The poor people are in a terrible condition, and many are really starving. As an item of the state of affairs, the colored people are killing the starving cattle and are butchering the carcasses of animals that have been dead several days for food. The overflow upon the Circle was caused by the breaking of the private levee in the front of Burke plantation. The effects of the flood will be to ruin the country financially for five years or longer, and its final influence upon the future of this section can hardly be foretold. The steamer Belle of Memphis arrived this evening with two shipments of

GOVERNMENT RATIONS

for the Desha County district, this State, and Quitman County, Mississippi. Those for the first will be distributed from Arkansas City, thirty miles below, and the others, after being transported to Vicksburg, will be sent to Belen, a little village thirty-five miles southeast of Helena, by the way of Yazoo, Sunflower, and Coldwater Rivers, this being the only way open on account of the floods. The supplies for this district will commence to arrive tonight by the steamer Coahomo, of the Lee Line, and all the arrangements to store and properly distribute them have been made. Though there are many who would crowd out the deserving, the system will be so well linked together that fraud will be impossible. Maj. W. E. Moore, Commissary-General of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston during the late War and a gentleman well qualified for such a post, will aid the Commissioners to the extent of his ability, and all of his suggestions have been adopted. Maj. Hemmingway, Commissioner for Mississippi for the distribution of rations, went south on the Belle of Memphis tonight.

**Gloomy Reports from the Flooded Districts of Arkansas.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—Reports received today from the flooded districts are of the most disheartening character. The damage in Eastern Arkansas is much greater than first announced. Many refugees from the Counties of Desha and Chicot have come to this city. They give graphic and thrilling accounts of the floods which drove them from their homes. One man says he was awakened at midnight by a roaring sound, and aroused his wife and three children under the impression that a cyclone was sweeping across the plantation. Some minutes later the house was swept from its foundation, and it floated off on a sea of water. The wreck was almost instantaneous, and the occupants of the dwelling could not realize the situation until they were forced to seek shelter on the roof. They were rescued the next morning. Similar incidents were related. Seventeen plantations protected by the Laconia Circle levee, which gave way yesterday, are under water, and tenants living on them rendered homeless. Gov. Churchill said today that the number of persons requiring assistance would probably reach 8,000, and might even exceed that figure. The loss of stock has been heavy. Telegrams from the overflowed districts report the water falling. The Iron Mountain Railroad is again running on schedule time, having sent a train south this morning.

**The Deluge at Greenville, Miss.**

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 3.—The water from the Bolivia breaks is rapidly encroaching on the town limits. Fifty convicts are at work, but our security from partial overflow is by no means assured. The back water is higher than in 1864, or any other year. It is now thought that it will go over all of the Deer Creek country except the highest lands in the Bogue settlements. Many inhabitants are reported in trees. Boats have today been sent to their rescue.

**The Worst for Years in New Hampshire.**

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 3.—The ice swept out of the rivers and piled up huge jams for miles, covering large tracts of land. It is the worst known for years. The rivers are badly dammed.

**Landslides in New York State.**

TROY, N. Y., March 3.—A landslide near the steel-works delayed trains and moved a house. A landslide at Cohoes covered the track of the New York Central Road for several hundred feet, and caused a blockade.

**A Railroad Flooded at Bordentown, N. J.**

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 3.—The railway track for three miles between here and Trenton is covered with water, and there are no trains that way for New York.

**Signal Service.**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer east to south winds, falling barometer, fair weather during the day and threatening weather with local rain during the night.

For the Lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed during the night by light rains, northeast to southeast winds, lower barometer, and a slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, occasional light rain, east to south winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer.

The Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Rivers will remain stationary, or rise slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following:

The barometer is lowest in Northeast New England, and highest in the North Lake region. An area of low barometer has developed in the Rocky Mountain region, and is central in Colorado. Fair weather prevails in all the districts east of the Mississippi River, and cloudy weather is reported from the Northwest, with light snow in Northern Minnesota and the Upper Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen from five to ten degrees in New England, the Middle States, the Lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and risen slightly in the Southern States and the Missouri Valley. The following temperatures were reported yesterday afternoon: Charleston, 74; Norfolk, 67; Savannah, 76; Jacksonville, 76; Galveston, 73; San Antonio, 77; Los Angeles, 58; northwesterly winds continue in New England, the Middle States, and the Lower Lake region, and easterly to southerly winds are reported from the remaining districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

CHICAGO, March 3—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Stations. | Ther. 2:18 p. m. | Ther. 10:18 p. m. | Wind. | | R'n | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany.......... | 46 | 37 | N.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Alpena.......... | 30 | 28 | N.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Chattanooga... | 72 | .. | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... |
| Bismarck...... | 32 | 35 | S. E.. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Buffalo.......... | 38 | 32 | W .. | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cairo.............. | 70 | 58 | S.... | Light... | 0 | Clear. |
| Concho, Tex... | 63 | 63 | E.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Cheyenne...... | 53 | 41 | N... | Light... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Chicago.......... | 40 | 40 | N.E. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cincinnati...... | 62 | 55 | N.E. | Light... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Cleveland...... | 45 | 39 | N.E. | Light... | 0 | Clear. |
| Davenport...... | 53 | 44 | E.... | Brisk... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Deadwood...... | 59 | 40 | S.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Denison.......... | 78 | 64 | S.... | Light... | 0 | Clear. |
| Denver.......... | 54 | 55 | S.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Des Moines.... | 54 | 47 | S. E.. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Detroit.......... | 53 | 38 | N.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Dodge City...... | 55 | 60 | S.... | Brisk... | 0 | Clear. |
| Dubuque.......... | 53 | .. | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... |
| Duluth............ | 38 | 35 | N. E. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Erie................ | 41 | 37 | N.W. | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Escanaba........ | 33 | 28 | N.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Ft. Assiniboine | 34 | 24 | N.... | Brisk... | *— | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Buford.... | 36 | 31 | E.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Custer.... | 35 | 39 | W... | Light... | .02 | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Garry...... | .. | 26 | E.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Gibson.... | 79 | 67 | S.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Galveston...... | 73 | 70 | S.E.. | Fresh.. | 0 | Foggy. |
| Grand Haven.. | 39 | 38 | N. E. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Huron, Dak.... | 41 | 39 | E.... | Brisk... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Indianapolis.. | 55 | 50 | N.E. | Light... | *— | Fair. |
| Keokuk.......... | 56 | 47 | E.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Las Animas.... | 58 | 51 | ...... | Calm... | 0 | Clear. |
| La Crosse...... | 49 | 47 | N. E. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Leavenworth.. | 68 | 65 | S.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Louisville...... | 67 | 58 | N. E. | Light... | 0 | Clear. |
| Little Rock.... | 74 | 65 | S.E.. | Light... | 0 | Fair. |
| Marquette...... | 33 | 31 | N.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Memphis........ | 72 | 64 | E.... | Light... | 0 | Fair. |
| Milwaukee...... | 40 | 38 | N. E. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Moorhead...... | 36 | 37 | S.E.. | Brisk... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Nashville ...... | 73 | 59 | S.E.. | Light... | 0 | Clear. |
| North Platte... | 53 | 49 | S.E.. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Omaha............ | 57 | 49 | E.... | Brisk... | 0 | Clear. |
| Oswego.......... | 41 | 36 | N.W. | Brisk... | 0 | Clear. |
| Pittsburg........ | 57 | 42 | N.W. | Light... | 0 | Clear. |
| Port Eads...... | 72 | 65 | E.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Port Huron.... | 39 | 32 | N.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Rochester...... | 43 | 33 | N.W | Brisk... | 0 | Fair. |
| San Antonio... | 77 | 63 | S.E.. | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Sandusky........ | 48 | 41 | E.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Clear. |
| Springfield, Mo. | 75 | 62 | S.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Shreveport .... | 75 | 68 | S.... | Light... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Springfield, Ill. | 58 | 51 | E.... | Brisk... | 0 | Fair. |
| St. Louis........ | 70 | 57 | E.... | Light... | 0 | Fair. |
| St. Paul.......... | 46 | 43 | N. E. | Brisk... | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| St. Vincent..... | 28 | 26 | E.... | Fresh.. | *— | L.snw. |
| Toledo............ | 54 | 45 | N.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Fair. |
| Vicksburg...... | 78 | 68 | E.... | Light... | 0 | Clear. |
| Yankton.... ... | 44 | 42 | E.... | Fresh.. | 0 | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Washakie | 48 | .. | ...... | ...... | .... | ...... |

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time. | Bar* | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18 a. m. | 30.290 | 38.9 | 79 | N. E... | 10 | 0 | Clear. |
| 10:18 a. m. | 30.338 | 41.0 | 76 | N. E... | 11 | 0 | Clear. |
| 2:18 p. m. | 30.294 | 40.3 | 72 | N. E... | 10 | 0 | Clear. |
| 6:18 p. m. | 30.277 | 37.5 | 77 | N. E... | 9 | .... | Cloudy. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.251 | 39.8 | 74 | N. E... | 6 | 0 | Cloudy. |

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean daily barometer, 30.278.
Mean daily thermometer, 39.3.
Mean daily humidity, 75.
Maximum temperature, 51.8.
Minimum temperature, 38.9.

### A STRANGE MEASURE.

**Iowa Legislators Who Are Evidently Trying to Drive Insurance Companies of All Kinds Out of the State.**

A QUEER BILL.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., March 2.—The sublime recklessness and brazen impudence of the average legislator was never better illustrated than in the case of a bill introduced into the Lower House of our Legislature by Representative Babcock, which is so peculiar in its nature that it might perhaps appropriately be entitled "An act for the relief of Representative Babcock and others."

The title actually given it is "An act prohibiting corporations from doing business in the State of Iowa unless incorporated under the laws," the first section of which reads as follows:

"From and after the 1st day of January, 1883, no corporation organized or existing under or by virtue of the laws of any other State, Territory, or county, shall be allowed to transact any business within the State of Iowa, unless such corporations shall also be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of Iowa."

The remaining sections of the bill provide the usual penalties.

The introduction of such a measure did not occasion serious alarm, for every Legislature has to deal with various similar money-making schemes, but they have usually died an ignominious death in committee. In this case, however, it is understood that Mr. Babcock has influenced the committee to report favorably on the bill after amending it so as to make it applicable only to insurance companies.

The impression here is that Mr. Babcock has, as they say in Missouri, "bit off more than he can chew." It is obvious that the various fire and life insurance companies of other States could not comply with the requirements of this bill even if they should desire to do so.

The result would be to deprive Iowa of fire and life insurance by the companies of other States. This the business interests cannot afford, and it is believed that the honest, good judgment of the majority will defeat the pernicious measure.

Interviews with the local agents and other representatives of outside insurance companies show that they have already been advised from their home offices that the companies would on the passage of this bill be obliged to immediately leave the State. The companies seem to be taking no other action in the matter, being evidently determined not to be victimized. The knowledge that they are secure in the esteem of the people, and that the latter will likely resent in future election campaigns this uncalled-for intermeddling by unreasonable legislators, is perhaps what is sustaining the company managers in this season of vexation. Anyhow, nearly everybody here is mad about the bill, and all hope it will not pass.

CHICAGO'S LEGAL OPINIONS.

As the very singular bill mentioned by the above correspondent would directly affect some Illinois institutions, to say nothing of others elsewhere in the West as well as those in the East, a TRIBUNE representative was instructed to learn the views of leading lawyers of this city as to the probable effect of the law, should it ever be enacted.

MR. W. C. GRANT

was first seen. He said that such a law could have but one result, and that would be to force every insurance company organized under the statutes of other States to quit Iowa. This would be a public injury, as well as an injustice to the companies, for it would deprive the people of Iowa of the opportunity to get insurance advantageously on their lives and property. Such a law would be a flagrant violation of the comity of States; and there might be serious questions as to its constitutionality. Anyway, it would be a manifestly unfair and ill-advised enactment. But he could not think there was any probability of the bill becoming a law, and was disposed to believe that its projectors had no real hope that it would even pass. For an insurance company to comply with such a law would, he thought, be simply impossible. There would be nothing left for the companies to do but draw out of the State at once.

MR. D. L. SHOREY

had years ago practiced in Iowa. Like Mr. Grant, he regarded the proposed law as unconscionable, although he was inclined to think that the State had the right to put it upon its statute-books if it desired. He held that the technical right to pass such a measure existed, but was strong in his expression against its absurdity. He thought that few, if any, outside companies could remain in Iowa, and that fair dealing between States would be grossly violated by the passage of any bill of that nature.

OTHER PROMINENT ATTORNEYS

were seen, and there was an unbroken concurrence of opinion among them that the bill in question was one of the strangest, not to say most outrageous, ever presented in any American Legislature. The presumable motives of its originators were sharply commented upon, and a common expression of contempt, either for the wisdom or honesty of those favoring the measure, ensued. If ears do burn when their owners are criticised there must have been a deal of auricular tingling in Des Moines yesterday afternoon.

**Is the Pope to Be a Kanuck?**

*New York Times.*

The story that the Pope seriously contemplates removing from Rome to Quebec is something more than a mere rumor, and at least deserves careful investigation. There are certain obvious advantages which he would secure by such a removal; but, on the other hand, the disadvantages of establishing the central authority of the Roman Catholic Church in a remote corner of the earth, like Quebec, are so great that it will be very difficult to convince the public that the Pope has ever seriously entertained the project.

Of course the Pope's claim to be the successor of St. Peter in the primacy of the Church would not necessarily be affected by his removal from Rome to Quebec. Still, it is difficult to see how the Roman Catholic Church could repel the accusation of having become the Canadian Catholic Church and having lost all connection except historically with Rome. The Pope might still call himself the Bishop of Rome, but he would be compelled to add to his title the words "in partibus infidelium," and as either the Anglicans, the Old Catholics, or the Greeks would lose no time in setting up a New Bishop of Rome with actual jurisdiction in the diocese, the spiritual authority of the Pope would be greatly weakened in the City of Rome and in Europe generally.

The desire to escape from an alleged imprisonment in the Vatican and to enjoy the freedom of Quebec would naturally tempt Leo to accept the invitation of the pious Canadians, but he might find that in so doing he had exchanged the Roman frying-pan for the Quebec fire. Evidently he has no idea what a residence in Quebec involves. He would have to visit the citadel and listen to the historical reminiscences of a Sergeant of Canadian volunteers; he would have to inspect Montcalm's skull at the Ursuline Convent, and to visit the spot where Arnold lost that famous leg to which, it is understood, Mr. Cyrus W. Field will soon erect a monument. Furthermore, he would have to drive to the Falls of Montmorency and to the Indian village, and would be obliged to buy quantities of useless articles from alleged Indian women. Worst of all would be the purchases of sealskin coats and caps, and of genuine Havana cigars, which must be made by every one who goes to Quebec, whether he be Pope or plumber. Would not the Pope find this sort of thing more maddening and unendurable than a self-imposed imprisonment in the Vatican? In that vast palace he can at least find peace, and can take his afternoon siesta without being waked up by a Cardinal with the exasperating words, "Come! it's time for us to drive out to the falls and to buy a few more moccasins."

### BRIGHAM YOUNG.

**A Salt Lake Man Who Firmly Believes that Brigham Is Not Dead, but Disappeared for the Purpose of Being Resurrected.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—A man from Salt Lake visiting in this city, in the course of animated conversation on the anti-Mormon movement, said he believed that Brigham Young is still alive. He said he saw the body which was supposed to be that of the Mormon leader, and, while it might have borne some slight resemblance to that of Brigham Young, it was in reality that of some other person. He knew of a hundred Latter-Day Saints who also failed to recognize the body as that of Young. He had heard Brigham Young often predict that he should be resurrected from the dead, and he firmly believes that when the crisis arrives in the affairs of the Mormons the resurrection dodge will be played upon the ignorant, superstitious, and fanatical people who compose the Mormon Church. This cunning plan will be in keeping with the various tricks and pretensions that have characterized the Mormon Church since its inception. Brigham Young, a shrewd and far-seeing man, knew that the day was not far off when a vigorous crusade would be made on the Mormon Church, and he adopted the resurrection game, to be put into operation at a time when the people shall need something in the shape of a miracle to firmly cement them together and fight to maintain the principles of the faith. The man who made these statements is a Mormon, but not a polygamist. He is what is known as a Josephite, or a believer in the true Mormon Church founded by Joseph Smith, and he denies, with all Josephites, that polygamy was ever a part of the Mormon faith preached by Smith. He is extensively engaged in business in Utah, and is regarded as a man of sound judgment and veracity. While here he visited some of the Omaha Josephites, and it was to them that he made the revelations of the plan by which Brigham Young is to create the greatest sensation of modern times. He had many business dealings with him. He asserts, with the complete organization and secret workings of the Church, it would be an easy matter to keep Brigham Young concealed for almost any length of time, and reproduce him when most needed to revive the faith of believers by his apparent resurrection. That his resurrection would be taken as a matter of fact there is no doubt, and the superstitious people would follow the Prophet's banner with the zeal of fanatics and shed their blood in its defense. This Josephite's statement is to some extent confirmed by a retired army officer, who was on most friendly and intimate terms with Brigham Young. This officer, who viewed the alleged remains of Young, has, it is said, made the assertion that it did not bear the slightest resemblance to Brigham Young.

### GAMBLERS RAIDED.

**The Police Make a Descent upon Dowling, No. 148 Clark Street, and Lawler and Smith at No. 178 State Street—The Tools and Inmates at the Harrison Street Station.**

Shortly after midnight last night Chief McGarigle, Lieut. Tom Currier, Capt. Buckley, Lieut. Hayes, a couple of Aldermen, and a squad of police from the Central and Harrison street stations made a descent upon John Dowling's gambling house at No. 148 South Clark street, where it was generally believed that a game was in progress on the third floor. The officers had some trouble inducing the "coon" sentry to open the door, but he finally let them in, and, after taking a hasty glance at the rooms of the second floor, convincing themselves that there was no game there, they started up the stairway leading to the third floor. Just as the officer at the head of the line reached the top of the flight, John Dowling, the proprietor of the establishment, appeared in his shirt-sleeves at the door at the head of the stairs, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, you can't come in here; these are my private apartments, and there is nobody here but my wife and children."

During the momentary pause that followed, Capt. Buckley discovered that the search-warrant legalizing the seizure of gambling implements was not in the possession of any one in the party. Chief McGarigle, when informed of this state of affairs, promptly ordered the men to leave the place and went away without disturbing anything or anybody except the "coon," who had delayed admitting the officers. He was taken to the Armory and locked up on a charge of vagrancy. The two patrol wagons and a rather crestfallen lot of policemen withdrew amidst the jeers of a large crowd that had gathered in front of the place.

After leaving Dowling's place, Capt. Buckley dispatched a messenger to the house of Secretary Doyle, on West Jackson street, and by 1 o'clock he had possession of search warrants for every gambling house on the South Side. At five minutes to 1 the two patrol wagons filled with policemen pulled up in front of Dowling's place, and, headed by Capt. Buckley, took possession of the faro-room, called down the proprietor, to whom he read the warrant, and then set his men to work to transfer the stuff to the patrol wagons. The warrant, which was issued on complaint of Patrick Ryan, one of the city detectives, who, with Detective Londergan, has been especially detailed to "investigate" the gambling district, called for one faro-table, one layout, one case-keeper, one check-rack, one dealing-box, one hazard-table, one roulet-table and wheel, and four sets of chips, and was signed by Justices Logan D. Wallace and D. Harry Hammer. An accompanying warrant called for the arrest of "all persons found in charge of such tools." In accordance with this document Dowling and a companion, David Ferris, who Dowling said, had just dropped in, were placed under arrest and booked at the Harrison Street Station. These two men, and Johnson, the colored man, were shortly afterwards bailed out by Mike McDonald.

While the officers were engaged in unloading the stuff taken from Dowling's place, and storing in the Police Association's room at the Harrison street station, Lieut. Hayes, who had been taking a look through the district, telephoned from the police-box at the corner of Adams and State streets that he thought gambling was going on in Lawler and Smith's rooms at the Windsor Hotel, No. 178 State street. Capt. Buckley accordingly hustled a squad of men into the patrol wagon, and they were set down in front of the Windsor within a very short time. When the officers rapped at the outer door of the rooms a colored man appeared, but upon seeing the policemen he rushed back into the rooms. Thinking that he was not going to let them in, an officer put his shoulder against the door and was about to break it in when the fellow reappeared and admitted them. Smith blustered at first, but Capt. Buckley brought him to terms by sending for two officers, a crowbar and a sledge. With these he was about to set to work on the safe when Smith weakened and turned up a lot of cards and chips. There were no faro or hazard tables or tools about the place, and the policemen departed with the cards, the chips, Lawler, Smith, and four inmates. They are all at the Armory. The raids created a great deal of excitement.

**Another Raid on the Treasury.**

*New York Herald.*

The enterprising lobbyists who succeeded in passing the outrageous Pension Arrears bill seem to have conceived another scheme for depleting the Treasury. Senator Teller has introduced it to the Senate, with the apology that he did so by "request," which is the Congressional way of saying that he does not want to be held responsible for it. The new "strike" is, briefly, that all the volunteer nurses in the late War shall be paid at the rate of $25 a month during their period of service. This is not creditable to the ingenuity of the pension ring. As the object of the bill is to get as much money as possible out of the Treasury, they should have so framed it as to include the female nurses in all our wars, including that of the Revolution. There must be a large number of Revolutionary nurses around somewhere. For the last twenty years the "body guards" of Gen. Washington have been dying at the rate of three or four a week. It would be the easiest thing in the world to prove that their bereaved widows and female relatives generally were all nurses. Then there are the 1812 nurses and the Mexican war nurses. Why should a discrimination be made against them? The bill, however, is loosely and carelessly drawn in other respects. Why confine it to "females"? There were thousands of male nurses in the army. What reason is there for excluding them? The pension ring is losing its sagacity. If they will put a bill through simply to pay the nurses $25 a month they will find that there are "millions" in it. In a few weeks there will be knocking at the doors of the Treasury for every soldier who was wounded at least ten minutes.

# The Tribune.

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### AMUSEMENTS.

**Olympic Theatre.**

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

**Haverly's Theatre.**

Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. "Deacon Crankett." Afternoon and evening.

**Grand Opera-House.**

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Minnie Palmer and R. E. Graham. "My Sweetheart." Afternoon and evening.

**Hooley's Theatre.**

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Salsbury's Troubadours. "The Brook." Afternoon and evening.

**McVicker's Theatre.**

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Annie Pixley. "M'liss." Afternoon and evening.

**Academy of Music.**

Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

**Criterion Theatre.**

Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

**Lyceum Theatre.**

Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

**Central Music-Hall.**

Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. The Joseffy Concert at 2 p. m.

### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a Special Communication of the lodge, to be held at the hall corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., Saturday evening, March 4, at 7:30 o'clock.
M. D. RAPP, Secretary.
CHAS. H. BRENAN, Master.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882.

INCREASING cloudiness, followed during the night by light rains, for the Upper Lake region.

BY the explosion of a boiler in a mill at Stone's Station, Ind., yesterday six men were killed.

THE Illinois State Board of Health yesterday completed its labors, and reëlected its President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

A MINER'S UNION has been formed at Wilkesbarre, Pa., which includes representatives of all the anthracite collieries in the Wyoming Valley district.

DALLAS SANDERS, a Democratic lawyer of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Attorney-General Brewster to assist in the prosecution of the star-route thieves.

JUSTICE DANIEL SCULLY was yesterday nominated by the Mayor to succeed Justice Walsh at the West Side Police Court. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Police.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, one of the Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., has been arrested on a charge of aiding Cashier Baldwin in misapplying the funds of the bank.

MR. ROSCOE CONKLING has not yet signified his gracious acceptance of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and on account of the delay the opinion gains strength that he will decline the position.

ROBERT JONES, a white man, and William Miller, colored, were hanged yesterday at Aberdeen, Miss., for the murder of three brothers named Walker in November last. The three Indian scouts—Dead-Shot, Dandy Jim, and Skippy—who gave the signal for the onslaught on Gen. Carr's command, paid the penalty of their treachery at Fort Grant, Ari.

THE Citizens' Association Committee of One Hundred held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of preparing a memorial to be submitted to Gov. Cullom. Messrs. L. H. Davis and Lazarus Silverman entered energetic but fruitless protests against the proposed scheme for plunging the city in debt, but the majority of those present were in favor of giving the Council lots of money to spend.

WASHINGTON advices indicate that the Democrats in Congress propose to make a strong fight against the proposed amendments to the House rules of procedure, and will filibuster indefinitly in order to defeat them. Much opposition has also been developed to the Senate bill for retiring Gen. Grant, which will be fought, it is believed, by the united Democratic delegation, with possibly some Republican help.

THE saloonkeepers were successful all along the line at the Council meeting last night. The ordinance limiting saloons to one for every 500 inhabitants was placed on file, and that fixing the rate of license at $300 shared the same fate. All the resolutions looking to the better regulation of saloons and the elimination of the disreputable dives, which were presented by the Citizens' Association last May, were placed on file.

THE railroad magnates are reported to have decided on a five cent per 100 pounds increase in freight rates to the seaboard, the same to take effect on the 13th prox. They are at least entitled, this time, to the credit of giving ten days' notice of their intentions; but it is difficult to discover their reasons for resolving on the advance. It comes very inopportunely about the time that the Straits of Mackinaw are declared to be open for the resumption of a season of navigation which promises to be the longest on record, with perhaps one exception. Inopportune, too, it would seem to be, just as the good folks at Washington who supervise the crops have declared a big shortage on the cereal production of last year. It may be, however, that the railroad people have concluded that they will not have much business anyhow, and may as well get good pay for that little as to be content with smaller pay.

THE debate on the Chinese bill was continued in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Farley, of California, made a strong point when he opposed to the claim that the Chinese had been of great service in constructing the Pacific railroads the fact that their presence had interfered with European immigration, which would have been of much more permanent value to California. Mr. Maxey, of Texas, declined to consider the subject from the Massachusetts standpoint of "ecstatic sentimentality and sublimated humanitarianism," and Messrs. Saulsbury, Garland, Bayard, and Ingalls spoke in favor of the bill.

STILSON HUTCHINS, editor of the Washington *Post* (Dem.), has written a letter defining his position with regard to Mr. Blaine, the letter being called out by an intimation that he would support Mr. Blaine for President on a Democratic ticket. He pronounces Mr. Blaine the foremost man in the Republican party, and says that if a Republican National Convention were to be held tomorrow "not all of Mr. Folger's money nor all of Mr. Arthur's men could prevent him from obtaining the nomination for President." Mr. Hutchins commends Mr. Blaine's foreign policy, and says he would sooner support him on that policy and platform than certain Democrats on a platform of opposition. He claims also that every Democratic member of Congress, North or South, with whom he has talked, feels as he does on the subject.

IF the Common Council would sit down for an hour or so and calmly reflect they would perceive that it is not necessary to go to the trouble of changing the Constitution of Illinois in order to procure sufficient money to carry on the Government of this city. It is only necessary to have the taxable property of Chicago assessed this spring at *one-third* of its actual cash value. On that basis the 2 per cent limitation will furnish all that is needed on a fair, economical, and prudent scale of expenditure. The cash value of the property of this city exceeds 600 millions of dollars. One-third of that sum is 200 millions; 2 per cent on this amount would yield four millions, and this does not include what the Council is authorized to levy for support of the schools, the Public Library, and interest on the city debt. The four millions would be in addition to those items. Now add to the four millions what can easily be raised from licenses, and there will be abundance of money for all legitimate purposes. There will be plenty for sewers and street-paving, and means for extending the tunnels two miles farther into the lake as fast as it can prudently be applied for that purpose. The proper increase of the licenses will add 200 or 250 new men to the police force. Now, all this can be done without changing the Constitution, distressing the taxpayers, or spreading the proposed blanket-mortgage on their property.

### OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

A debate in the House of Representatives on diplomatic affairs has proved to be one of the most interesting incidents of the present session of Congress. The most significant feature about it was the evident disposition of the Democrats to applaud the foreign policy of ex-Secretary Blaine, and the desire of some Republican members to defend the present Administration in its relapse into the ultra-conservative position which really leaves the Government without any foreign policy whatever. It would not be fair to jump at the conclusion that the Democratic partiality thus exhibited for ex-Secretary Blaine's policy is a part of the rumored affiliation between Blaine and the more liberal element of the Democratic party; but it is clear that the apology for the inaction and indifference which Secretary Frelinghuysen has fastened upon Arthur's Administration was suggested by a consideration of the spoils favors which the Administration has at its command. The Democrats in Congress are moved to indorse the Blaine policy because it has been abandoned by Arthur, and because they are convinced of its popularity; it is shortsighted in any Republican Congressman to take the un-American side of the discussion for no higher purpose than to curry favor for offices with the power which, for the time being, dispenses the patronage of the Government.

It was not necessary to agree with Mr. Blaine in his desire to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between Peru and Chili on a basis which would preserve the nationality and independence of the former in order to sympathize with his foreign policy as a whole. The Peruvian affair was a mere incident, and even those who are willing to look with indifference on the extinction of Peru as a nation may yet admire the proffer of the good offices of the American Government for the arrest of bloodshed and the rescue of an American Republic from annihilation, and must deplore a recession from that position upon the silly pretext of a possible war with Chili.

Moreover, the withdrawal of the proposed mediation between Chili and Peru was but a small part of the recantation of Blaine's foreign policy. The position taken by Arthur under Frelinghuysen's influence involves a humiliating abdication of the right to assert the legitimate influence of this Republic over American affairs, and it is all the more humiliating because it seems to have been taken on account of a fear that Chili might declare war against our Government! The apprehension had no foundation, and an apology for the abject attitude the Administration now occupies based on that ground cannot find favor among the American people.

The discussion of the Diplomatic and Consular bill, which brought out the review of Blaine's policy, also revealed defects in the proposed appropriation which ought to be corrected. It is simply niggardly to suggest that Consuls-General shall act as Secretaries or clerks of Legation at the principal European Capitals. The Consular service of the United States pays its expenses twice over, and it is for the commercial interest of this country that it be maintained in efficiency. It is equally essential to the dignity of our Government that its diplomatic relations should be on a plane with its importance among nations. A Government representing over 52,000,000 of people, extending over half a continent of immense wealth and infinit resources, and with a surplus revenue of $100,000,000 a year, cannot afford to cavil about an expenditure of $30,000 or $40,000 a year in the diplomatic service. The fact is, that the leading embassies of the United States in foreign Capitals should be supported more liberally than they are or withdrawn. The salaries and allowances have been whittled down so small that only rich men can afford to accept the positions and supply out of their private purses the extra expenses entailed upon them by the responsibility of entertaining Americans and keeping up with the social and official demands of their relations.

A few consolidations might be made with advantage, such as the missions to Belgium and Holland into one, and the missions to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark into another; but the chief diplomatic representatives of this country ought to be paid higher salaries, or in lieu thereof the English system should be adopted of providing residences for the American Ministers. The recent scandal with which Minister Morton's name has been associated affords evidence that it is not always wise to select rich men to represent the United States abroad, and poorer men ought not to be expected to draw on their own scanty private resources to maintain the dignity of the great Nation they represent.

### KASSON'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Kasson was involuntarily drawn into a general debate on the foreign policy of the Government relating to South America in the desultory discussion of the Consular and Diplomatic bill Thursday. Mr. Kasson is a cautious speaker. He does not commit himself rashly to any position. His ambition is to be a peacemaker in the Republican party. He was formerly a Blaine man. He is now a Blaine man and an Arthur man at one and the same moment. He has undertaken the arduous task of proving, first, that Blaine's foreign policy was right; secondly, that Frelinghuysen is disposed to continue it in full force and effect, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Kasson's speech, as revised by him for publication in the *Congressional Record*, is so remarkable that we deem it worthy of liberal quotation. He said:

> I must take exception to one of his statements, or rather to one of his assumptions. With a possible desire to see the Republican party under two of its leaders divided and separated, he attempted to draw the line so sharply and so strongly between the policy of the late Secretary of State and of the present Secretary of State that he has, I think, and as he himself will be convinced on reading the correspondence, passed the point of accuracy in defining that difference. Now, sir, I submit, without reading the correspondence, but commending it to the action of the gentlemen of both sides of the House, that it will be found there has been no definitive change of policy; that there has been no change in the mind of the President as to the great objects to be accomplished. They will also find that the new Secretary of State, coming into office without a knowledge of the unpublished correspondence which he was at the time engaged in examining, found a critical condition of things, which pledged his country to a course of diplomatic action which might be the predecessor of war. The result of the action of the United States diplomat then recently dispatched to South America might have been such as to have made it impossible to escape without at least a warlike demonstration. Is it, then, surprising that the Secretary of State just entering upon his official duties should say: "Halt! Let us look at this thing and its consequences"? Is it surprising the President should say to the same officer: "Halt until we understand this fully and until you have mastered the correspondence, public and secret"? And so the present Secretary of State asked practically for time to consider the step which was taken, the responsibility of which would be turned upon him, and which was of vast importance to the honor of our country and its general interests. I venture the statement here, sir, that he has never withdrawn the offer and aid of the United States for a peaceful settlement between Chili and Peru; and he has never desired to withhold its entire legitimate influence for the salvation of Peru, if that salvation be possible. I maintain, sir, he has never essentially changed or withdrawn definitively the proposed assemblage of a conference of the American States for the purpose of devising means to preserve in the future the peace and independence of all these countries.

Mr. Kasson's speech produced no particular effect at the time it was delivered; but it is understood by persons behind the scenes to have a deep significance. The object of it is to reconcile the future policy of the Administration to the past policy of Mr. Blaine. It indicates a distinct abandonment of the position hastily assumed by Arthur and Frelinghuysen on their first induction into office. They have discovered that the reaction in favor of Blaine was likely to be too strong for them. They could not stem the current. They have decided to float with it.

At the present moment Mr. Blaine commands the situation. His foreign policy is approved not only by his friends, but by his opponents. For it must not be supposed that Mr. Kasson spoke without authority. His relations with the Administration, and particularly with the Secretary of State, are very intimate. He knew precisely what he was about when he undertook to speak on behalf of Mr. Frelinghuysen to the House of Representatives. The effort of Frelinghuysen's friends at present is to assure the country that the State Department has adopted Mr. Blaine's policy, and, secondly, to insinuate that it has been more successful in carrying out his principles than he was himself. The Seven Sleepers in the Administration of the Acting President have discovered that there is a Congress of live and wide-awake persons about them. Frelinghuysen's timid, humble, apologetic policy would have been condemned by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. Hence the anxiety of his friends to show that he was only waiting to deliberate, and that there is "no definitive change of policy." The credit of continuing and enlarging Mr. Blaine's policy is to be appropriated by the present Administration if such a thing is in any way possible.

### THE WONDERFUL WINTER OF 1881-'82.

The winter of 1881-'82 has, according to the calendar of the seasons, given way to spring, and, as is not often the case in this latitude, spring has visited this northern locality strictly on time, and the genial season is upon us without meeting any lingering trace of winter.

The winter just closed has been a wonderful one, even in these days of the unusual and unexpected, marvelous and extraordinary. It is almost unprecedented that in this city the thermometer has not fallen below zero during the entire winter, and that during the greater part of the season from Nov. 1 to March 1 it has been above freezing point, and that upon but one or two occasions, and then for brief periods, has it fallen as low as 10 degrees above zero.

Another remarkable instance in the history of the winter just passed has been the absence of snow. During the winter of 1880-'81 snow, and deep snow, was the rule. There was not only a frequent repetition of heavy snow-storms, but the snow remained on the ground in such depths during at least three months as to seriously interfere with and obstruct street travel. The horse-cars were repeatedly prevented for days from running, and for weeks at a time had to employ double teams. One line of horse-railway suspended travel for three weeks, and at the end of that time was compelled to use the pick in order to uncover the track from the accumulated ice and snow. Nor was the general railway traffic any more fortunate; some of the railways were unable to operate their trains, owing to the repeated deep falls of snow, except by the employment of thousands of laborers, who excavated the drifts, piling it on flat-cars, by which it was hauled off. On several occasions the trains running into this city were suspended, and the week or more of the "milk famine," when the milk-trains were cut off from the city, will be long remembered.

Compared with that rigorous winter the one which has just now given way to spring seems all the more remarkable, and will long be considered exceptional. Except two or three days, when the fall of snow did not exceed an inch at any one time, and this disappeared in a few hours, Chicago has had fairer and more agreeable weather than often happens in ordinary springs. What had this extraordinary winter in store for man? The extreme rigor of the preceding winter left a legacy of excessive drouth, which was followed in many sections of the West by a great loss of corn, and wheat, and oats, and potatoes. The wheat was such a failure that in some localities not enough was gathered for seed. In others the corn perished under the drouth. Many sections gathered no hay for many months, though in the fall there was a new and bounteous growth that sufficed to make the pastures good far into the winter months. The winter of 1881-'82 was attended with sickness of great severity, including the dreaded small-pox—imported here—which has been and is yet almost an epidemic in certain States; but the prevalence of diseases of other and equally as fatal types was as great during the winter of 1880-'81, when the extreme weather intensified human suffering.

The mildness of the past winter has not been limited to the Western States alone. It has prevailed generally throughout the country and all over Europe, from St. Petersburg to Constantinople. There, as well as at certain points in Canada and Nova Scotia, there has been brief and exceptional cold weather, but as a whole the season has been one of unusual mildness. To the astronomer, and generally to the scientific world, the two winters in such extraordinary contrast ought to furnish the materials for some additional information, not only as to the causes resulting in such opposit temperatures, but as to the effect of these variations upon human health and human happiness. Can they from these phenomena discover anything as to the causes producing them? Or can they pluck from these extremes following each other in such succession such knowledge as will enable man to foretell what is probable in the future, or what effect, if any, the severity of the one or the mildness of the other winter may have upon the human family? Is either, and which of these winters, a forerunner of pestilence or famine, or of the opposit of these? The direct effect of a severe winter is to kill by freezing the wheat in the ground, and the direct effect of drouth is to burn the corn and the grass in the field. But these have not been general; they have been confined to localities. Can the man of science give a warning note as to the general effect of the mild winter of 1882—a warning that will enable him to profit by its promised blessings or to avoid its preëstablished blights and calamities? The ordinary "weather man" predicts, but his predictions are so close upon the time for their fulfillment and are so frequently disappointments that they have small value. Can the men of science reason out what will be the weather and its concomitants during the unexpired seasons of 1882? Can they deduce from the past what will be the character of the winter of 1882-'83?

Is there any connection between the weather and the severity of disease? Has it an influence over or otherwise is it a cause of epidemic or other unusual visitations of new and pestilential disease? Can science, enlightened by these two winters of such strikingly opposit character, contribute anything to human knowledge that will be of benefit to mankind?

### SENATOR HOAR ON THE CHINESE.

The opposition of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, to the bill regulating Chinese immigration according to the new treaty is purely esthetic, and comes not even as near to the real merits of the question as one of Oscar Wilde's sentimental lectures does to the real canons of art. With all the energy, and enterprise, and hard common sense of his State which are displayed in local matters, its people have always manifested a disposition which is morbidly and almost maudlinly sentimental when they come to discuss matters pertinent to another section of the country of which they know nothing by actual experience, as, for instance, the Indians and the Chinese. Senator Hoar is thoroughly pervaded with this sentimental disposition, and in his discussion of the Chinese question lets it run away with him, all the more easily because he is 3,500 miles away from contact with the Chinese, and neither he nor his constituents suffer from their vices and their ruinous competition with white laborers.

It is very easy for Senator Hoar at one side of the continent to moralize about a question which affects the other side, and about which he knows nothing by personal experience. If he would discuss the question fairly and impartially he must put himself in the place of those who are suffering from the evil, or imagine what that evil would be if it were at his own doors instead of 3,500 miles away. Suppose that each steamer from China were pouring from a thousand to fifteen hundred coolies into Boston every fortnight! Suppose that there were 70,000 coolies already in the State! Suppose that there were 95 per cent of men and 5 per cent of prostitutes pouring into that State! Suppose that they underbid and cut down the labor of white men even below Beecher's alleged maximum of a dollar a day and board themselves! Suppose that they swarmed into the woolen and paper mills, and shoe factories, and upon all the public works, starving out tens of thousands of his white constituents who cannot support themselves and their families upon the paltry wages which Chinamen, who have no families, will accept! And, lastly, suppose that these tens of thousands of coolies as soon as they save up a few hundreds of gold return with it to the Celestial Kingdom and are replaced by ever-increasing fresh swarms of the same sort, coming on the same errand, and huddling themselves together in unclean dens, reveling in opium and filth, poisoning the neighborhoods in which they live, spreading diseases and endangering the public health, how would this coolie competition affect the industrial and political relations of the Bay State?

That is the position from which Senator Hoar should view the "Chinese question." With the people of California it is not a question of toleration or liberty, but a question of existence, and self-preservation is the first law of existence. As the pending bill violates no treaty and only demands what the Chinese Government itself has agreed to, it should be passed immediately, without any reference to the abstract sentimental argument of men who can theorize glibly over an evil of which they know nothing, or at least suffer nothing, by personal experience.

READERS of THE TRIBUNE may remember that some time ago, when it first became evident from the decline in stocks and the falling off of exports that there would be a check in the expansion of prices which had been going on for some eighteen months or two years, it predicted that the change of conditions would lead to conflicts between employers and employés. This prediction has been verified sooner than THE TRIBUNE supposed it would be. The working classes are naturally slow to recognize the arrest of speculative prosperity and retrenchment of industrial enterprise; when wages have been going up steadily for two or three years under the stimulant of "good times" and rising prices, the wages class seem to think that the increase is to be continuous and enduring, and they keep making new demands. But the employers, meeting a check or a decline in the demand for products, feel the necessity for shortening up the supply, and endeavor to meet a falling-off in prices by a reduction in expenses. This natural antagonism between capital and labor always breaks out under the conditions we have described—that is, on a checked or falling market; and new evidences of it are to be found in the strikes, lockouts, and disturbances which are now daily reported from different sections of the country. It would be infinitly better for the laboring classes if they could see that retrenchment is forced upon the employing classes when the demand falls off for their wares and prices decline, and that the suspension of speculative enterprise, along with the addition of European immigrant labor at the rate of 1,000 men a day, necessarily leads to a halt in the advancing scale of wages to which the American workmen have come to look forward within the past three years. Great loss and much suffering could be averted if this fact were thoroughly understood and acted upon in time.

AN industrious statistician has been engaged in comparing the sexual crimes reported in "cultured" Massachusetts for the four years of 1866-'69, and those during the four years of 1876-'79. The exhibit is anything but complimentary to the morality of the Bay State, native and foreign. Among the tables presented is the following:

| | *1866-'69.* | *1876-'79.* |
|---|---|---|
| Crimes against chastity in Massachusetts | 583 | 1,537 |
| Illegitimate births | 1,625 | 2,766 |
| Divorces | 1,352 | 2,255 |
| Marriages | 57,551 | 52,202 |

The total population in 1870 was 1,457,200, and was but 1,783,012 ten years later. It is observed that the crimes, illegitimate births, and divorces increased much more rapidly than did the population of the State during that decade, while the number of marriages grew alarmingly less. The Yankee, however, replies that the State is no longer Puritan—that it is now cosmopolitan; that foreigners and children of foreigners constitute nearly half the population; that the people of the old native stock are migrating to the West and other parts of the Union in great numbers, while their places are filled with French-Canadians and Europeans, and that in another decade or two the old native element will be in a helpless minority and no longer control the social or industrial forces of the State. Connecticut and Rhode Island are undergoing the same kind of change.

ALD. CULLERTON is reported to be opposed to imposing a larger license tax on saloons which sell whisky than on saloons which sell beer and wine only. His alleged objection is that if a beer license be fixed at only $100 and a whisky and beer license be made $200, the saloonkeepers would only take out beer licenses and sell whisky "on the sly." Let us see how that would work: The police, regulars as well as detectives, would instantly catch them selling whisky and report it to the Mayor, who would immediately revoke their license to sell any intoxicant. This would bring them to terms at once. Several hundred saloons would take out full licenses at the start—paying therefor the $200. They would be interested in having all saloons selling whisky take out the $200 license and would help catch the dodgers and report them to the Mayor. In a few weeks scarcely a saloon in the city would venture to sell whisky on a beer license. The risk would be too great. When found violating the terms of their license they would have it revoked, and could not keep a saloon again until they took out a new license, which would cost them $100 for beer and wine. It would be cheaper for them if they wanted to deal in the stronger liquid to take out the $200 license in the first instance. Ald. Cullerton's objection won't hold water.

NEW YORK is discussing the possibility of obtaining a new water-supply by erecting a gigantic dam at the mouth of the Croton River Valley, and creating a new reservoir which will hold 32,000,000,000 gallons—about a year's supply for New York City—and, leading this store through a conduit of a daily capacity of 250,000,000 gallons, twice the Croton aqueduct's, to the Central Park reservoir. The new plan proposed by the engineer in charge, Isaac Newton, an extremely able hydraulic engineer, will cost only about $14,000,000, presents no serious constructive difficulties, and will give Manhattan Island the largest water supply in the world, barring that of Liverpool. The one objection to the plan is that it will be extremely difficult to keep an artificial lake of the size proposed in good condition. The reservoir now used by New York at the head of the Croton Aqueduct is much smaller, and involved altogether less derangement in natural conditions, and an August sun yearly turns its waters into a noisome condition. The new big reservoir will probably be worse; but the adoption of Mr. Newton's plan seems likely on account of its economy and simplicity, as well as the rapidity with which it can be carried into effect.

MR. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, formerly of the New York Senate and more recently of the New Mexico bench, informs the New York *Times* that the population of that Territory, not counting in the Apachés and Navajos, is composed of 108,721 Mexican greasers, 998 blacks, fifty-six Chinamen, and 9,769 Pueblo and other tame Indians, and a few thousand Americans. There is very little mixing of races, he says. The Spanish-speaking citizens do not hate the English-speaking ones. They are polite, hospitable, and ignorant. The schools are not good, but, such as they are, one-fourth of the entire Territorial revenue is spent upon them. The Americans draped their houses in mourning when President Garfield died. They are fond of whisky. The women of the respectable classes are "good daughters, faithful wives, and noble matrons." The Spanish-speaking population, as a whole, is quiet and law-abiding. The Territory is growing substantially. What with its gold and silver, its coal-beds, its rich valleys and vast grass-carpeted prairies, its fruit belt and its immense herds and flocks, Judge Prince is confident that it cannot be kept out of the Union much longer.

IN the Rockford (Ill.) *Gazette*, a daily paper of an enterprising character, we find a notice of a change of proprietors, Mr. Francis A. Eastman, formerly of this city, becoming a joint owner with Mr. A. E. Smith. The *Gazette* is, as we have said, an enterprising and valuable daily paper, published in one of the most intelligent and enterprising districts of the State. Such a community need a daily paper, and they need one which is essentially useful in all things to such a community. Mr. Eastman has an experience of a quarter of a century in journalism, and in journalism of an active character. He has kept pace with its progress, and will give to the *Gazette* the benefit of his experience, and of the ability which has marked his past record. Under the united efforts of its proprietors, each strengthening the other, they will doubtless make the *Gazette* an additional attraction to the prosperous and growing district of which Rockford is the centre. The paper will, of course, while remaining a sturdy representative of the best interests of the city, continue Republican in its politics.

THE epileptic Prince Leopold has been made a Colonel on the eve of his marriage. His wife need not fear this will take her from his side; there is nothing military or warlike about a British Colonel. It is the most peaceful sinecure known to any military establishment in the world. A British regiment is always commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. The Coloneley is held by some titled nobody, who draws $5,000 a year out of the Treasury for doing it. Why is Leopold made a Colonel? London *Truth* gives a curious reason. It seems that he is very subject to fits, and it says that the ceremony of marrying a Colonel in uniform may be made quite brief, compared with the prolonged and tedious ceremony attending a wedding as a Prince. He will thus increase his chances of escaping a fit at a most inopportune moment.

IT is to be hoped that the newly-appointed West Chicago Park Commissioner will be broad-minded enough to regard the interests of the property-owners upon West Washington street rather than that of the contractors, who have shown an indifference to their obligations never before witnessed in the limits of our city. The entire street from Halsted street to Western avenue was ruthlessly torn up last spring, and its completion guarranteed by the contractors last November. Scarcely more than one-fourth of it is finished, and even that is far from satisfactory. The granit contractors have not in any regard met the conditions of their agreement. They have been accommodated and the people discommoded to such an extent as to cause unfavorable comments in every portion of the city.

LUCY HOOPER writes from Paris that it is amusing to find how little is known of the United States in France, and then proceeds to tell how she annihilated a French Colonel by telling him that Texas was larger than France, and that there were forty States in the Union. As an illuminator of foreign ignorance Lucy does not stop for an odd State or two, but proudly sounds the slogan "Forty—count 'em—forty."

THE Dubuque *Herald* wants the Iowa Republicans to consent to divide the State so as to give the Democrats at least one district. The Cedar Rapids *Republican* thinks the "shoe-string" district proposed by the Democrats could be carried by a popular Republican by 2,000 majority. The difficulty is to find enough contiguous territory anywhere in Iowa to make a Democratic district. In apportioning the State for the last twenty years the Republicans have neither sought to frame Republican or to avoid making Democratic districts, and they continue in the same careless indifference towards their once formidable opponents. The Hawkeye State is covered miles deep all over with Republicans—chiefly of the lively Jim Blaine variety.

A NEW dictionary has been prepared for the use of Presidential aspirants, a few excerpts from which are furnished as follows:

CANDLES—A sub-tropical fruit yielding a sharp, bitter juice, much recommended as a febrifuge. Also, in conjunction with the above, a saccharine substance expressed from cane.

FILEHOLDERS—Necessary articles of furniture, as chairs, tables, etc. No committee-room is complete without several of them.

STATIONERY—Interchangeable with the above, but taking a wider range.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS—An indispensable accompaniment of every self-made boom. Require careful culture, and are hard to raise.

SERENADE—A spontaneous expression of overwhelming public sentiment in a musical form. Not good unless paid for in advance.

"A PITCHED BATTLE is certain to be fought very speedily," says the London *Times*, "over the revised version of the New Testament. Already a respectable organ of Conservative opinion has sounded the war-cry against its new readings with as much feeling as if it thought that Mr. Gladstone had been among the revisers. Vituperation and taunts will not arbitrate finally between contending scholars. If at the end of the wordy warfare the public be able to perceive what is the actual amount of questionable matter, something will have been gained. The high probability is that a majority of persons who speak the English language will be content to regard the uncertainties as still uncertain, provided they may keep so much as remains behind admitted."

THE Toronto *Globe* editorially makes an important announcement in regard to Canadian politics as follows:

> We are in a position to announce on unquestionable authority that the Dominion Government has resolved to ask the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament immediately after the close of the present session, instead of waiting till its term expires by efflux of time. The present is the fourth session, but the Government, feeling their hold on public opinion weakening, understand that they will have a better chance this year than next, and have determined to appeal at once to the people.

The *Globe* charges that the present Tory and Protectionist Government has disgusted the people, and predicts a great Liberal and Free-Trade victory at the next election.

EVEN if the Legislature at the special session should favor the scheme, it will take a year to get the Constitution changed to impose the proposed ten million blanket mortgage on the city, whereas, in three months from now the Assessors will have completed their work, and, by raising the aggregate valuation to 200 millions, or one-third of the actual value of the property, plenty of money will begin to come in next winter for all necessary uses. Better quit fooling with the Constitution to mortgage posterity and pay as you go.

AN exchange says that "Col. Ingersoll inherits his eloquence from his father, who was a thorough believer in Dante's Inferno, and of whom it is said that beginning a sermon on one occasion at midday he preached until half his hearers were moved to tears, and when they quitted the church the sun was setting." The old gentleman was not half as successful as Joshua, who kept the sun standing still until he had finished his powerful and convincing argument with the enemy.

LAGER beer contains only about 4 per cent of alcohol, and 99 per cent of all the beer drank in this city is of the lager variety of beer. The wine sold in the saloons contains 5 to 6 per cent of alcohol, not more. The whisky, gin, and brandy contains from 30 to 40 per cent of alcohol. In the name of common-sense why should not a license tax on whisky containing *ten times* the alcohol that is in beer be at least twice as much as that on lager?

IT is believed that the real reason Mr. Sargent was booked for Berlin was to remove the impression which has arisen in the German mind, founded on previous diplomatic appointments to that Court, that all United States representatives abroad are scholars and gentlemen.

THE London *Post* has discovered that Charles Reemelin, author of a book on America published in London, is "at present Governor of the State of Ohio," having been so "created in 1871 by President Hayes."

THE New York *Evening Post* thinks that Sargent should be sent to Germany because he is a good lawyer, but neglects to advance a similar reason for the elevation of Mr. Conkling to the Supreme Bench.

THE American people may be excused for taking a languid interest in the question whether Mr. Conkling will or will not abandon the law in order to go on the Supreme Bench.

PEORIA, which at present imposes a license of $100 a year on saloons, is moving for an increased rate, and public meetings are being held in favor of the plan.

MR. CONKLING having been indorsed by thirty-nine out of seventy-six Senators, his "vindication" may be considered complete—with one over.

IT may prove impracticable to whitewash Fitz John Porter, but $115,000 of back pay would go a long way towards gilding him.

IN view of a recent appointment Germania's sons will do well to guard the Rhine, as otherwise they may lose it.

IT is getting to be about time for Mr. Samuel J. Tilden to adopt a new Vice-President.

THE (poetic) mill of Mr. Alfred Tennyson grinds slowly, but it grinds exceeding small.

### LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

No, I will not say good-by—
Not good-by, nor anything;
He is gone. I wonder why
Lilacs are not sweet this spring.
How that tiresome bird will sing!

I might follow him and say
Just that he forgot to kiss
Baby, when he went away.
Everything I want I miss.
Oh, a precious world is this!

Listen, listen—that is he!
I'll not speak to him, I say.
If he choose to say to me,
"I was all to blame today;
Sweet, forgive me," why—I may!

—*From "The Coquet of Cohosh," by John Kelly.*

Somebody seems to have sawed Rowell's boat.

John Sherman's fences are down again, and this time even the gates seem to be somewhat shaky.

A dispatch from New Haven states that "hereafter the Malley boys are to be placed on a level with other prisoners." This is rough on the other prisoners.

Mr. Pitney must be some relation to the historical Connecticut gentleman who scorned to tell a lie for a shilling, but would cheerfully furnish eight for a dollar.

"I feel like the boy who was kicked over the fence into an orchard by a mule. It was a fine place, but he was too lame to walk around and enjoy the fruit."—*R. Conkling.*

I notice that Mr. Conkling has been confirmed, in spite of the efforts of Gov. Sprague and Mrs. Scoville. You will remember that I have always argued that a horse in single harness could beat a team."—*Robert Bonner.*

"I notice that the serenade tendered me after my return from the Ohio stumping tour cost $678.50. If the present one could be stopped as cheaply there would not be a happier man in Washington than yours truly."—*John Sherman.*

It is now believed that the man who shot at Queen Victoria must be a member of the Chicago Archery Club. The cablegram says that "the would-be assasin stood only about twenty feet from the Queen when the shot was fired, but not even the carriage in which she sat was hit."

### PERSONALS.

A new, and it is to be hoped unique, way of punishing children in the Buffalo Orphan Asylum is by letting the sash of a heavy window down upon their hands, thus confining and torturing them in spite of their groans and cries.

Because of a rumor that the Princess of Wales obtains her delicate complexion by using at the bath the waters of a German spring, it is proposed to erect a building in London for the sale of the various German mineral waters, which the English ladies now have a mania for using.

Mr. Cunningham, an Englishman, and four Chamounix guides, after making a six days' tour around Mont Blanc by Courmayeur and the Col de Geant, succeeded in reaching the summit of the mountain. Only once before has the ascent of Mont Blanc been accomplished at this season.

President Arthur is said to have a wonderful memory, for at one time he traveled in a railroad car for a few miles with a physician who was carrying a brother to an asylum. Seven years afterward he met the doctor, called him by name, and inquired for the brother.

Mr. Longfellow's unmarried daughter Alice returned from Washington to her Cambridge home last week. Her father needs the most attentive care at present, although he is not positively ill. He does not now use his pen at all—not even to sign his name. The poet's daughter, with her rosy cheeks and bright eyes, looks very much like him.

William S. O'Brien, who died in San Francisco several years ago, left his immense estate in such a mixed condition that his executors have just filed their final account. The value of the estate is $10,653,367, and the executors' commissions amount to $426,254. Of the amount yet to be distributed among the heirs, Mrs. Maria Coleman, O'Brien's sister, will receive $1,000,000, and Mrs. Kate McDonough, another sister, $3,276,000.

The Hon. P. Le Poet Trench, for ten years attached to the legation at Washington, most of the time as private secretary to Sir Edward Thornton, who valued his services very highly, has lately reached Rome as Secretary of Embassy. He is brother to the Earl of Clancarty, whose family is remotely linked to the Macarthys, Earls of that ilk, whose title was attainted and whose estates were confiscated for the late Earl's participation in the Pretender's cause. It has been estimated that these estates are now, or at least were before the anti-rent movement, worth $1,000,000 a year. Only a small portion of them is in the hands of Lord Clancarty. Mr. Trench's grandfather was an eminent diplomatist, and gave so much satisfaction in Holland that he was created Marquis of Heusden in that country, a dignity still enjoyed by his grandson. Mr. Trench is very well known in New York and Newport.

Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, who has been ordered to command the North Atlantic Squadron, and to take the frigate Tennessee as his flagship, on April 1, was for three years President of Admiral Porter's Board of Inspectors, previous to taking command of the New York Navy-Yard in May, 1880. His service during the Rebellion was mostly in the North Atlantic Squadron. Immediately after the Vanderbilt Line steamship Ariel was cut down by the privateer "290" off the east end of Cuba, at the urgent request of Commodore Vanderbilt (who considered the then Lieut. Cooper's knowledge of the route to Aspinwall and the movement of the mail steamers as superior to that of any other naval officer) he was detailed to command the Connecticut on convoy duty. That vessel was of great service in driving the "290" repeatedly from the track of mail steamers. The "290" was, however, so fast that, though she was chased by several naval vessels in the West Indies, they failed to catch her.

## POLITICAL.

### The Republican Party and the Debt in Tennessee.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 3.—Congressman Houk and most of the members of the Republican State Central Executive Committee left the city today. Houk went to Knoxville, where his enemies have made matters rather warm for him of late. He expects to return to Washington Sunday. In an interview with your correspondent today Houk said the recent decision by three of our Supreme Judges in the matter of the State debt leaves the Republican party but one course to pursue, and that is to reaffirm their platform of 1880 and make a bold fight to settle this question forever on the most liberal terms that the creditors may voluntarily offer. Many of our wisest and best thinkers have come to the conclusion that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, there is no road to settlement under this question except through a constitutional convention, and I strongly suspect the convention which is called to meet here in April will adopt the plan in their platform of urging all friends of State credit to unite in voting to call a constitutional convention when the question is submitted in August. If the State Convention shall so declare. I have no doubt but that the proposition will carry at the polls, and I have as little doubt that the Republicans and State-Credit Democrats can elect a majority of delegates, and thus control the action of the convention in favor of State credit. But even if the enemies of State credit should control the convention, the Republicans and State-Credit Democrats can preserve their honor and consistency when the action of the convention is committed to the people for ratification. However matters may result, the Republican party cannot and will not be driven from their position, nor is it possible for the action of the convention to leave the people or the credit of the State in a more deplorable plight than now exists under the effects of the recent decision.

### The Plan of the South Carolina Republicans.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3.—The Republican conference adjourned last night at a late hour. T. E. Miller (colored), Senator from Beaufort, was chosen Chairman, and Maj. Harry Noah (white), of the internal-revenue service, Secretary. Delegates were present from all the counties except Anderson, Sumter, Edgefield, Laurens, Marlboro, Pickens, and Spartanburg. Resolutions were introduced reciting the grievances of the Republicans, complaining of anticipated partisan operations, registration and election laws, and invoking Congressional relief. The only action taken was the passage of a resolution instructing the Republican Executive Committee to take action looking to the appointment of Republican Supervisors under the law of the United States to supervise the registration of voters directed by the recent State enactment. It is understood that no State ticket will be put up, but that the plan of the Republicans will be to coalesce with the disaffected elements in the Democratic party and make a sharp struggle for seats in the Legislature and for county officers.

### A Hot Contest Over the Prohibition Question.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—For the past three years the question of licensing saloons has been agitated here. The Prohibitionists had control of the City Government in 1879, and again last year, and are making a strong effort to maintain their ground; while the liquor-sellers are equally anxious to gain control so that saloons may be opened. The candidate of the Anti-License party for Mayor is the Hon. D. H. Harts, an ex-member of the Legislature, and the present incumbent. The liquor men will put up State Senator A. Mayfield. The contest will be hot from now until the election on the 13th.

### Supervising Inspector of Steam-Vessels.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3.—The steamboat interests of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Kentucky are urging the appointment of Capt. S. S. Garrett, Local Inspector at this port, to fill the position of Supervising Inspector of Steam-vessels, made vacant by the resignation of Col. B. O. Carr. It is understood that Capt. Garrett has the support of the Senators and Representatives from the States above mentioned.

### SHERMAN'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, accompanied by Gen. Hancock, Gen. Poe, Col. Morrow, Miss Sherman, Miss Poe, and several friends, passed through here this morning over the Iron Mountain Road, en route to San Antonio, Tex. The party will then go to Laredo and Corpus Christi, thence back to San Antonio, and visit all posts on the line of the new Southern Railroad, to Yuma, Cal. From there they will go to the Yosemite and San Francisco, returning by the southern route to Santa Fé, thence to Denver and east. This is the longest tour of inspection made by Gen. Sherman since the War. This trip is expected to occupy ten weeks. Gen. Sherman and party will reach this city on the return trip on the 14th of May, to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which assembles here on that date.

### GEN. FAIRCHILD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—Gen. Fairchild will sail for Paris about May 1, avowedly to return with his family, but there is good reason to believe that he is a candidate for the Austrian Mission.

# FOREIGN.

### Continued Excitement in Europe Over the Attempted Assasination.

### The Queen Overwhelmed with Telegrams from the Earth's Potentates.

### MacLean a Weak-Minded Communist of the Order of "Old Eccles."

### Evidences of His Venomous Hatred of the Aristocracy and of Hard Work.

### Part of His Life Spent in Work-Houses and Insane Asylums.

### A Disagreeable Scene in the Commons on a Question of True Liberty.

### Miss Ferneaux, the Remarkable Adventuress, Held for Criminal Trial.

### Failure of the Obscene Zola Drama, and Suicide of the Manager.

### Effect of the Upper Court's Decision on the Working of the Land Act.

## THE QUEEN.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SECOND DAY.

*Special Cable.*

LONDON, March 3.—The *Telegram's* special says: The Queen passed a quiet night, and seems not to be affected by the attempt on her life. Besides the finding of the bullet, there has been discovered a mark on a baggage-wagon which was immediately behind the spot where the Queen's carriage was when the shot was fired. It appears that an Eton boy saw the man raise the pistol, and instantly gave a cry of alarm. He and two other Eton boys who were bigger than himself threw themselves on the man, causing him to lower his aim. The bullet struck the flagstones, and ricocheted on a luggage-wagon. Our Portsmouth correspondent says: "The person who fired at the Queen is believed, from the description published, to be a MacLean who lived at Southsea in a wretched and singular state.

HE WAS ADDICTED TO DRINK,

and he had always been regarded as a crank.' His peculiarities had been accentuated by unfortunate domestic relations."

ALL THE LONDON MORNING PAPERS

have leading articles on the attempt on the life of the Queen. The *Times* says:

The intention we prefer to think was no more than a desire to create alarm and gain notoriety at whatever cost. There is a kind of infamous notoriety much coveted by some disordered minds, which can be easily and certainly earned by such deeds as that of MacLean yesterday. To have fired a pistol at a woman, and that woman the Queen of England, confers on the culprit the most unenviable distinction, but distinction none the less. But the cost has yet to be considered. We are glad to learn no harm has been suffered by her Majesty, but the case might easily have been otherwise. We trust, however, that the cost of MacLean's notoriety will be borne only by himself. It may chance to be a somewhat heavy one. If all other restraints fail, and if there are men with whom decency and manliness count for nothing, some strong deterrent must be brought to bear. If MacLean proves to be a madman, there is no more to be done than to have good care taken that he shall play no more madman's pranks of the same kind as yesterday. But there must be some good evidence that he is mad before such a plea can be admitted. The mere fact that he has been guilty of a motiveless crime may be enough in the opinion of professional experts in insanity, but it will satisfy nobody else. If no more can be said for MacLean than could be said for Guiteau or Lefroy, he can as little expect to escape the punishment he has brought upon himself.

THE "STANDARD."

What is really remarkable and (so far as the modern annals of European monarchy are concerned) unique in the position of the English sovereign is not that she has been on some half-dozen occasions the object of such dastardly attempts as that of yesterday, but that she is more deeply rooted in the love of her people than she was even at the commencement of her reign. It is just forty-two years ago, when the Queen of England was a bride, that the pistol of Oxford was leveled at her carriage. Within a decade of this, the fires of revolution raged throughout the Continent of Europe. With the exception of England there was not a country between the Atlantic and the Euxine in which thrones did not topple down into an abyss of anarchy, or in which their foundations were not seriously shaken. Yet the tradition of monarchical stability two centuries old was not then even disturbed in Great Britain. Language can scarcely exaggerate the fresh strength which has gathered during the eventful interval that has elapsed since that date. For this steadily-growing accretion of authority in the best sense of the word, in popularity and respect, the monarchical principle among us is signally indebted to the personal influence and example of Queen Victoria, and to the wisdom and virtues which she has consistently illustrated. We largely owe it to the same source that the British Crown has been exempt from those vicissitudes and disasters against which foreign thrones have failed.

THE "TELEGRAPH."

In revising the peril through which her gracious Majesty was yesterday providentially brought—a peril of the gravest kind, as every fresh particular shows—we are persuaded that all sensible persons, even among the wildest of theorizers, will join in the gratitude felt by the vast mass of Englishmen and English women, and will thank Heaven devoutly that the British Empire is not today plunged into mourning, or agitated like the kindred people of the United States of America while watching such a struggle between life and death as that to which President Garfield at last succumbed.

THE "DAILY NEWS":

The Queen will shortly leave England for a few weeks' rest and refreshment. She will have the qualification of carrying with her the best wishes of the English people, all the warmer and stronger for the insult she has endured and the peril she has escaped.

EXAMINATION OF THE ASSASIN MACLEAN.

*Special Cable.*

WINDSOR, March 3.—The prisoner who fired at the Queen was driven to the town-hall in an open fly at half-past 1, in charge of Superintendent Hayes. He has a wretched look, and is a man very much of the Guiteau type. He was unclean and unshaven. He has a slight mustache. He was immediately taken before the Magistrates, the Mayor of Windsor presiding. Mr. Stevenson, Solicitor for the Treasury, prosecuted. In reply to the Mayor, the prisoner said, in the most off-hand manner and firm voice, that his name was "MacLean—Roderick MacLean." Superintendent Hayes then swore to the facts of the shooting, and also testified to the letter found on the prisoner. The letter was read. It said that the prisoner would not have done the crime

HAD TEN SHILLINGS BEEN GIVEN HIM

instead of the insultingly small sum of six shillings. He was compelled to commit the crime against the "bloated aristocracy," he added, by "that old lady Mrs. Vic." The witness further said that this morning the prisoner wished to make a written statement, saying, "I have a complete answer to the charge." He then wrote a letter. In it the prisoner said he was not guilty of shooting at the Queen with the intention of doing her grievous bodily harm. His object was only to cause public alarm, with the object of having his grievances redressed.

HIS PECUNIARY STRAITS

and circumstances tended to prove the truth of this statement. Had he cared to have injured the Queen, he would have fired at her when she was getting out of the carriage. As it was, he shot at the wheels, but the pistol kicked and the bullet might have hit the carriage-door. The prisoner was remanded.

THE SHOOTING.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

LONDON, March 3.—From later accounts it appears that MacLean fired the shot after the carriage was in motion. Princess Beatrice and John Brown saw him point the pistol at the carriage. He was exactly thirty paces distant when he fired. Two of the four loaded chambers of the revolver contained only blank cartridges.

MACLEAN

walked from Portsmouth to London a week ago. Upon his person was found a purse containing a penny and three farthings, and a pocketbook containing the following entries:

Fourth path. A novel, by MacLean and Reynolds. Newspaper gives as correct an idea of the wide difference that divides people of Enland as any newspaper in the world. I venerate free and outspoken principles and an unbiased thinker.

THE CHARGE.

MacLean was charged at the police station with shooting at the Queen, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He asked whether any one was hurt, but the police refused to give him any information.

THE BULLET FOUND.

After searching the yard at the railway station for an hour this morning, the police found a small bullet imbedded in the ground. It bore the marks of having first struck some other object. It was right in the direction of the spot over which the Queen's carriage was passing, having probably passed over the horses' heads.

A WALK.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice walked on the castle terrace, as usual, early this morning. It is officially announced that the Queen passed a good night, and was in no way affected by the attempt on her life.

THE PRISONER.

MacLean passed a restless night. He will be brought up at a special sitting of the Windsor Borough of Justices this afternoon.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Times* says: "If no more can be said for MacLean, the would-be assasin of the Queen, than could be said for Guiteau, the assasin of President Garfield, or Lefroy, the murderer of Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment."

A WITNESS

of the shooting states that MacLean was observed fumbling in his pocket while the Queen was being helped into the carriage, but the pressure of the crowd prevented him from raising his arm until the carriage was in motion. The same cause made him aim very wide.

THE BULLET

found in the station yard weighs about one-third of an ounce. It has been compared with others found on MacLean, and found to correspond with them exactly. Before the revolver was seized, the prisoner had brought another loaded chamber opposit the hammer.

MACLEAN'S ANTECEDENTS

show that he is eccentric, and addicted to drink.

It appears that MacLean roughly endeavored to force his way through the Eton College students, who were at the station, to a good position to await the passage of the Queen, and consequent hustling prevented his having an opportunity to fire when he might have done so with a worse result.

MACLEAN'S STATEMENT.

Roderick MacLean, the young man who shot at the Queen yesterday, was examined this afternoon. He was cool and straightforward in his answers. He affirmed that he did not mean to harm the person of the Queen; that he fired the shot at her because it was the only way he had left of drawing the public attention to the state of affairs which compelled him to commit a crime against the very head of the nation in order to reach the bloated aristocracy of the country, and make them sensible of

THE POPULAR HATRED OF THE INSTITUTION

which hedged them about and protected them in their villainies against the people. He admitted that, in his estimation, the Queen had done nothing herself to oppress her subjects, but insisted that she was at the head of an aristocratic system that bore down upon the people with an unsupportable weight and tyranny, and that his shot was directed toward her presence, not for the purpose of harming her, but of warning to the aristocracy that the people, of whom he was one, and whom he volunteered to represent, were impatient and in a dangerous temper.

TWO LETTERS

written by the prisoner were read. In the first, which was written before the shooting, he said he was compelled to commit the crime against the "bloated aristocracy" because of the insufficiency of relief offered him. In the second letter, written after his arrest, he said his only object was to cause public alarm and get his pecuniary grievances redressed; that he did not mean to hurt the Queen, but only fired at the wheels of her carriage.

THE POLICE EVIDENCE

at the examination, which the prisoner tried to shake by cross-examination, went to prove he fired straight at the carriage, and not at the wheels, as he alleged.

A LUNATIC.

The police ascertained that MacLean was formerly in the Wells Lunatic Asylum, and was only discharged in September last. The solicitor has written to the Mayor of Windsor stating that he defended a man named Roderick MacLean at Maidstone in 1874, charged with attempting to upset a train.

Since his discharge from the Wells Asylum he has been confined in the Weston-Super-Mare Asylum. The London police have information that he was incarcerated in a Dublin asylum many months.

POPULAR EXASPERATION

MacLean was hooted at by a crowd while on his way to the town-hall.

When the prisoner left Town-Hall after examination yesterday twenty men endeavored to overturn the carriage containing him.

HARCOURT,

the Home Secretary, will go to Windsor today.

A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE

was held at Windsor today for the escape of the Queen from the attack on her life.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Before beginning business at the Stock Exchange this morning all the members sang "God Save the Queen."

CONGRATULATIONS.

Minister Lowell's telegram to Gen. Ponsonby says: "I beg you to convey to Her Majesty my heartfelt congratulations on her escape."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

has requested his clergy to offer thanks for the deliverance of the Queen, in their churches Sunday. The Queen drove through Windsor yesterday, and was welcomed with indescribable enthusiasm.

AT PARIS.

PARIS, March 3.—The newspapers here deplore MacLean's crime. The *Patrie, Ordre,* and *Française* think it political. President Grévy telegraphed his congratulations to the Queen.

AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, March 3.—All the newspapers here express indignation at the attempt upon Queen Victoria, and joy at her escape.

AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 3.—All the newspapers have sympathetic articles relative to the attempt upon the Queen of England. The diplomatic body and many distinguished persons visited the British Embassy to express their sympathy.

AT ROME.

ROME, March 2.—A motion of congratulation at the failure of the attempt on Queen Victoria's life will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today.

THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Secretary of State to Minister Lowell today:

*To Lowell, Minister, London:* The President and people of the United States congratulate her Majesty on having been providentially protected from the assasin. Remembering the sympathy of her Majesty and the British people in our recent National bereavement, the feeling of indignation and thankfulness for the Queen's safety is deep and universal.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

In the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Crispi, referring to the attempt upon the life of Queen Victoria, said the crime seemed all the more monstrous to those who knew of the Queen's worth and intelligence. The Minister of Justice alluded to the Queen as a model of all the royal and domestic virtues.

THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The Sultan sent Hobart Pasha to the British Embassy to inquire as to the latest intelligence, and convey an expression of his sympathy.

THE POPE.

ROME, March 3.—The Pope telegraphed his regret at the attempt upon the Queen, and congratulations upon her escape.

AT MADRID.

MADRID, March 3.—All the newspapers express reprobation of the attempt upon the life of Queen Victoria.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—The Senate and House of Commons today passed the following address to the Queen:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN: We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly, in our name and on behalf of the people whom we represent, to renew the expression of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's person and Government. We were profoundly shocked by the intelligence received yesterday that an attempt had been made on your Majesty's most honored and valuable life. We take the earliest opportunity of adding our congratulations to those which we are persuaded will come from our fellow-subjects in all parts of the Empire at your providential escape from so grave a peril. We are deeply grateful to the Author of all good for averting a dire calamity from your Majesty's people, and thankful to Him that your Majesty's life may still be counted among the precious possessions of your devoted subjects. We pray that the blessings of your Majesty's reign may long be continued.

D. L. MACPHERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.
J. G. BLANCHET,
Speaker of the Commons.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3.—In the House of Assembly the following resolution, moved by the Attorney-General and seconded by Mr. Blair, leader of the Opposition, was carried and ordered forwarded to the Secretary of State by cable:

The House of Assembly of New Brunswick in session convened, having learned that an attempt was made on the life of her Majesty the Queen near Windsor Railway Station, desire through you to convey to her most gracious Majesty their profound thankfulness for her providential escape.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

AN UNPLEASANT SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, March 3.—In the Commons this evening there was a considerable scene in consequence of Johnson, Attorney-General for Ireland, virtually admitting that a warrant under the Coercion act existed against Arthur O'Connor, Home-Rule member of the House for Queens County. He inquired with what offense he was charged.

T. M. Healy, member from a Wexford borough, who believed a similar warrant existed against himself, seconded O'Connor's motion.

Philip Callan, Liberal, member for Louth, endeavored to exact a pledge from the Government not to cause the arrest of members visiting their constituents.

Mr. Gladstone refused to grant such immunity or give any further information.

Mr. O'Connor finally withdrew his motion, saying he knew the warrant contained an utterly unfounded charge of treasonable practices. He defied the Government to try him in England.

BRADLAUGH.

The Opposition members of the House of Commons have decided to resist any attempt on the part of Bradlaugh to take his seat. Sir Stafford Northcote will move the same resolution previously offered by him in regard to Bradlaugh.

A JEW IN THE COMMONS.

In the Commons this evening Baron Henry de Worms, in moving that the Government find means of using its good offices with the Czar to prevent a recurrence of the outrages upon the Jews in Russia, said 201 women had been violated, 56 Jews killed and 70 wounded, 20,000 persons made homeless, and property to the value of £16,000,000 wrecked.

Mr. Gladstone said the intervention of a foreign government would be certain to cause a strong reaction, not merely among those who committed the outrages, but among those who were averse to anything like invasion of their national independence.

Baron de Worms then withdrew his resolution.

THE QUEEN'S MONUMENT

to the late Lord Beaconsfield has just been erected in Hughenden Church. It bears the following inscription;

This memorial is placed here by his grateful and affectionate sovereign and friend, Victoria, R. I. "Kings love him that speaketh right."

A SCULLING MATCH

has been arranged between Hanlan and Trickett for £500 a side, on the Thames on the 1st of May.

BRADLAUGH

has arrived in the House of Commons. He is seated below the bar.

FORSTER DECLINES TO GIVE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE LORDS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Daily News* says: "The Cabinet Council have decided that Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, should not accept the invitation to appear before the House of Lords Committee to give evidence regarding the working of the Land act. We believe that the invitation Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, received from the House of Lords Committee to give evidence at the inquiry into the working of the Land act was considered at a specially summoned Cabinet Council, which determined that he should decline it. The committee's invitation included an important statement in regard to the scope of their inquiry, which was obviously designed as a basis of agreement on the issue between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Cabinet decided that neither the form nor substance of the communication justified their acceptance of it as a settlement of the question raised by the vote in the House of Lords. The *Standard* says: "The committee will not inquire so much into details as into the general principles which the working of the Land act has illustrated. They will not, for instance, consider it within their instructions to examine into the particular reasons upon which the decisions of the Land Commissioners were based. No member of the House of Commons can attend the meetings of the House of Lords committee without permission from the House of Commons."

RESTRICTING THE ACT.

One of the principal effects of the judgment of the Court of Appeals is to limit the improvements for which a tenant cannot be charged increased rent to actual works executed by him, but he can be charged on improvement of the soil. The *Times* says: "The judgment of the Court of Appeal at Dublin yesterday in the matter of the appeal from the recent decision of Commissioners O'Hagan, Little, and Vernon, affirming the decision of Assistant Commissioners under the Land act in reducing a tenant's improved fixed-lease rent from £36 10s to £30 will probably restrict the application of the doctrines which the Commissioners during the sittings at Belfast discovered in Mr. Healy's clause. The opinions of the seven Judges differed widely, even where they agreed in the conclusions, and the result must be to throw the application of Mr. Healy's clause into still greater doubt and obscurity, and to make litigants desirous of appealing to the highest tribunal in all cases in which it may apply."

MISS FEARNEAUX, A REMARKABLE ADVENTURESS.

BIRMINGHAM, March 3.—The woman Fearneaux, arrested some time ago for fraud while personating alternately Lord Arthur Pelham-Clinton and Lord Lonesborough, and the man Gething, also arrested as her accomplice, although representing himself as her dupe, have been examined and committed for trial. At the examination Mrs. Pettitt, of 28 Bamber street, Liverpool, stated that Miss Fearneaux had apartments at her house for fifteen months. After staying there a short time she said that she was about to come into an immense amount of money, but was trying to remain incognito and in concealment from Mr. Fowell. She would soon, she said, come into possession of £150,000, besides estates in the County Cavan, at St. John'swood, at Loughborough, and in Scotland. Many of the articles with which she afterward furnished her house in Gregson street belonged, she said, to the late Earl of Lanesburg. She promised to give Mr. Pettitt's son a "college education," and that he himself should be handsomely rewarded. These and other offers of kindness induced Mr. Pettitt to lend her money, and he went so far as to raise money by a bill of sale on his furniture and hand it over to his lodger. He also often acted as her amanuensis. Many of her Birmingham and Liverpool victims were frequently at the apartments spending pleasant evenings by talking over the coming windfall, and "building castles in the air." The prisoner once obtained a loan to buy

A MILITARY UNIFORM,

saying she was going to London and did not wish to appear at Windsor in a private dress, her Majesty having asked her when she was last at Balmoral to appear before her in future in "court costume." She used to smoke cigars of choice brands. It now appears that the man Fowell was imposed upon by means of forged letters while he and his wife were entertaining Miss Fearneaux at Harplow. On one occasion a letter came for Miss Fearneaux purporting to be from the Prince of Wales, and setting forth that the Prince had laid the subject of Miss Fearneaux's estate before the Queen, but that her Majesty was so much irritated that she threw her "ladyship's" communication on one side. His Royal Highness, however, promised that he would lay the matter before the Queen again, and he was hopeful that her Majesty would then take it into her favorable consideration. Miss Fearneaux handed the letter to Fowell in order that he "might see and believe." When he read the letter to Mrs. Fowell she said, "There, I told you your money was safe if you would only have patience, but you have none." At no time did Miss Fearneaux make any representation to the Fowells that she was

A LORD IN DISGUISE,

and yet at that times she was passing herself off elsewhere as Lord Arthur Pelham-Clinton. When her stay at Harplow was drawing to a close she spoke about "spies being after her." One day three men, whom Fowell believed to be Sheriff's officers, having called and inquired for Fearneaux, she fell on the floor "as though shot." Fowell told them that she had gone to Birmingham, and the men left. Next morning he assisted Miss Fearneaux to "escape." Mrs. Fowell lent her clothes to disguise herself, and Fowell drove her to Lichfield. Even at that time he was suspicious that he had been "totally fleeced" of all his money, but Miss Fearneaux declared, "upon the honor of a lady," that he should be paid if he only succeeded in getting her "out of that place." The prisoner's mother, Mrs. Fearneaux, of Liverpool, has been as completely duped by her daughter as others. She was led to believe that she had come into possession of considerable property, and that her daughter was in correspondence with the Lord Chief-Justice and other influential persons on the subject. The mother declared that she had never seen her daughter dressed in men's clothes.

## FRANCE.

FAILURE AND SUICIDE OF THE PATRON OF THE OBSCENE DRAMA.

*Special Cable.*

PARIS, March 3.—M. Henri Chabrillat, the young manager of the Ambigu, who for some time past has been on the brink of ruin, owing to the failure of several plays produced at his house lately, shot himself in his study last night. Mlle. Massina, the pretty "Nana" of the Ambigu, happening to enter the study a minute after, summoned a doctor at once, and the ball was extracted. Chabrillat is now lying in a critical condition. M. Henri Chabrillat was for several years a journalist, connected with several Parisian papers, among which were the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois.* About four years ago he became manager of the Ambigu Theatre, and has been considered very successful in that line. He is best known as having produced in dramatic form the stories of M. Zola, "L'Assommoir" and "Nana," which were arranged for the stage by M. Chabrillat, assisted by M. Busnach. He has also written some other plays.

## ITALY.

MONUMENTS TO KEATS AND SEVEREN.

ROME, March 3.—The twin monuments erected over the graves of the poet Keats and his friend, Joseph Severen, were unveiled in the Protestant cemetery here today in the presence of many English and American residents. T. A. Trollope, in the absence of Lord Houghton, presided. Alluding to the part the Americans had taken in this monumental tribute to Keats, Mr. Trollope said it constituted a fresh bond between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Storey, the American sculptor, delivered a brilliant speech, recalling Severen's devotion to Keats.

## EGYPT.

DE LESSEPS.

CAIRO, March 3.—The Egyptian Government has declined the application of De Lesseps to construct the Port Said Fresh-Water Canal.

## GREECE.

THE MINISTER OF WAR.

ATHENS, March 3.—The Chamber, after three days' debate, invalidated the seat of the Minister of War—144 to 99.

## THE WAR.

TOWN CAPTURED BY AUSTRIANS.

VIENNA, March 3.—The Austrians captured Ulox after a desperate resistance.

## GERMANY.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Opposition in the Prussian Economical Council to the Tobacco-Monopoly bill has counted upon the Council's vote as a standpoint to be used in the Bundesrath against the opposition of the South German States. The preamble of the bill estimates the net profit from the monopoly at 166,000,000 marks.

## AUSTRIA.

DEAD.

PARIS, March 3.—Frederick Szarvady, the Hungarian statesman, is dead.

## THE GAMBLERS.

### A Batch of Indictments Will Be Returned Today—Some Owners or Agents of Buildings Will Also Be Taken In.

The greater portion of the grand jury's time yesterday was taken up in hearing witnesses in the case of Evans, charged with killing McNamara in the Town of Lake. After going over the same ground as the Coroner's jury they reached substantially the same conclusion—that McNamara was killed by Evans, but how they were unable from the evidence to determine—and believing that he should not be set at liberty unless the killing was either in self-defense or accidental, they voted to indict him for manslaughter.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the examination of a few witnesses, of whom Detectives La Bounty and Haas were the most important, regarding the

OWNERSHIP OF BUILDINGS

in which common gambling-houses have existed at any time within the past two years. Thursday Recorder Brockway submitted a list of the owners of the property as they appeared on the records in his office. These are necessarily somewhat imperfect. Lieut. Currier submitted a similar list which had been compiled from the tax-books in the County Clerk's office, and this list was also inaccurate in many respects. It showed, however, who paid taxes on the property for last year, and the jury by comparing notes with the compilers were enabled to make out what is considered a fairly accurate list of the persons who might be considered liable to indictment for owning or leasing buildings to gamblers, if knowledge of the fact is shown.

THE LIST

as revised is as follows:

No. 91 Clark street—John M. Durand, owner; Messrs. Doyle and Thomas, agents.

No. 119 Clark street—Henry A. Kohn & Bros., wholesale clothiers.

No. 121 Clark street—Ezekiel Morrison.

No. 124 Clark street—James Todd, of Louisville, Ky., owner; W. D. Kerfoot, agent.

No. 134 Clark street—Thomas J. Shreve, of Kentucky, owner; agents, C. N. Shreve and W. D. Kerfoot.

No. 148 Clark street—John Borden, agent for estate.

No. 168 Clark street—Heirs of Abner W. Henderson; Edward Mendel, lessee and agent.

No. 176 Clark street—Armstrong estate, of Louisville, Ky.; Snydacker & Co., agents.

No. 192 Clark street—J. H. Andrews and J. E. Otis, owners.

No. 205 Clark street—Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha.

No. 98 Randolph street—Property in litigation. James J. Gore pays taxes, and Chapin & Gore and P. H. Heffron sub-lease to gamblers.

No. 119 Dearborn street—Estate of John Jones; Lloyd G. Wheeler, one of the heirs, has sole charge of the property, pays taxes and signs leases.

No. 5 Calhoun place—John B. Porter.

No. 13 Calhoun place—Edward W. Morrison.

No. 2 Theatre court—Mrs. Catherine Boomer.

No. 155 Randolph street—Rudolph Wehrli.

No. 178 State street—Benjamin Grossman.

No. 2137 Wabash avenue—Joseph O. Rutter. County-Commissioner John Mattocks, and E. G. Mason.

No. 104 Madison street—Levi Rosenfeld.

No. 1[illegible]9 West Madison street—George Reichold.

No. 189 West Madison street—Cornelia A. Cole, principal owner.

No. [illegible]7 Halsted street—A. Ortmayer, of the firm of Ortmayer, Lewis & Co.

THE LAW CONCERNING GAMING-HOUSES,

which is given below, makes the punishment the same for the keeper of the gaming-house as for the owner of the building:

"Whoever keeps a common gaming-house, or in any building, booth, yard, garden, boat, or float, by him or his agent used and occupied, procures or permits any persons to frequent, or to come together to play for money or other valuable thing, at any game, or keeps, or suffers to be kept, any tables or other apparatus, for the purpose of playing at any game or sport for money or other valuable thing, or knowingly rents any such place for such purposes, shall, upon conviction, for the first offense, be fined not less than $100, and for the second offense be fined not less than $500, and be confined in the county jail not less than six months, and for the third offense shall be fined not less than $500, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two years nor more than five years."

It will be noticed that the only reference made to the owner of the property in this statute is made in the following words:

"OR KNOWINGLY RENTS ANY SUCH PLACE for such purposes." As may be readily surmised the word "knowingly" was a bone of contention in the jury-room, and nearly two hours of the afternoon session were spent in an animated discussion of the matter. The jury had no evidence, save perhaps in a few exceptional cases, that the owners of the property knew there was gambling on the premises, or much less knowingly rented the property for such purposes, and it was argued that the jury would bring disgrace upon themselves and the court they represented if they indicted under a misapprehension a lot of innocent people. The list, moreover, included the names of some of Chicago's wealthiest and most influential citizens, and it was quite possible, if not probable, that they did not even know that gambling was carried on in their buildings. On the other hand it was urged, and with considerable force of argument, that the location of these gaming-houses had been

REPEATEDLY POINTED OUT IN THE NEWSPAPERS,

and that there was no excuse for property-owners and agents renting property without first having some assurance that it was to be used for legal and not illegal purposes. In the same connection it was urged that another clause of the statute gave the owner the privilege of having any contract or lease annulled by filing a bill for the purpose in any court of equity. The argument in detail is, of course, a jury-room secret, as is also the result which was reached. It was current report, however, that the jury had voted to indict a number of the owners and agents whose names are given above.

The statement made in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the jury had voted to

INDICT A LONG LIST OF GAMBLERS

from the roster furnished them by the police will be proven true some time today, when the jury will submit to Judge Smith along with their report a batch of five or six dozen indictments on the special subject of gambling. Reputed proprietors, alleged proprietors, dealers, and other employés and owners will be included in the list. The zeal with which the jury have taken up the subject of gambling is something remarkable, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Criminal Court will display as much earnestness. The gamblers have hired their lawyers and secured their bondsmen.

It seemed pretty generally known on the streets last evening that the grand jury had ordered indictments to be drawn against

A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF GAMBLERS,

together with a number of owners. The gambling fraternity seemed to be pretty well aware which of their members had been indicted and which had been fortunate enough to be overlooked. The gamblers have for some days past regarded it as certain that they would be indicted, and they have made preparations for furnishing bail the moment the grand jury submits their report this afternoon. They have also consulted several prominent attorneys with a view of retaining them to defend in the cases as fast as they are called in the Criminal Court.

A strong effort will be made this morning to have the grand jury reconsider their action in voting to indict Tom Hynes, of No. 119 Dearborn street. The gamblers are flocking to his rescue, and an effort will be made as far as can be consistently done, to prove that Hynes is not now and for some time past has not been interested in the game at No. 119. An effort will also be made to reconsider the indictments against some of the owners, and perhaps with success.

## CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

### The Notorious Quin Bonan Arraigned for Trial at Lincoln, Neb.—The Usual Daily Grist of Breakers of the Law.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—Quin Bonan, the desperado and outlaw who was indicted yesterday by the grand jury for the murder of James Cook at Waverly, was arraigned today in the District Court, and pleaded not guilty. He has employed good counsel, and, with the plea of self-defense, will make an effort to escape justice. The atrocity of the crime leaves scarcely a chance for him to escape the gallows.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CHARLOTTE, Mich., March 3.—Charles Wyatt, a runner, left yesterday with about $600, the proceeds of a foot-race at Hastings Monday. The money belonged to Warren Shaull, of Charlotte. J. E. Barber, of Jackson, brought his young cousin, named Jennie Barber, 15 years old, from Onondaga here last evening, married her, and left for the north this morning. Officers are here now with a warrant for his arrest for adultery. He has a wife in Jackson.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLINTON, Ill., March 3.—Two well-known young men, sons of rich farmers of Wilson Township, this county, had warrants sworn out against them this afternoon charging them with making and passing counterfeit money.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AURORA, Ill., March 3.—Yesterday Judge Upton sentenced Tarbie to six years in the penitentiary at hard labor, with one day of solitary confinement each year. He and Cook were implicated in the Dr. Blood robbery, and Tarbie's conviction came through Cook turning State's evidence. A large number of Aurora's best citizens willingly responded to subpœnas to testify as to Tarbie's record. He has already served out one term in the penitentiary, and since is thought to have been the ringleader in a large number of burglaries here and in Chicago. The authorities consider him one of the slickest operators, and were determined this time to net him.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HAVANA, Ill., March 3.—The famous Tige Mallory case came up today in the Circuit Court. Witnesses were bought or run off. The case was dismissed and the tiger sent out upon the community.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—A man was arrested on suspicion last night by Deputy-Sheriff Seaman at the Ohio & Mississippi depot, and proves to be Joe Vilmore, sentenced to the Chester Penitentiary from Flora four years ago to a life sentence for murder. The Governor commuted the sentence to fifteen years, and three months ago the convict escaped, and has been at large since.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 3.—The Coroner's jury in inquiring into the death of Peter B. Thompson, found that it was caused by a blow from a beer-mallet in the hands of Adolph Hofmeister, with malicious intent. Hofmeister has been jailed.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 3.—Esther Marman, a young woman, was this morning found lying in a ditch near the Yellow Branch, her body half buried in the ooze from the stream, her throat being cut from ear to ear, and a bullet being in her brain. There was evidence that she made a terrible struggle for her life. The murder is a deep mystery. It is believed that she was murdered by a rejected suitor. Jim Slaughter, who was known to be an admirer, is suspected. Great excitement exists over the murder.

CUTHBERT, Ga., March 3.—Tuesday night four masked men went to a negro's house in this county and demanded admittance. Upon being refused they broke down the door, and as the first entered the negro shot him. All fled. The negro trailed the wounded man some distance, and found him dead. Upon removing the mask he saw it was Leonidas Bailey, a young white man of the county. The other three are unknown.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—Late last night a cold-blooded murder occurred at Mount Pleasant, Pa. A man named Ward, through jealousy, lay in wait for his betrothed at church, where a revival meeting was in progress, and, as she left the meeting, fired three shots, one of which passed through her body, inflicting mortal injuries.

WINDFALL, Ind., March 3.—Perry White and George Doles had words at church last night, and Doles followed White home. White went into the yard and struck him, when the latter drew a bowie-knife and carved White to death.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Henry Fleming, imprisoned at Coffeeville, Miss., and sentenced to be hanged at Pittsboro today, has been respited for thirty days.

CORSICANA, Tex., March 3.—Thomas Bradley last night, a few miles from town, murdered Mrs. Laura Hall, wife of a school-teacher, stabbing her four times. Jealousy was the cause. Bradley was a suitor of the lady before her marriage. The murderer is in jail.

## ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LOCKPORT, Ill., March 3.—The Illinois & Michigan Canal will be opened for navigation from Bridgeport to La Salle on Monday, March 13. Boats are allowed to draw four feet eight inches.

## GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 3.—George Alfred Townsend arrived here tonight.

THE TRAVELERS.

This admirable organization, the largest accident-insurance company in the world, and among the best and strongest of all life-insurance companies, publishes a comprehensive and very interesting showing in another column of today's issue. A life, accident, or endowment policy in The Travelers is about as perfect a security against disaster to life, limb, or fortune as modern sagacity can present. Experience, wealth, probity, and ability are well-known characteristics of The Travelers. It is in all essentials a good company to insure in.

J. A. Colby & Co., Nos. 217 and 219 State street, are selling elegant furniture at very low prices.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Get the Genuine Article—The great** popularity of "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

**Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse.** Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

**Warranted to Kill** cockroaches, bugs, etc. Arend's Infallible Insect Powder. Only depot, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

*Chas. Gossage & Co.*

Silks!

Magnificent Display
OF
Choice and Attractive
Novelties!
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Our Own Importation.

New Shades
Rhadames,
Satin Merveilleux,
and Surahs.

New Designs
Black and Colored Brocades,
Printed Satin Foulards,
Checked and Striped Surahs.

Full Lines
"Bellon's" Celebrated
Black Silks
IN
Gros Grains, Rhadames, and
Satin Merveilleux.

Special attention is called to a line of
Satin Merveilleux,
In light and medium colors,
At $1.25 a yard,
Worth $2.00.

*Chas. Gossage & Co.*

NOVEL STYLES
IN
Ladies' Suits
and Garments
FOR SPRING,
AT THE
West End Dry Goods House
Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE
& CO.

Announce the opening of a variety of new Garments and Dresses which are unique, and promise to be very popular. They invite special attention to the following, as not only novelties but very decided bargains:

"LA ROBE DE JARDIN"
*(The Garden Dress).*

Writ'ng of this dress our London correspondent says: "Never was costume for ordinary wear so universally admired as this. Orders are received for it from all parts of Europe and the Continent. Made with plain or Swiss belt, and plain or esthetic sleeves. The skirt prettily puffed, more or less fussy, according to figure."

*We make this Suit at precisely the same prices as in London.*

All-Wool Cashmeres, any color, - - - - - - - $15.00
All-Wool Camelets, or Ladies' Cloth, - - - - $17.00

They have also introduced a charming French Costume for young ladies

Made in All-Wool Flannels at $12.00.

And another dress, which is certain to produce a profound "sensation":

An All-Wool Flannel Dress, solid skirt, no sham, prettily trimmed, stylishly draped and neatly made, at
$7.85.

Every lady in Chicago ought to see the new esthetic Mantles, the piquant little Jackets, and comfortable Wraps and Ulsters for the coming season.

The balance of our stock of
WINTER GARMENTS
Will be closed out without regard to cost.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

The Pacific Northwest.
Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Offers the best field for Emigrants—viz.: a mild, equable, and healthy climate; cheap lands of great fertility, producing all varieties of Grain, Fruit, and Grasses in wonderful abundance; an inexhaustible supply of Timber; vast Coal Fields, and other mineral deposits; cheap and quick transportation by railroads and river navigation; direct commerce with all parts of the world, owing to its proximity to the Pacific Ocean.

NO DROUTHS, NO INSECT PESTS, NO HURRICANES, WHIRLWINDS, OR OTHER DESTRUCTIVE PHENOMENA.

The Lands of the Pacific Northwest show an average yield of wheat per acre largely in excess of that of any other section of the United States.

No failure of crops has ever occurred!

Oregon Wheat commands a higher price than that of any other country in the Liverpool market.

*An immense area of very fertile Railroad and Government Lands, within easy reach of the trunk lines of the Northern Pacific R. R., the Oregon Railway & Navigation, and the Oregon & California R. R. Co.'s and their numerous branches in the great Valleys of the Columbia and its tributaries, are now offered for sale at Low Prices, and on Easy Terms, or open to pre-emption and Homestead Entry.*

*The great movement of population to the Columbia region now in progress will be enormously increased by the completion of the Northern Pacific R. R. and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s systems. This renders certain a rapid increase in the value of Lands now open to purchase or to entry under the United States Land Laws.*

For Pamphlets and Maps descriptive of the country, its resources, climate, routes of travel, rates, and full information, address

A. L. STOKES.
General Eastern Agent,
52 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.
Or THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Portland, Oregon.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
TRADE MARK
BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by
STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

DO YOU

Pay 50 cents a pound for your Tea? Then we say buy Jevne's Celebrated Gold Mandarin Tea No. 4. It has no equal. Sold in pound and half pound sealed packages only.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
110 and 112 Madison-st.

# RAILROADS.

## The "High Joints" Give a Five-Cent Twist to Grain and Provision Rates.

## An Agreement Dictated by Selfish Motives and Not Likely to Be Kept.

## The Wabash Officially Administers a Parting Kick to the Commission Agreement.

## Vanderbilt Will Not Control the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.

### East-Bound Grain and Provision Rates to Go Up Five Cents Per Hundred Pounds March 13.

Dispatches received here yesterday from New York brought the intelligence that the "High Joints," at their meeting in that city, have agreed to advance east-bound rates on grain and provisions to the basis of 25 cents on grain, Chicago to New York, and 30 cents on provisions, which is an advance of five cents per 100 pounds. The new rates are to go into effect March 13.

The freight representatives of the various roads leading east from this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon to arrange a new tariff in accordance with the above information, but as no official announcement of the advance had then been received from Commissioner Fink, action was deferred until today, when it is expected that all the roads will have been officially notified to make the advance March 13.

As is generally known, an effort was made at a meeting held at Cleveland about two weeks ago to bring about an advance in rates March 6. That meeting requested Commissioner Fink to get the vote of the various roads on the question of making the advance. The vote which was taken resulted in the rejection of the proposition.

It seems that at the meeting of the "High-Joints" now being held in New York the question was again brought up, and the roads which were opposed to the advance were induced to withdraw their opposition.

It is generally known that this movement to advance rates on the eve of the opening of lake navigation is dictated by Vanderbilt and the Western railroad managers for purely selfish motives, and not because there is any necessity for making an advance. The falling off in east-bound freight shipments during the past week shows that even the present rates are higher than the shippers can afford to pay, and a further advance is sure to result in an almost complete stoppage of east-bound business. It is charged that several of the roads are still taking business at rates much below those now quoted. If they have to resort to cutting at the present rates it is hard to see how they will be able to maintain the advanced rates. It is not at all probable that the new rates were made to be maintained from the leading Western points. The principal object seems to have been to secure better rates on business from interior points east from this city. Nearly all the roads leading east from here are known to have made contracts with leading shippers during the last few weeks at low rates that will keep them busy for some time to come, especially as there is but little demand for grain and provisions in the East. Vanderbilt's desire to have the rates advanced is explained on the ground that he has more contracts now on hand than he can well handle for some time to come, as the elevators and warehouses in New York are all crowded. He wants to stop the rush of business in order to get his hands free. Besides, the advance will enforce shipments on the lakes, and he gets the bulk of this business at Buffalo. The higher the all-rail rates are from Chicago, the larger will be his proportion of the lake-and-rail rate from Buffalo. The Western managers are in favor of an advance because it will force business over their lines to Chicago and Toledo to take the lakes from those points.

But it is hard to see what induced the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Grand Trunk Railways to accede to the advance, as they have nothing to gain by it and everything to lose. It is quite probable that they were given to understand that if they acceded to the advance they could cut the rates clandestinely to their heart's content.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Joint Executive Committee of the Eastern and Western railroads adjourned without day at the conclusion of its session today. The day was spent in making rates on classes of freight for which a tariff had not been established under terms of the January agreement. It was not expected that further steps would be taken to perfect a pooling arrangement until the Advisory Commission concluded its work. The committee did not consider the basis for a division of business in money, and Commissioner Fink could not say when the question would be determined. The conditions of the arrangement will be in force from this time on.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—At the final meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of Railroad Managers at Commissioner Fink's office today it was agreed to advance the rates in the following proportion, to take effect March 13, 1882: East-bound rates to be advanced from Chicago to New York on seventh class to 30 cents per 100 pounds; eighth class to 25 cents; ninth class to 35 cents; live hogs, 30 cents. The rate on dressed hogs, 40 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York in ordinary cars, and 45 cents in refrigerator cars. The rates on highwine, whisky, alcohol, ale, beer, etc., in car-loads to be upon a fixed basis of 35 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York; base bullion, ore, silver, lead, etc., and copper residue will be upon a fixed basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, and from other points on agreed percentage business. The committee then adjourned sine die.

### The Wabash Gives Official Notice of Its Withdrawal from the Commission Agreement.

The movement recently inaugurated by a number of roads in this country—to abolish the system of paying commissions to agents for the sale of tickets—may now be considered a complete failure, and there is no longer any hope that the meeting of General Passenger Agents, to be held in New York March 21, for the purpose of making another effort to make the movement a success, will be able to accomplish anything. If the roads which started the movement had remained steadfast in their desire to abolish the commission system the New York meeting might have accomplished something. But some of the principal roads which were parties to the agreement adopted in this city a short time ago have, as already stated, withdrawn from that agreement, and emphatically declare their intention not to become parties again to a similar arrangement. When the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and a few other lines withdrew from the agreement it was claimed by the friends of the movement that their action signified nothing, and that the remaining roads would hold out until it had been fully determined at the New York meeting that it was impossible to bring about the reform. But in spite of this prediction other roads are coming to the front and officially announcing their withdrawal from the agreement; and if the stampede continues, all the leading roads which were parties to the agreement will have renounced it before the New York meeting takes place.

The Wabash is the last road to officially declare that it will no longer have anything to do with the agreement, a circular issued yesterday by Vice-President Gould announcing that fact. All the lines leading west and northwest from Chicago have now renounced the agreement, with the exception of the Chicago & Northwestern, and this road is known to be paying commissions the same as other lines, though it has made no brass-band proclamation of the fact.

### McHenry Defeated in His New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Scheme.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—The following cable was received today by President Adams, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, from Charles Edward Lewis, M. P., Chairman of the Trustees of the reorganizing company:

LONDON, March 3.—The voting Trustees have been reelected this day by the following majorities: First-mortgage bonds, $22,000,000, against [illegible]; second-mortgage bonds, $9,000,000, against $1,500,000.

The voting Trustees of the first-mortgage bondholders are Gen. Sir Balfour, K. C. B., M. P., the Rev. John Lockington Bates, and the Rt.-Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes. The second-mortgage bondholders and the leased-lines bondholders are represented by Charles E. Lewis, M. P. The reelection of these Trustees means that McHenry has failed in his attempt to turn the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad over to Vanderbilt and Gowen. His plans, as they developed, showed that he was working upon the bondholders, and hoped at this election to oust at least a majority of the present Board of Trustees. The reelection of the entire board, including Bates, by the bondholders must be accepted in the light of ratification of their former actions, and insures the continuance of the present management for at least another year. McHenry will probably now return to his original plan—that of overturning the reorganization scheme of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio by the aid of the courts. For this purpose he now has a case pending in the United States District Court in this city.

### Equalizing Rates from Eastern Points to Missouri River Points.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, announces that hereafter the following rates will govern on business destined to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, or points west thereof; also, to Council Bluffs when the business is destined to points in Colorado or on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On business from Pittsburg and points common thereto— | | | | | |
| Toledo | 97 | 74 | 50 | 37 | 28 |
| Defiance | 92 | 70 | 45 | 34 | 26 |
| Fort Wayne | 87 | 66 | 45 | 34 | 26 |
| Chicago | 77 | 59 | 40 | 29 | 23 |
| East St. Louis | 65 | 50 | 35 | 25 | 20 |
| Alton | 62 | 45 | 30 | 22 | 18 |
| Quincy | 60 | 45 | 30 | 23 | 18 |
| On business from Letonia— | | | | | |
| Chicago | 82 | 67 | 45 | 37 | 25 |
| East St. Louis | 65 | 50 | 35 | 25 | 20 |

The foregoing does not withdraw the privilege of prorating from all common points East, subject to the local rates of the association from the Mississippi and Missouri River, provided lines via Chicago use the same mileage between Chicago and all Mississippi River points—namely: 207 miles. These equalized rates are issued because the Pennsylvania Company declines to name the rates through to Mississippi River points via Chicago.

### The Reorganization Plan of the Marietta & Cincinnati Road.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, O., March 3.—The plan for reorganizing the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway Company has been printed, and will be publicly presented for the signatures of holders of the different classes of securities of the road. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, who are trustees under the agreement, are now ready to receive Marietta & Cincinnati bonds in exchange for reorganization certificates. All bonds must be deposited with the Trust Company before April 15, 1882, and, to meet the expenses of reorganization, an assessment of ½ per cent, or $5 on each $1,000 bond, has been made. The document is signed by John W. Garrett for the Baltimore & Ohio, and attested by W. H. Ijams, Treasurer; also, by the four members of the New York bondholders' committee and by J. Edward Hambleton, Skipwith Wilmer, and Irving Keyser, comprising the Baltimore committee.

### Large Sale of Lands in Kansas by the Union Pacific Road.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 3.—A very important and extensive land sale has been concluded between Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Henry R. Low, a prominent capitalist of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. The latter has purchased from Mr. Dillon all of the Central Branch lands in the State of Kansas, amounting to about 55,000 acres. The lands lie in the Counties of Atchison, Brown, Marshall, Newaha, Jackson, Pottawattamie, and Riley. The sale also includes about 3,000 town lots and blocks in the Villages of Farmington, Effingham, Muscotah, Whiting, Netawaha, Wetmore, Goff, Corning, Centralia, Vermilion, Frankfort, Barrett, Irving, Blue Rapids, and Waterville—all towns located on the line of the Central Branch Road. This great transfer of property enables the railroad corporation to suspend business at Atchison, and the land office at that point will be closed in the future.

### Iowa Notes.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 3.—Reliable information is received that Langdon & Bishop, of St. Paul, have the contract from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for building about ninety miles of road in the Jim River Valley, Dakota. From Mitchell north to Ashton Bridge, on the Norfolk line of the St. Paul & Omaha Railroad, was finished today. This completes the road to Norfolk, and the same will be opened for business by March 15. At Norfolk the Omaha line connects with both branches and the main line of the Sioux City & Pacific and branch of the Union Pacific. The pile bridge of the Omaha & St. Paul at this city, put in for winter use, was taken out by ice moving last night. Communication will be restored by a transfer boat today.

### The Hoosac Tunnel Man Mad.

BOSTON, March 3.—Gen. Burt, of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Road, will print a letter in the *Journal* tomorrow morning in relation to the suit brought by the Attorney-General of New York for the annulment of the charter of his road. He says no notice of such suit has yet been filed upon any officer of the company, not even a Director; such service has not even been attempted; and he challenged his opponents to name a person upon whom notice has been served. He charges personal malice against the rival interests, and says: "I ask the Legislature of the State of New York to investigate this prostitution of its high offices for personal and malicious ends."

### A Large Mortgage.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SALAMANCA, N. Y., March 3.—A voluminous mortgage is being recorded in the County Clerk's office of Cattaraugus, Wyoming, and Erie Counties, New York, given by the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company to the United States Trust Company of New York for $11,000,000. The bonds are consolidated or first mortgage bonds, being $1,000 each, payable in gold forty years from date with interest at 6 per cent semi-annually, privileged to be registered. The mortgage covers all the property, privileges, and franchises of this large corporation. It became necessary for the company to borrow this sum for the purpose of retiring its bonded indebtedness and carrying out leases.

### The February Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad during the month of February were $1,379,000, against $673,646 the same month last year. The earnings the fourth week were $313,000, against $131,646 the same time a year ago. The company's statistician shows that in 1881 the road transported 18,423,000 bushels of wheat, against 14,394,000 in 1880, and 22,359,000 in 1879.

### Big Sale of Louisville & Nashville Stock by the City of Louisville.

*Louisville Commercial, March 3.*

The New York dispatches to the *Commercial* yesterday afternoon stated that on second call at the Stock Board yesterday Louisville & Nashville was considerably firmer at 79¼ on the report that the stock belonging to the City of Louisville, nearly $1,000,000, had been taken by a syndicate at 80, which had the effect to close the market at this figure. The report of the sale was confirmed last night by the following special dispatch:

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Louisville sold today 10,000 shares of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company held by the city. The purchaser was E. H. Green, a Director of the company. The price paid is understood to have been 80. Negotiations between the company and Drexel, Morgan & Co., and other bankers, who have advanced money to it on divisional bonds for the sale of a part of the $10,000,000 of debenture bonds, have not yet been consummated, but are, it is asserted, progressing favorably. The principal part of the differences is that the bankers wish to take the entire issue, while some of the officers of the company are desirous of being parties to a syndicate.

It appears that at the last meeting of the Sinking-Fund Trustees, which, by the way, was held in executive session, as all the meetings of that board are, the result being that the public has no means of knowing what the members of the board are doing, it was decided to dispose of about a million dollars' worth of the Louisville & Nashville stock to meet obligations of the city which will fall due in the course of two or three years. Accordingly Mayor Jacob, Mr. Trabue, and Mr. Ray were appointed a committee to visit New York and dispose of the stock. Judge Burnett accompanied the committee as its legal adviser. After arriving in New York Mr. Trabue discovered that his private business was such that he was compelled to be at home, and he immediately turned back towards Kentucky, leaving his colleagues in Gotham to attend to the business which had taken them there. Nothing was known here as to what their mission was in New York until the above dispatch was received last night, and then their mysterious trip to the metropolis was made as clear as the noonday sun. The gentlemen are expected back tonight, and no doubt a meeting of the Trustees will be held tomorrow to ratify the action of the committee.

A *Commercial* hired man wended his way last night to the residence of Mr. John B. Smith, one of the Trustees who staid at home, for the purpose of getting from that gentleman a few facts concerning the sale of the stock.

"I don't know a thing about it," said Mr. Smith, "and furthermore I wouldn't be interviewed if I did."

The reporter saw that to get any information from Mr. Smith he would have to move very slowly and carefully.

"I have simply called to find out when the Mayor and his party will be back from New York."

"I believe that they are expected back tomorrow night," replied Mr. Smith.

"It is understood that they have accomplished the object of their trip to the East—viz.: the disposing of about $1,000,000 worth of Louisville & Nashville Railroad stock owned by the city?"

"I haven't received any such information from them yet, and neither has Mr. Trabue, for I saw him this evening, and he told me that he hadn't heard a word."

"What did Judge Burnett go along for?"

"As legal adviser for the committee."

"Wasn't the committee given instructions before it left as to what course to pursue?"

"Yes, that was all done at the meeting of the board, but it was deemed best to have Judge Burnett along."

"The sale was made for the purpose of——"

"Meeting debts which are becoming due," put in Mr. Smith.

"What debts do you allude to?"

"Well, there are the E. & P. Railroad bonds. The city sunk a cool $2,000,000 in that road, not a cent of which she will ever get back. Those bonds will have to be paid before a great while, and the object in selling the L. & N. stock is to raise funds with which to meet those bonds."

"But what is the necessity of disposing of this stock so far in advance of the time when the money is actually needed?"

"That is a question I do not intend to answer. The selling of the stock is simply a matter of judgment. If I own a lot of stock, and think that the time has arrived to sell it, why I'm going to sell it."

"But why didn't the city sell this stock some time ago, when it was way up in the market?"

"Because the authority to dispose of it had not been obtained from the Legislature. The authority was only obtained about three weeks ago."

"What led to the conclusion that it was best to sell the stock?"

"That is a matter which was freely discussed at the Trustees' meeting, and which I am not at liberty to say anything about."

"Will the city make or lose by the sale?"

"If the stock depreciates in value, the city will be considered as making money by the sale; but if it goes up, of course the city loses."

"Who do you suppose has purchased the stock?"

"I suppose the company has, for the city would hardly sell to anybody else, especially not to anybody whose object would be to depress the stock, for the city is still interested in the road, and it is to her interest to buoy up the stock instead of depressing it."

Here Mr. Smith suddenly remembered that he had, in spite of himself, given the reporter a good interview, and refused to say anything more.

### Live Stock Shipments Over the Union Pacific Road.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., March 2.—Through the kindness of Mr. M. H. Goble, Freight Auditor of the Union Pacific Railway Company, I send you the inclosed statement of the shipments of live stock over that road for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881.

According to the tables the shipments in the different States and Territories stand thus:

| | No. of cars | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. |
| NEBRASKA. | | | |
| Cattle | 4,738 | 4,530 | 6,090 |
| Hogs | 1,447 | 2,508 | 1,785 |
| Horses | 427 | 405 | 203 |
| Sheep | 65 | 263 | 513 |
| Total | 6,677 | 7,706 | 8,591 |
| WYOMING. | | | |
| Cattle | 1,864 | 3,223 | 2,860 |
| Hogs | 3 | 26 | 3 |
| Horses | 230 | 125 | 235 |
| Sheep | 57 | 53 | 64 |
| Total | 2,154 | 3,427 | 3,162 |
| UTAH. | | | |
| Cattle | 122 | 442 | 479 |
| Hogs | * ... | 8 | 2 |
| Horses | * ... | 62 | 58 |
| Sheep | 2 | 25 | 21 |
| Total | 124 | 537 | 560 |
| TOTALS FOR UNION DIVISION—MAIN LINE. | | | |
| Nebraska | 6,676 | 7,706 | 8,591 |
| Wyoming | 2,154 | 3,427 | 3,162 |
| Utah | 124 | 537 | 560 |
| Total | 8,955 | 11,670 | 12,313 |
| KANSAS. | | | |
| Cattle | 2,265 | 1,888 | 1,629 |
| Hogs | * .... | 2,059 | 2,151 |
| Horses | * .... | 279 | 253 |
| Sheep | * .... | 210 | 149 |
| Total | 2,265 | 4,436 | 4,182 |
| COLORADO. | | | |
| Cattle | 787 | 405 | 684 |
| Hogs | * ... | 1 | 68 |
| Horses | * ... | 54 | 39 |
| Sheep | * ... | 29 | 12 |
| Total | 787 | 489 | 803 |
| TOTALS FOR KANSAS DIVISION—MAIN LINE. | | | |
| Kansas | 2,265 | 4,436 | 4,182 |
| Colorado | 787 | 489 | 803 |
| Total | 3,052 | 4,925 | 4,985 |
| TOTALS FOR THE TWO DIVISIONS. | | | |
| Union Division—Main Line | 8,955 | 11,670 | 12,313 |
| Kansas Division—Main Line | 3,052 | 4,925 | 4,985 |
| Total | 12,007 | 16,595 | 17,298 |

*Not given.

How rapidly the Nebraska live-stock shipments East are increasing you will see by reference to the report, and your attention is called to the notable increase of the receipts at Omaha of cattle and sheep:

| | No. of head. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1879. | Increase. |
| Cattle | 166,100 | 123,400 | 42,700 |
| Sheep | 19,100 | 1,700 | 17,400 |
| Total | 185,200 | 125,100 | 60,100 |

To illustrate still further the proportions of the live-stock trade at this point, as compared with Kansas City, the movement of cattle giving receipts from all sources:

| Kansas City. | | Omaha. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 285,863 | 1881 | 166,100 |
| 1876 | 183,378 | 1876 | 48,220 |
| Increase | 102,48[illegible] | Increase | 117,880 |

Increase of 1881 over 1876: Kansas City, 55.88 per cent; Omaha, 244.46 per cent.

OBSERVER.

### Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. A. L. Mohler, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, was in the city yesterday, and had a conference with the freight representatives of connecting lines regarding rate matters.

A meeting of General Freight Agents of Peoria roads was held at the Rock Island office in this city yesterday for the purpose of settling some disputes regarding rates from Peoria east. Nothing of public interest was transacted.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé is building a branch from Las Vegas to the celebrated Hot Springs, six miles distant. It is expected that the branch will be completed and opened by the first of next month, at which time the railroad company will open its new and elegant hotel, just erected at the springs.

Fifty-one mechanics from Kingston, Canada, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left for British Columbia by the 12 o'clock train on the Rock Island. Their route is via the Rock Island, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Southern Pacific Roads to San Francisco, and thence by steamer to their point of destination.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company has made to Josiah A. Horsey and Elijah W. Meddaugh, as trustees, a second mortgage for $6,000,000, payable in forty years from the 1st of January, 1882, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The company gives as security all of its property and franchises of every description.

The management of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific are discussing the project of putting on solid trains, to run between St. Paul and Chicago, in connection with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis. The company is running a sleeper now, but think of extending their business. It is said they are doing a large freight business between the cities and way stations on the line.

Mr. C. H. Hudson, General Manager, and Capt. Rich, Chief Engineer, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, recently drove over the country from near Des Moines on their southern extension fifty miles to Creston, the point at which connection will be made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It is claimed that when finished, the line from St. Paul to St. Joseph and Kansas City will be sixty-five miles shorter than by any other one.

Commissioner Midgley has just issued a new west-bound freight-tariff for the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association, on business from Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington, Quincy, Keokuk, Hannibal, Louisiana, Alton, East St. Louis, and St. Louis, to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. The new rates are the same as those given in the Colorado tariff, published in THE TRIBUNE of last Thursday. The new tariff goes into effect today.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul expects to complete its new extension from Marion, Ia., to Council Bluffs about May 15, 1882. Owing to the mild winter much greater progress has been made in the construction of this line than was anticipated. It is announced that Mr. A. J. Earling, now Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Pacific Division, will be appointed Superintendent of the Council Bluffs Division when it is completed. Mr. Earling is a competent and efficient railroad-man, and deserves the promotion.

# MORTUARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., March 3.—Nathan French, one of the pioneer settlers of this town, was buried here yesterday. He was of genial, kindly disposition, and universally respected and loved. During the ante-bellum days he was a most uncompromising anti-slavery agitator. His life was full rounded in years and symmetrical in all its aspects.

# GOV. CULLOM.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—Gov. Cullom leaves tonight for Chicago. He will be at the Grand Pacific tomorrow. After breakfast he may be seen by representatives of Chicago interests in regard to matters pertaining to the extra session.

# THE COUNCIL.

## Justice Daniel Scully Nominated to Succeed Police-Justice Walsh.

## First Blood for the Saloonkeepers—The Citizens' League Again Lost in the Shuffle.

## Riordan's License Ordinance Taken Out of the Bag and Duly Put Back Again.

## A Long Discussion of the Ordinance Licensing Undertakers Finally Shut Off by an Adjournment.

The City Council held an adjourned session last evening for the purpose of taking up reports of committees and transacting unfinished business. All the members were present except Ald. Appleton and Burley.

SCULLY TO SUCCEED WALSH.

The Mayor sent in the appointment of Justice Daniel Scully for Police-Justice of the West Side, to take the place of Justice Walsh, whose term of office has expired.

Ald. Cullerton moved to suspend the rules and concur in the nomination.

Ald. Lawler moved to refer it to the Committee on Police, as he understood Justice Scully would not accept the place. Ald. Lawler's motion prevailed.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' VICTORY.

The report of the Committee on Licenses recommending that the ordinance limiting the number of saloons to be licensed to one in every 500 inhabitants be placed on file was taken up, and the recommendation concurred in. The same action was taken on the ordinance introduced in June last fixing saloon licenses at $300 per annum, only Ald. Phelps voting in the negative.

The ordinance recommending the repeal of Sec. 29, Art. 61, Chap. 15, of the ordinances of the city, being Sec. 2,006 of the Municipal Code, which compels the using of wider tires after May 1, by exacting heavy license fees from narrow tires, recommended for passage by the License Committee, was temporarily laid over.

THEY PREFER TO RUN THINGS WIDE OPEN.

The Committee on Licenses reported adversely on a series of resolutions presented by the Citizens' League in May last, and recommended that the same be placed on file. The resolutions asked that the ordinance in reference to the selling of liquors to minors be enforced; that the license of saloons which kept open after 12 o'clock be revoked; that places of assignation or prostitution, where liquor was sold, and that variety shows and theatres where liquors were sold, be treated as disorderly; that an ordinance be passed limiting the granting of saloon licenses to one to every 500 of the population of the city, and raising the license-fee to a minimum of $500; and that whenever a license was issued a good and sufficient bond be required for the observance of the laws of the city and State.

GOOD OUT OF NAZARETH.

Ald. Lawler insisted that the saloons ought to be closed after 12 o'clock at night, and that no liquor should be sold to minors. He believed that the 12 o'clock ordinance had never been enforced, but, speaking for the saloonkeepers of his ward, he knew that they would be glad if the ordinance was enforced. He [Ald. Lawler] expected to again enter the liquor business, but he believed that it should be conducted respectably, and that the laws should be complied with.

Ald. Bond agreed with Ald. Lawler. Saloons should be closed at 12 o'clock at night, as much of the crime emanated from them after that hour.

Ald. Purcell thought there were plenty of laws to compel the closing of saloons at 12 o'clock at night, and to prevent the sale of liquors to minors. The laws now in existence should be enforced.

Ald. Schroeder insisted that no saloonkeeper who wished to succeed in his business would sell liquor to minors, but sometimes a job was put up on them. Furthermore, he believed that the 12-o'clock ordinance was enforced; at least, it was in his section.

Ald. Peevey administered to the Mayor a dose of taffy by insisting that the 12 o'clock ordinance was better enforced than any other on the statute books.

ALDERMANIC AMENITIES.

Ald. Lawler—Was you never caught in a saloon after 12 o'clock at night?

Ald. Peevey—I'd hate to have been put out in the rain with a party of friends.

Ald. Lawler—But this was a dry night.

Ald. Peevey—I've seen saloons open in your ward, where they want that ordinance enforced, at 3 o'clock in the morning, when I passed through there. [Laughter.]

Ald. Phelps delivered a great moral lecture on intemperance as a vice. He believed in making a drink of whisky cost 50 cents. If a man had 50 cents now he could get as drunk as a Lord and turn himself into a perambulating demijohn. He believed some saloonkeepers were as virtuous as ministers.

Ald. Everett moved that the whole matter be deferred and published. The motion prevailed.

The report of the Committee on Local Assessments was read, deferred, and ordered published.

RIORDAN'S LICENSE ORDINANCE.

The report of the Committee on Licenses on Ald. Riordan's ordinance, recommending that it be placed on file, presented last Monday evening, was again read.

Ald. Cullerton moved to place the report of the committee on file, and to take up the ordinance item by item.

Ald. Dean thought it would be improper, under the circumstances, to then consider the matter.

Ald. Cullerton had expected the Committee on Licenses to report upon everything placed in their hands. This matter had come up as unfinished business, and he thought it would be proper to act upon it now, and not delay it longer. It was time that the public should know what the Council was going to do on this license question. They were about to act on the Appropriation bill, and they should no longer delay action. Delay was demanded because some Aldermen were afraid to face the issue. He thought the sense of the Council should be taken on each item, so that the public might know what they intended to do. It might guide the Governor as to his action upon the call for a proposed constitutional amendment allowing the city to issue $10,000,000 in bonds.

Ald. Wickersham agreed with Ald. Cullerton, and said the gentleman had been misrepresented in the press when it was said that he advocated procrastination and delay.

Ald. Cullerton—O never mind that.

Ald. Wickersham—But I will defend you, sir.

Ald. Purcell was ready to vote then and there, item by item. It was better to act in Council then than to have the matter longer before the License Committee.

Ald. Everett thought they should wait until they had an ordinance to act upon, which would be next Monday evening.

Ald. Sheridan was opposed to taking up this matter before next Monday evening.

MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

Ald. Purcell moved the previous question. Carried. Ald. Cullerton's motion was then put and lost, by a vote of yeas, 11; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Cullerton, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy—11.

Nays—Dixon, Sanders, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Peevey, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Hirsch, Young, Imhof, Barrett, Blair—21.

Ald. Cullerton then moved that the License Committee be ordered to report upon all matters relating to the license question in their hands next Monday evening, and that the report be made the special order for that evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Ald. Everett insisted that the License Committee could not properly consider the matter by that time, and be able to make a report.

Ald. Purcell, the Chairman of the License Committee, said the committee would be able to report by the time named.

Ald. Cullerton insisted that Ald. Everett never reported anything from the committee that was referred to it.

Ald. Wanzer thought that there should be an amendment to Ald. Cullerton's motion. The committee should even work on their report Sunday instead of going to church.

Ald. Meier thought that the motion of Ald. Cullerton should prevail.

A vote was then taken on compelling the committee to report next Monday evening, the motion being carried by a vote of 31 to 1, Ald. Barrett only voting in the negative.

A vote was then taken on making the report a special order for 8:30 o'clock next Monday evening, which was lost by a vote of yeas 20, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Wickersham, Wetherell, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Wanzer, Stauber, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Blair—20.

Nays—Ald. Sanders, Dixon, Storey, Phelps, Watkins, Smyth, Hulbert, Everett, Brady, Young, Imhof, Murphy, Barrett—13.

BELT-LINE RIGHT OF WAY.

The report of the Committee on Schools, recommending that the right of way be granted to the Western Indiana Belt Railroad Company through certain school lands, at the rate of $300 per acre, was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, recommending that the ordinance compelling street-cars to carry illuminated signs on the sides at night, giving the names of streets that they should run on, be placed on file, was taken up and concurred in.

Ald. Meier moved that the report be placed on file, and that the ordinance be passed. Lost.

Consideration of the matter of widening Twenty-second street was laid over for one week.

UNDERTAKERS' LICENSES.

The ordinance fixing license fees at $10 per annum for undertakers, allowing them to keep one hearse and two carriages, and to pay an annual fee of $5 for each additional vehicle, was taken up. This ordinance also provides that no carriages or hearses shall be used for carrying bodies that have died of small-pox, and fixes the fines at from $10 to $100 for each violation, and allows no carriage to follow at the funeral of a small-pox patient.

Ald. Lawler stated that the men who had done most to spread small-pox had been the health officers. They had come direct from the houses where the disease was prevailing, and had handled corpses which had died of small-pox, and gone to the City-Hall and shook hands with their friends. The Committee on Health and County Relations should have given their attention to this matter.

Ald. Wickersham was in favor of the ordinance, and thought that all of its provisions were eminently wise and prudent. The regulations in reference to small-pox had retarded the spread of the disease, and, if the ordinance was adopted, he was of the opinion that its effect would be to throw an even stronger safeguard around the public.

Ald. Stauber questioned the legality of the ordinance, and thought its passage would simply give "the clown of the Health Department" more authority than he had or deserved. Things had been run very loosely, he thought, and the spread of small-pox was, in his opinion, clearly attributable to this fact. Dr. De Wolf, in his opinion, had done more toward the spread of the trouble than any one else, and he went on to intimate that the management of affairs had been in the interest of selling vaccine points and keeping up the small-pox scare.

Ald. Smyth was opposed to the ordinance for the reason that he thought it never could be enforced, and for the further reason that its passage would be an oppression to the poorer classes.

Ald. Altpeter was in favor of the ordinance, and especially of its prohibitory provisions. He did not know whether it would prove to be legal or not, but it was in the interest of the people, and

THE PREVENTION OF A TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

He hoped that it would be passed, and tested.

Ald. Peevey was opposed to the ordinance, and thought it ought to be recommitted. Whether it was legal or not, he believed it would prove oppressive.

Ald. Cullerton moved to recommit the ordinance.

Ald. Wickersham was opposed to the motion to recommit, and said that if the motion prevailed the ordinance would most likely come back in its present shape.

Ald. Lawler insisted that Dr. De Wolf and his assistants had done more to spread small-pox than anything else. They were visiting houses where the disease existed every day, and also mingling with the public in his office and the street. He was opposed to the ordinance, and also to the present management of the Health Department.

Pending the discussion Ald. Everett moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

# CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

### The State Board of Health Thinks it Advisable to Modify the Order Regarding the Vaccination of School-Children.

The second day's session of the State Board of Health's annual meeting was opened yesterday morning in Parlor 1, Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. Gregory in the chair.

Attention was called by the Secretary to the suggestion in his informal report regarding the propriety of the board considering whether any modification of the school-vaccination order was necessary or desirable, and if so in what respect. He said that, while the order had been generally complied with, and the results obtained had fully justified the wisdom and truthfulness of this action of the board, there were certain facts and conditions which seemed worthy of attention. As the winter had been an unusually open one, the country roads were impassable most of the time, and this fact had caused much labor and expense both to vaccinating physicians and to parents, which could be avoided as the roads dried up and the weather became settled.

The unusual demand for virus had made it impossible to procure a supply in many localities, and there was among many a feeling in favor of vaccinating in May or June, particularly among the Germans. The measure had been a very radical and sweeping one. Some time should be allowed for education in such cases. Prejudices and opposition, which of course the board might disregard, would largely disappear if time were granted for reflection, discussion, and information. The sanitary necessity which dictated the sentiment of the order in November last did not now exist. The disease was rapidly declining in the State at large.

In view of all these considerations the question presents itself, Would it not be wise and profitable to suspend the enforcement of penalties for non-compliance until such time as the vast mass of data now being accumulated could be digested, an accurate view of the field be had, and the best course be determined upon to make the order permanent and fully operative with the least friction and hardship?

In view of the considerations presented by the Secretary the board ordered that the Secretary take such steps as might be deemed wise to secure the completion of the work of a full protection of the school-children of the State by vaccination against the small-pox still to some extent prevalent, and liable again to rage as long as the enormous immigration continued and as any considerable number of persons in our midst remained unprotected.

It was stated that at the next quarterly meeting of the board, to be held in Chicago April 13 next, the blanks used by the County Clerks for the return of vital statistics would be examined, and candidates for the degree of M. D. would be examined at the same time.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. J. M. Gregory, of Champaign; Secretary, Dr. John H. Rauch, of Chicago; Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Clark, of Elgin.

The board then adjourned until the quarterly meeting.

### How One St. Louisan Met Another—Deaths and New Cases in Chicago.

Frank R. Lewis, of St. Louis, walked into the Health Office yesterday with a case of small-pox, just at a time when a St. Louis health official happened to be present, much to the latter's disgust. New cases were reported from No. 110 Walnut, No. 171 Jefferson, No. 623 Union, and No. 224 North Clark streets, and No. 5 Ritchie place. Deaths were reported from No. 895 Blue Island avenue and No. 27 Erie street. There were two deaths reported from the pest-house, one being of a man taken from No. 329 Milwaukee avenue.

### No Further Danger of an Epidemic in Milwaukee.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—Henry Leonhauser, a resident of Chicago, walked into the Health Office here and said he thought he had the small-pox. The Health Officer examined the visitor and found him actually developing a case of small-pox. He was sent to the hospital. Another case was reported from the First Ward—the Pollack settlement—tonight. There are only seven cases in the city, and the authorities aver that the danger of an epidemic is over.

### Is It Small-Pox or Scarlet-Fever?

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATCHISON, Kas., March 3.—Bruce Anderson, living in Lancaster, is down with what is supposed to be scarlet-fever, but many call it small-pox. For the reason that it is not known exactly what the disease is, it is causing considerable excitement, as well it may, for four have died with it already.

### The Fat Boy in a Precarious Condition.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—David Navarro, the fat boy who was taken down with small-pox two or three days ago, is not expected to live. His home is in Rochelle, Ill. He is at the pest-house, where he receives good attention. The Museum people who had him on exhibition are doing all they can for him.

# MARINE NEWS.

### Milwaukee Doings.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—The Milwaukee vessel-owners held a meeting today to take action on the Aldrich bill. The bill was discussed, and it was decided to appoint a committee to draw up a remonstrance against the bill to be circulated among vessel-owners for their signatures and then be forwarded to Washington. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Merrill, D. M. Brigham, and David Vance, was appointed to draw up a remonstrance.

The propellers Oconto, Daisy Day, and Depere cleared for Manistee, Ahnapee, and Chicago respectively today.

The sale has been recorded of the schooner J. A. Melmis by Nellie G. Squire to Joseph Keten for $33,000.

### Sturgeon Bay Items.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

STURGEON BAY, March 3.—The mild weather has caused the snow to disappear. Lumbermen are coming out of the woods. The ice in the bay has become unsafe for foot passengers. Gathering ice has been discontinued. Fishermen are all taking out nets. The ferryboats commenced making trips across this bay today. The several craft here are being put to readiness to go into commission. The steam-barge Thomas H. Smith will go out next week if the weather continues mild. The canal is free from ice, but the wreck of the Pierrepont is drifted some distance down the cut, and until that is removed no craft can pass through.

# THE JEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—A number of Russian refugees for whom employment has been found left the old depot in West Philadelphia today for their new homes.

# THE COURTS.

## An Earnest Search After Mr. Billings' Hidden Assets.

## Various Couples Who Are Very Anxious to Be Unhitched.

## Mrs. O'Brien Will Have a Long Wait for Her Husband.

## Sentence-Day in the Criminal Court—Judgments and New Suits.

### United States Courts—A Prosperous Manufacturer Asked to Pay His Debts.

Leverett J. Norton, Assignee of Lewis Nowlin and George McElwain, filed a creditors' bill yesterday against Henry F. Billings, Harriet F. Billings, and Benjamin F. Stevens, to compel the payment of a decree for $21,190.94 rendered in March, 1881, against Henry F. Billings. It is charged that in 1876, while the suit which subsequently culminated in the above-mentioned decree was pending, Billings, who with C. E. Coburn was the owner of certain patents for improved egg-cases, assigned his interest to Coburn, by whom it was conveyed to Billings' wife, and that this was done with the express purpose of avoiding payment of any decree that might be rendered. Billings has ever since been engaged in the egg-case manufacturing business on Indiana avenue, near Fourteenth street, representing that he was acting for his wife. There is some $35,000 invested in the business, and the profits are nearly that much a year. Billings and his wife live on Wabash avenue in a house worth from $12,000 to $15,000, the title to which, however, is in B. F. Stevens. Complainant charges that Mrs. Billings never paid anything for her ostensible interest in the patents, but merely holds them in trust for her husband, and that Stevens also holds the Wabash-avenue property as trustee for Billings. He accordingly asks that Billings may be compelled to show just what interest he owns in these assets, and may be compelled to satisfy the above-named judgment.

### Divorces.

Threna Fallon filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Peter Fallon, stating that in June, 1873, they were married, but that he soon began ill-treating her. Of late, she says, he has taken to drinking to excess, and his cruelty has rapidly grown, until she was obliged to leave him a few days ago. He owns the property No. 1214 West Van Buren street, valued at $7,000, where he carries on a prosperous business as retail grocer, and she asks for a divorce, and also for an injunction to prevent him from disposing of his property.

Hannah Schwartz says she unfortunately did not discover the true character of her husband, Louis Schwartz, until after she married him. She then learned very quickly that he was a person upon whom she could place no reliance, and after trying for six months to do her duty to him, she was compelled to leave him. He has never supported her since her marriage in 1879, and, as he is of no manner of use nor even ornament to her, she asks to have the marriage dissolved.

Nelson C. Upham filed a bill for divorce from Hattie J. Upham on the ground of desertion.

And Daniel Gordon from Garbarta Gordon for the same cause.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Minnie Rickhoff from Charles A. Rickhoff, on the ground of drunkenness, and to Letitia Tuttle from John B. Tuttle, for desertion.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Louis W. Grosskopf from Mattie Grosskopf, on the ground of cruelty.

### Sentence-Day.

The following prisoners were yesterday sentenced by Judge Smith: Kittie Hall, found guilty of larceny by a jury, two years in the penitentiary; Herman Bold, one year in the penitentiary for larceny; John Jackson and William Taylor, petit larceny, six months in the House of Correction; Edward Bailey, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; John Burns, two years in the House of Correction for the larceny of property valued at $54, and for a charge of petit larceny upon which he was found guilty by the court; Daniel Finn, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; William Coleman, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; George Reynolds, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; John Mooney, burglary, one year in the penitentiary; Alexander Mendelsohn, larceny, three years in the penitentiary; John and James O'Rourke, robbery, twenty-one years each in the penitentiary; Charles Fisher, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; John Kenefick, burglary of Small & Co.'s packing-house, three years, and Stephen Rogers and John Burke, same charge, one year each in the penitentiary.

Alice Muffert, a disreputable colored woman who shot and killed her white husband, was sentenced in accordance with the verdict of the jury to twenty-seven years in the penitentiary. Her attorney made a very able plea in her behalf, but without avail. The Court conceded that the man killed was more disreputable, if possible, than the woman who killed him, and yet thought the woman was doing very well to escape the gallows. The finding of the jury was such that Judge Smith peremptorily refused to change in any way the term of punishment fixed by them.

John B. Gorin, who was recently found guilty of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from the dwelling of Mrs. Koch and awarded three years and a half in the penitentiary, was not included in the batch of prisoners who were sentenced from Judge Smith's court yesterday. Gorin's attorney made a strong plea for justice, and the case has been taken under consideration by Judge Smith until Monday. The worst feature in Gorin's case is the singular attitude of the police, the officer who arrested him swearing in court that he really believed Gorin to be innocent of the charge. This is so unusual a proceeding in a policeman that the man who dared assert his opinion—Detective Haines—was suspended pending an investigation as to his conduct. Gorin has a number of friends who firmly assert him to be an honest man and innocent of the charge of which he has been convicted, but the fact that he has been a gambler seems nearly all the evidence in his favor. Haines is by no means the only member of the police force who is of opinion that Gorin is innocent, and under the circumstances it seems but fair that the case should receive a little more careful attention.

### The Peltz Murder Trial.

The case of Max Peltz, indicted for the killing of John Buehlau on Clybourn avenue last September, occupied the entire attention of Judge Barnum in the Criminal Court yesterday. The arguments of Mr. Trude for the defense and Mr. Thomson for the State were concluded at a late hour in the afternoon, and the jury were still out at a late hour last night. The evidence has been in favor of the accused throughout, and has tended to show that Buehlau received his death injury while following up Peltz for the purpose of recommencing an attack upon him. Under the circumstances, the jury will probably draw their verdict mild if, indeed, they do not acquit altogether.

### Misplaced Love.

The jury in the case of John Burns, alias W. J. Fredericks, Frank Higgins, and James Merrigo, on trial for an assault with intent to kill, before Judge Smith yesterday forenoon, returned a verdict acquitting the two latter of the charge, in accordance with the instructions of the Court, but found Burns guilty and fixed his term of punishment at fourteen years in the penitentiary. The complaining witness was Oswald Fulde, a Milwaukee-avenue jeweler, whom they shot in the breast after having robbed his store. Burns' defense was an alibi, and among the witnesses brought forward to swear that he was at home on the night of the theft was Mrs. Minnie O'Brien, the widow of a tugboatman who was blown up on the tug Parker a year or two ago. After she had testified to facts which went to show the low moral sphere in which herself, the prisoner, and their friends lived, and after she had related how they organized a raffle for an old horse-pistol for the purpose of getting Burns' brother out of the House of Correction, she was asked: "Are you any relation or friend of the accused?"

A decisive negative was the only reply.

"Did you not kiss him as he entered the court-room this morning?"

"I did."

"That will do," said the prosecuting attorney; "you may go."

Mrs. O'Brien flounced from the stand to the prisoner's seat and implanted on his plug-ugly mug a resounding smack. Then turning his face to the audience she declared, "He shall be my husband when he gets out of this." The widow will wait a long time indeed for a husband, if she keeps her promise true, for Burns, besides being awarded fourteen years for the assault upon Mr. Fulde, is also under sentence of six years upon a charge of larceny.

### Items.

Judge Blodgett has only one more case on his calendar to be tried. Today he has a case on trial which will occupy all day. The list of cases to be called on the second call of the calendar will be made up today, and probably called Tuesday. On that call Gen. Leake has Nos. 6, 51, 52, and 72 to be tried with a jury. Up to calendar No. 170 there are probably twenty-five jury cases to be tried.

The March term of the Appellate Court will begin Tuesday.

Judge Jameson is engaged in hearing the case Warren S. Palm against his wife for divorce on the ground of cruelty. He charges that they were married in 1869 at Cumberland, Pa., and that she has since been in the habit of pounding him with a rake, a piece of wood, or anything else that came handy, and has also visited newspaper offices where she has told false stories of his cruelty. She retorted with a cross bill, charging him with cruelty and adultery. Palm obtained a short-lived notoriety a few weeks ago by beginning a $50,000 libel suit against the *Herald*. The trial will be resumed today.

### State Courts.

George W. Hill began a suit yesterday against William S. Golsen to recover $2,000.

James A. Cunningham commenced an attachment suit against Ernst L., John W., and Caroline C. Prussing, claiming $1,778.48.

Van H. Higgins, trustee, commenced a suit against Helen G. Cornell to recover $10,000 damages for alleged breach of covenant.

Johan F. Socrum, administrator of the estate of Carl B. Anderson, deceased, began a suit to recover $5,000 damages of George G. Robinson.

W. M. Scriven, for the use of D. W. Eldred, began a suit for $5,000 against Thomas Watson.

William A. Schoenfeld commenced an action in trespass against Philip Koehler to recover $5,000 damages for assault and battery.

W. C. Simonds, administrator of the estate of Nancy M. Wicker, deceased, brought suit against Madison Beal, claiming $2,000 damages.

### The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No call today. No. 39, First National Bank vs. Bell, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in term Nos. 5,270, 5,440, 5,44[illegible], 5,450.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call of divorce cases. No. 21, Palm vs. Palm, on hearing and good for all day.

JUDGE GARDNER—No call of divorce cases. Set case, Napier vs. Napier, to be heard.

JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE BARNUM—Chancery motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Motions.

### The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—205 on first call, and second call of the calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term No. 5,681, and calendar Nos. 563, 580, 583 to 589, 591, 593, 594, 596, 599 to 601, 605, 606. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 5,622, 5,624, 5,630, 5,636, 5,340. No. 5,618, McNelly vs. Gray Iron Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 36, 52, 53, 58, 61, 63, 64, 65. Passed case No. 7,220, Kinnare vs. Keegan, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Assists Judge Hawes. No. 2,168, Parkhurst vs. Witbeck, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 230 to 232, 234, 235, 238, 240, 241, 244, 246, 249, 250. No. 1,520, Gerard vs. Atkinson, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases Nos. 567 and 382, and Nos. 600, 606, 607, 608, 611, 615, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 628, 629, 630, 631, and 632.

### Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Irvin A. Williams vs. Edward K. Rogers Jr. and Joseph A. Stone; verdict, $2,500, and motion for new trial.—E. D. De Lamater vs. Joliet Iron & Steel Company, $11,700.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Richard L. Stearns vs. James W. Adsit; verdict, $1,000, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Karl Buegler vs. Ch. Vierkoetter, $556.25.—Henry Hobein vs. Julius King and Caroline King, $943.63.

# LABOR.

### The Situation at Homestead, Pa., Quiet but Critical.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—Quiet reigns at Homestead tonight. Sixty policemen are on duty there, guarding the steel mill and affording protection to the men at work. There was an attempt to bring about a conference this evening between the strikers and those who have taken their places, but without success, owing to the reluctance of the latter to placing themselves in the power of the strikers. All of the injured in last night's mêlée are getting along very well. The town is full of armed and excited men, but the strong police force keeps them quiet. Four of the non-unionists quit work tonight, and it is said others will follow their example tomorrow. There is a rumor that 200 or 300 of the Homestead strikers have gone to the Edgar Thomson Steel-Works at Braddock to prevail on the men at work there to knock-off. Workmen in all the iron and steel mills here are restless, and it would not require much provocation to cause them all to strike. The situation is extremely critical, and nothing but judicious management can prevent greater trouble than has yet been experienced.

### Pennsylvania Coal-Miners Marshaling Their Forces.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 3.—An important meeting of miners was held in this city this afternoon. A representative from nearly every colliery in the Wyoming Valley was present. The object of the gathering was to further the movement begun here recently for the revival of the miners' union. Strong resolutions were adopted, and the union may now be considered as a fixed fact. The men have an idea that the three days' restriction each week ordered by the companies was done to forestall the organization of a union. The union, however, is practically formed, and when summer comes it will probably enlist every man working in the mines throughout the entire anthracite region of this State. It is known that the tonnage this year will be enormous, and the men are undoubtedly getting ready to dictate their own terms to the companies when the busy season opens up. The operators here do not appear to be alarmed about the suggestion of a strike, which came with the formation of a union. They may have to pay higher wages, but if so, they will get even by charging higher prices.

# LUMBERING.

### Certainty of a Shortage in the Supply of Logs in the Northwest.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—The warm weather of the last few days has caused a suspension of lumbering operations and renews the apprehensions of a short crop. The following specials have been received:

Brainerd—The snow has almost entirely disappeared in this section and in the Mississippi pineries. Lumbermen, however, have made preparations for such an event, and put in good work while the snow lasted.

The St. Croix region—Stillwater reports give five or six inches of snow on the upper waters of the Nemocoggin, Snake, and Kettle Rivers, but in very slushy condition. Lumbermen still continue to bank logs, taking advantage of the early morning when things are frozen. The deficit from estimates is at least 25 per cent. Logs are already ruling high. It is expected enough logs have been sawed to insure the customary amount of business in this city. Dealers look for higher prices.

Anoka—Lumbering operations on Rum River are practically suspended. The warm weather of the last week has taken all the snow, and the men and teams are coming out of the woods. A few concerns are still hauling shore timber. The crop will not exceed one-half the amount anticipated.

# JUDGE TREAT.

### Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Service as United States District Judge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Judge Samuel Treat's service as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri occurred today, and, notwithstanding the fact that he had declined the compliment of a banquet and had requested that the business of the court should not be interrupted by any ceremonial notice of the occasion, most of the leading lawyers of the bar assembled in the court-room and congratulatory and complimentary speeches were made by John F. Darby, the oldest lawyer in the city, Judge Gantt, and others. Judge Treat made a brief and feeling reply, in which he paid a high compliment to the bar, and the whole affair passed off very pleasantly. Judge McCrary, of the Circuit Bench, sent a dispatch from Keokuk paying a high tribute to Judge Treat's worth.

# A DRUNKEN FAMILY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JUNEAU, Wis., March 3.—The prosecution in the Boyle case closed last evening. The defense this morning introduced testimony showing a most disgusting and revolting state of affairs in the Boyle family. While both for days together were almost dead drunk, friends, neighbors, and even relatives of the defendant would call daily, often two or three times a day, and ply them with liquors and drinks for themselves, the presence of liquor and beer at all times in the house evidently serving as an attraction. Drs. Miller, McClure, and Babcock, who were sent to the second post-mortem by defendant's attorneys, were also examined, the main point in question being the disappearance of marks of choking on the neck between the time of the first and second post-mortems. The defendant was placed on the stand, and told a rather thin story, which was pretty well exploded by cross-examination.

Women, from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

# CASUALTIES.

## Five Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion at Stone's Station, Ind.

## An Incompetent Engineer Probably to Blame for the Terrible Accident.

## One of the Survivors Says the Safety-Valve Was Weighted Down.

## Scenes of Mourning in the Homes Made Desolate by the Very Sad Calamity.

## Shipwreck of a Sloop in Chesapeake Bay, and Loss of Two Lives.

### Five Men Killed by the Explosion of a Boiler at Stone's Station, Ind.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

STONE'S STATION, Ind., March 3.—At fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock this morning the forty-horse-power boiler in Wesler & Barnes' large sawmill and broom-handle factory exploded with terrific force, completely demolishing the building and not leaving a piece of iron as large as a man's hand to show where it stood. There were seven men in the building at the time, four of whom were taken out of the ruins dead with their skulls crushed in and their faces distorted, and covered with mud and lime so thick that they could not be recognized. Another one died tonight, and the remaining two received painful injuries. The mill was built six months ago on the site of one that had been torn down to take the machinery further north, and was furnished with machinery made in Richmond, the boiler having been used in Peterson's chair-back factory, and the engine made by Gar Scott on a special order after the model of three portable engines built with stationary attachments. Four or five weeks ago the engineer, who had received his training on a thrashing engine, and was

NOT CONSIDERED A VERY COMPETENT MAN,

had trouble with his pump, and spent some time in getting the valve to work. This morning it was out of order again, and Mr. Wesler was repairing it when the explosion occurred. Some workmen who were leaving their houses half a mile away were the only persons who saw it. They say that they saw a cloud of dirt and steam rise over the mill, and above it a mass of broken timber and iron, which rose to the hight of 200 feet before it fell. A second or two later they heard a dull, rumbling sound that shook the ground under them. On reaching the spot they found Wesler lying on his face fifty feet from the boiler, with one leg wrapped around a post and a pile of timber resting on his body. Nearly every bone in his body was broken. A furnace door had hit him on the face and

COMPLETELY MASHED HIS HEAD.

Robert Randall, the engineer, was lying fifteen feet away, with one side of his head gone, his right leg broken, and his face and back burned by the steam. Hodson Clark was near the saw, which he had started to file just before the accident happened. The back of his head was also a shapeless mass, and a piece of flying boiler-plate had cut his jugular vein. William Yankee was taken out from under a pile of débris with his brains leaking out of the breaks in his skull and his body covered with bruises and burns. He had been at work at a bench, and had his back turned to the boiler. Louis Mann had a piece of cast iron in his bowels, and was

SO BADLY SCALDED THAT HIS HAIR DROPPED OFF

while they were taking him out. He was conscious, and remained rational till within a few minutes of his death tonight. Granville Barnes, one of the proprietors, who was at work on the lathe, was struck by a falling beam, and received a painful wound on the hip. John White was hit on the side of his head and badly hurt, but, unless concussion of the brain follows, he will recover. Trumbull Yankee, son of William, a lad of 16 years of age, lost a part of his scalp. Two causes are assigned for the explosion. White says the safety-valve was weighted down, and that the gage indicated from 180 to 190 pounds of steam, while the limit to which such boilers can be used with safety never exceeds 100, and is seldom over seventy-five. If he is correct, it looks as if the blame will rest on the dead engineer; but it is more likely that cold water was suddenly thrown into the boiler while it was empty and red hot. A fire was left in the furnace last night, and was still burning this morning when Randall went to work. He filled it up with shavings and small stuff from the trap pile, which made an extremely hot fire.

THE PUMP WAS NOT IN WORKING ORDER,

and it is probable that it did not force the water into the boiler until it was empty. One-third of the shell, weighing a ton or more, was hurled across through the air a distance of 200 feet, and fell near the Wesley House. The two large flues dropped in the woods 600 feet back of the mill. The steam-gage was picked up 400 feet distant, and pieces of brick and wood were dropped a great distance. The remains were taken to the homes that had been made desolate by their deaths, and the little village was given up to mourning, more than half the households in it having been robbed of one of its members, or narrowly escaping that fate. All of the dead men except Mann were married, and had families of small children, and Yankee had just taken his second wife a week before. Randall and Yankee will be buried at New Dayton, Clark at Deerfield, and Wesler at Richmond tomorrow.

### Shipwreck of a Sloop and Loss of Two Lives.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., March 2.—Intelligence has been received of a shipwreck and loss of life. From the news reaching here, which is rather meagre as to details, it appears that the sloop Dauntless, owned by Mr. Shivers, of Red Hill, sunk on Fox Shoal, near Chincoteague. Capt. Sewell Collins and James Taylor, residents of Greenbackville, Md., were drowned. George Howard, also of the above place, barely escaped with his life. At last accounts the Dauntless had been forced over on her side by the action of the waves, and was rapidly going to pieces. It has been some time since a disaster like this has occurred in Chesapeake Bay, and the loss of the Dauntless and drowning of two men creates quite a flutter of excitement. Wreckers have gone to the scene of the shipwreck, and it is possible the bodies of Capt. Collins and James Taylor may be recovered.

### A Woman Killed by a Falling Tree.

*Special to Globe-Democrat.*

HOUSTON, Tex., March 2.—A fatal casualty occurred out in the country, twenty miles from this city, during the recent storm. When the wind began blowing a hurricane, a lady with several children in their home, situated in a forest of tall pines, became frightened when it was apparent that the house must be demolished. The children ran out of doors into the woods in the darkness of night, the mother followed, but before going many steps she was caught by a falling tree and literally crushed into the earth. The children made their way to the house of a neighbor named Nolan, who made up a party of men, and while the storm was raging went in search of the mother. They found her still conscious, and getting her out from under the tree carried her to the house, where she died in a few hours, her last words being, "What will become of my poor children?"

### Shockingly Mangled by the Cars.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSON, Mich., March 3.—This morning shortly after 1 o'clock, Frank Duroc, an employé of the Woodville Coal-Mines, four miles west, attempted to get on the night express on the Michigan Central Railroad going west. As he was on the track beside the moving train an engine was backing toward him. He did not see it, and soon the tender was upon him. The left foot was severed completely, and was picked up in the stocking. The ankle was badly crushed, and the bones slivered to the knee. The right arm was run over and crushed. Today the arm was amputated just below the elbow and the leg below the knee. He is in a critical condition. He is 40 years of age and unmarried.

### Five Men Swept Overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—During a gale Dec. 23 five men of the crew of the bark Mary Lawton, from Liverpool for Baltimore, were swept overboard.

### A Workman Killed by a Hydraulic Crane.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—A German named Carl Kahler was accidentally killed today at the Otis Steel Works. A hydraulic crane struck him on the head, scattering his brains about and killing him instantly. He was 32 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

### He Tried to Steal a Ride.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FREEPORT, Ill., March 3.—Frank Burnap, aged 26 years, and having a wife at Beloit, Wis., was killed by a Milwaukee freight-train he was attempting to board for the purpose of stealing a ride to Davenport.

# THE STATES.

### The Cox Impeachment Trial—The Testimony All In.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—C. C. Whitney, editor of the *Lyon County News*, having testified before the Cox Court of Impeachment today that the Rev. J. Liscombe, of Marshall, had written the article in the *News* charging that the Senate only needed the elements of a bar and a bottle to be a saloon in all that the term implies, Senator Power offered a resolution to strike the reverend gentleman's testimony from the record, he having been a witness for the prosecution, on the ground that he had lied about the Senate, and had doubtless done the same about the defendant when on the stand. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It created quite a breeze in the Chamber, many members of the Court approving it vigorously. The principal witness for the day was Superintendent Sanborn, of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, relative to the "business" car episode at Tracy, in June, 1881. He saw a bottle rolled up in an overcoat, which, having been left in the kitchen of the car, rolled off, and the bottle being broken, a lot of whisky was spilled. He was not willing to swear as to the owner of the coat. Judge Cox came into the car, but was not invited to do so. H. M. Burchard, of Marshall, swore that Mr. Seward, in his presence and that of Mr. Sullivan, said "The grand jury ought to indict Mr. Maloney for selling liquor to a habitual drunkard." Lewis Brownell, of Rochester, was recalled, but prior to his examination Mr. Arctander renewed his objection as to the admission of testimony as to the letter written by Brownell anent the Mandeville case at New Ulm, in which it was alleged the "charge to the jury was drunk clear through." Respondent claimed that the testimony as to the letter would not be admissible when the letter itself could not be produced. The letter was written to R. A. Jones, of Rochester, who was subpœnaed duces tecum by the State, and who entered the court-room during the discussion. Manager Hicks asked for the letter, and after the conversation made a statement to the court. Mr. Jones' reply to the question was: "You'll never get the letter." Arctander dropped the objection, and the examination of Brownell was taken up. He testified that at New Ulm, May, 1881, when the charge was delivered in the Mandeville case, he stated to Mr. Jones that that charge was drunk all the way through, or words to such effect. Cross-examined, the witness said his expression applied to the charge, which he deemed wrong in law. He had no reference to the condition of the Judge. On the redirect, witness testified he had once said that an opinion of the Supreme Court in the State vs. Brekau was drunk, meaning by that unsound in law. Mr. Jones, the man who wouldn't give up the letter, was called, and said he knew Cox and Brownell; assisted in the trial of the case of Howard vs. Mandeville; concurred with Brownell as to Cox's condition. Brownell said to witness during the May term at New Ulm that Judge Cox was drunk; that he (witness) did not remember it. Senator J. B. Gilfillan asked: "What did Mr. Brownell say to you as to respondent's condition in regard to sobriety or inebriety?" The substance of the answer was that Brownell said: "He is not drunk, but has been drinking some." Brownell repeated that phrase later in the day, and in the evening said: "His tongue seems to be a little thick." When in the hotel Brownell said: "He ought to go to bed," and witness said: "I'll take him there." After that Brownell said, "This is a disgrace," or "misfortune," witness didn't remember which, and witness used stronger language, saying, "It's a disgrace to Judge Cox himself and to the judiciary." In regard to the Waseca term in the spring of 1879, the witness said: "The impression I bear in my mind from a conversation with Brownell is that the latter conveyed that Judge Cox for about a week on that occasion was intoxicated." Mr. Jones said he was willing to produce the letter written by Mr. Brownell last July. He had the letter in his pocket, but it was addressed to the firm of which he is a member (Jones & Gove, of Rochester, is the firm), and therefore he declined to produce it. It was not personal to himself. After some discussion it was decided to take no testimony in impeachment of witnesses on either side, and, after a short but spirited secret session, the Court decided that it was sufficiently advised and would hear no further testimony at all, and the case is ended in so far as witnesses are concerned, greatly to the satisfaction of everybody. Argument will begin Tuesday morning.

### Wisconsin.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—In the Assembly leaves of absence were granted to thirty-one members. A joint resolution was introduced expressing the sympathy of the Legislature with the movement of the Irish people for independence in government. A resolution obliging all committees to report by Tuesday next was tabled. The Senate memorial to Congress favoring Government depositories for savings of the industrial classes was concurred in. The Senate's Webster's Dictionary bill was concurred in. The Assembly bill was passed repealing that section of the statutes which provides that the estate of an insane person shall pay for the maintenance of such person in the State Hospital. Another Assembly bill was passed which allows Wisconsin manufacturers or their employés to sell goods without license within twenty miles of their place of business.

In the Senate a bill passed fixing the punishment upon insurance companies for publishing descriptive advertisements. In 1878 the Bank of Madison failed, and in it Simon Mills, Treasurer of the State Insane Hospital, lost $10,000 of State money. Ever since 1875 Mills has been petitioning the Legislature to discharge the claim against him, but each winter has met with defeat. This winter he introduced a claim against the State for $1,800 for seventeen years' salary as such Treasurer. Today the Senate amended it by allowing Mills to pay $5,000, interest, and costs to the State, and to give a release. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. The costs themselves amount to about $6,000, as there has been an enormous amount of litigation about the Mills claim. A bill passed more definitly fixing damages in actions to recover possession of timber and lumber unlawfully cut from the lands of other. The bill was indefinitly postponed making it a penal offense to sell tobacco to boys under 16.

Both Houses of the Legislature met tonight. In the Senate there was not a quorum, however, and a sort of mock session was held. In the Assembly an attempt was made to reconsider the vote by which the liquor prohibition measure was killed this morning, but the motion was tabled. The Committee on Education reported in favor of a school for deaf mutes in Milwaukee, with State aid at $75 per pupil per school year, the bill only to remain in force until 1887, because the matter is only an experiment.

### Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—In the Senate today Mr. Boling introduced another Congressional districting bill. The resolution of Mr. Nichols, of Benton, as to the construction of the prohibition amendment was, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The bill for levying a half-mill tax to reimburse the general revenue fund of the State for money paid on account of war debts, etc., was taken up, amended so as to include the words, "For the completion of the new Capitol," and passed.

In the House today the memorial asking pensions for Mexican war veterans was amended so as to include only enfranchised survivors, and passed by 61 to 28.

### Passage of the Reapportionment Bill in Michigan.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., March 3.—The Senate Reapportionment bill, heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE, was taken up in the Senate today and passed. The star event of the discussion thereon was a ringing speech by Senator Winsor, in which he boldly charged that the sole object of the bill was not so much a just reapportionment as it was a scheme merely to so divide the State as to keep several present Congressmen in office. Both branches adjourned today until Monday night.

## STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived, the Nederland, from Antwerp.

LONDON, March 3.—The Abyssinia, Anchoria, Gallia, and British Queen have arrived out.

## STREET-RAILWAY CABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—The officials of the Union Street-Railway Company will adopt the system of cable motors on their road which is now in use in Chicago.

## A WARNING TO POLICEMEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—In the Circuit Court today, Louis Spoerl was granted a judgment for $5,000 against Policeman Fred Strehlow. The latter clubbed Spoerl on the head in quelling a row about a year ago. The officer was fined $25 at that time. Since then Spoerl's eyesight has been failing from the effects of the clubbing, and the suit was based on this alleged damage, with the above reward. Strehlow is a poor man, and the judgment will probably prove worthless.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

### Fire and Explosion in the Minneapolis Car-Shops.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the Minneapolis & St. Louis Car-Shops between the ceiling and the floor of the repair-room. At the same time one of the boilers blew up and was thrown to a distance of thirty feet. Two locomotives standing near the shops were destroyed, and one more was injured, but not seriously. All the machinery and tools of the repair-shop were lost. The heavy roads prevented the engines from reaching the fire to do effective service. The fire originated previous to the explosion in an unknown manner, and was first discovered in the ceiling just over the boilers. One man dashed on a pail of water, and another ran to give the alarm. The shops were located one-half a mile beyond the Monitor Plow Works, and there being no water-works facilities, and the shops being of inflammable material, they soon burned, nothing being saved. Two locomotives and the storehouse adjoining were also destroyed. The blacksmith shops are uninjured. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, and is partially covered by insurance. The shops were under process of construction, and will probably be rebuilt.

### Near Galena, Ill., Loss $8,000, Insurance $3,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALENA, Ill., March 3.—The house of County-Clerk Crummer, about one mile from this city, on the turnpike, was totally destroyed by fire this morning—the result of a defective flue. The furniture and other contents were saved. The residence was one of the finest in Jo Daviess County, built in 1855 out of material brought from Massachusetts, and was valued at $8,000; insurance, $3,000, in the Phenix of Brooklyn.

### Court-House at Guthrie Centre, Ia.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—The beautiful court-house at Guthrie Centre, Guthrie County, was destroyed by fire at 2 this morning; loss, $20,000; insurance $15,000. The walls and vaults are standing. The court being in session, the records were mostly in the court-room, and are saved. Judge McHenry, of this district, continues court in the Baptist church.

### Tanbark at Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at Hartley & Brothers' tannery, in the East End, and before the flames could be subdued the entire structure, together with a large amount of tanbark, was consumed. The loss will reach $30,000, on which there is 60 per cent insurance.

### Agricultural Works at Churchtown, Pa.

HARRISBURG, March 3.—The large agricultural works of Benjamin Plank Jr., at Churchtown, Cumberland County, burned.

### The Erie Depot at Attica, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—The Erie Railroad depot and Western Hotel at Attica burned last night.

### Dredging-Works at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The Dredging Company's works burned. Loss, $25,000.

# A "HIGH-TONED" AFFAIR.

### The Son of an Ohio Ex-Governor Does a Little Shooting on a Steamboat.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—Some tony passengers on the Gen. Little, of the Cincinnati mail line, managed to get up a row of the first magnitude late last night on the river near Madison, Ind., while the boat was on its way to this place. In the fight which resulted Richard H. Bishop, of Cincinnati, shot a man; and this was about all that was known of it until the arrival of the boat here, when your reporter called upon Captain Mereties, of the Gen. Little, showing him the dispatch, and asked him in regard to the difficulty. He was in the pilot-house at the time, and all he knew was that Richard Bishop just after the boat left Rising Sun, had a difficulty in the barroom, during which he shot a man named Hart, from Pittsburg. After the boat arrived here, Hart's wound was dressed by Dr. Yandell, when it was found that the ball had entered the left arm below the elbow, going inwardly and towards the shoulder, inflicting a wound which may cause Hart to lose his life. Bishop left the boat when it landed here, while Hart remained on board, and returned on the boat this evening. He refused to see any one, as also did his wife, and no statement from him could be obtained. The barkeeper, who was on watch at the time of the difficulty, refused to tell anything in regard to how it happened, saying that he had promised both parties that he would not. The only other witnesses to the difficulty were seen without learning any valuable particulars. After considerable search among the officers of the boat the porter was found, and, though he did not see the difficulty, gives the following as coming from eye witnesses: Richard Bishop and Hart were in the saloon drinking, when Mrs. Hart came to the door and called her husband out, requesting him to go back to the stateroom with her. Bishop joined in the plea of the wife, telling Hart that he had drank enough, when some words passed between them, and Hart struck Mr. Bishop, and he drew his pistol and fired. No arrests were made after the boat landed here, although the boat was in the middle of the river and in the jurisdiction of Kentucky when the shooting took place. Every effort was made to suppress the matter, but without success.

# A LIVELY SKIRMISH.

### Two Freight-Car Robbers Captured Near Erie, Pa., After a Desperate Resistance, in Which One of Them Is Peppered with Bullets.

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening the conductor of the westbound Lake Shore freight-train, which had just left Erie, discovered that two men had broken into a box-car loaded with valuable freight. He succeeded in fastening the door, and at the first opportunity telegraphed to Ashtabula for officers to be at the station. Arrived at Ashtabula the officers and train hands found that the men in the car had sawed the door and were preparing to escape. Seeing a demonstration to arrest them, the men in the car suddenly drew two revolvers each, and began to shoot rapidly. The fire was returned, and some twenty shots were exchanged. The officers managed to secure one of the thieves, and speedily handcuffed him. The other escaped and fled to the woods dropping one revolver. The handcuffed man, when taken to the station, made a sudden dash for liberty, jumping through a window and carrying the sash along. He was immediately captured. The other robber went to Saybrook, a small village a few miles distant, and inquired for a doctor to dress his wounds. There being no doctor in the place a telegram was sent to Ashtabula for a surgeon. The robber, however, bought a ticket for Cleveland and took the first train, also a freight. The officers at Ashtabula, suspecting from the telegram that the man was the escaped thief and would be along, watched the train, and on his arrival surrounded the caboose and prepared for a repetition of the desperate fight, but the man surrendered and begged that he be not roughly handled, saying he was wounded. An examination showed that he had bullets in his right side, in one arm, and in his neck, though neither wound is necessarily fatal. None of the officers or the train hands were seriously injured.

# A PRETTY GIRL'S FATE.

### Discovery of the Corpse of a Murdered Young Woman in Indiana.

*Special to Louisville Commercial.*

PAOLI, Ind., March 2.—A most horrible murder has just been brought to light in the Southern part of this county, and the entire population is intensely excited over the discovery. Near the Government mill, on Patoka Creek, lived a beautiful young girl named Abagail J. Knight, who about three weeks ago disappeared very suddenly from her father's house. Search was at once instituted for her, but not the slightest clew could be obtained as to her possible whereabouts, and the conclusion was arrived at that the young lady had met a watery grave in the rushing waters of the Patoka. The work of dragging the creek was commenced, and yesterday the body of Miss Knight was found in a pile of drift near Newton Stewart's house, some twenty miles below the mill. As soon as the body was drawn from the water the discovery was made that a terrible murder had been committed. The skull was crushed, the nose broken, and marks on the neck showed that a rope had been placed around it and drawn tight, probably choking the victim unconscious before the fatal blow on the head was dealt. When the news spread of the finding of the murdered girl's body the excitement became intense, and every effort is being made to ferret out the perpetrators of the horrible outrage. The Coroner was summoned and held an inquest, but the testimony elicited nothing. The body was buried, but was taken up again and a post-mortem examination made by Drs. Lindley and Hazelwood. The result of this examination is not definitly known. Whether the girl was outraged or whether she was pregnant and murdered to remove the evidence the physicians will not state, deeming it best to keep the result of their examination to themselves for the present.

The Prosecuting-Attorney is now diligently at work upon the case, and expects to make some developments implicating several well-known young men of this vicinity. One young man has already been arrested, but his name is at present withheld.

# CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

## A Wife Consents to the Obtaining of a Utah Divorce,

## And When Her Husband Marries Again Commences Criminal Proceedings.

Mrs. Sarah Barker, an inmate of the Old People's Home, appeared before Justice Hammer yesterday afternoon and swore out a warrant for the arrest of George L. Myers, a son of E. B. Myers, the lawbook publisher, charging him with bigamy. She alleged that about four years ago Myers had married her granddaughter, Clara B. Jourdan, and, after living with her some time, had forced her to obtain a "Utah divorce" through the agency of one Goodrich. Subsequently Myers had married Clara B. Maidment, of Albany, thereby committing bigamy, as the "Utah divorce" was illegal and invalid. Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron was in court when the warrant was taken out, and he pronounced the divorce worthless.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter called on Myers' first wife, who is stopping with friends on Wabash avenue, and asked her to give

HER STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

Mrs. Myers No. 1 is a very pleasant little lady of about 23 years of age, and she received the newspaper man courteously and said she would willingly give her side of the story, as she feared she had been misrepresented, and wished to set herself right before the world.

Her maiden name, she said, was Clara Barker Jourdan, and she had been married to Myers Aug. 2, 1877, in this city. At the time she was living with her mother and grandmother, who kept a boarding-house on Michigan avenue. Her husband and herself had lived at the house of his father, on Wabash avenue, for about nine months after they were married, after which she went back to her mother's house and gave birth to a child. Since their marriage Myers had treated her shabbily, forbidding her to leave the house, and never introducing her to any of his friends. His family did not like her, and always did all they could to make things unpleasant for her. At the time her child was born her husband was out of the city, and when he received the news that he was a father, he wrote her a brutal letter telling her "not to nurse the brat."

When Myers returned to the city he was unusually cross, scolding her and moving herself and her little one about town, often leaving them alone for days at a time. Finally, she said, he told her that she must

GET RID OF THE CHILD,

and he procured the services of a lawyer, who induced a wealthy family on Michigan avenue to adopt the little one. Mrs. Myers said she felt terribly after this blow, but believed her child would secure a better home than she could give it.

Last August, said Mrs. Myers, her husband's family were out of town, and one night he informed her that she must leave him and go to Peoria, where he had managed to have her cared for. She demurred to this at first, but he insisted, and she finally went. He packed her trunk for her and sent her off. When she reached Peoria she found a friend in a young man who traveled for the law-book house of Callaghan & Co., of this city, and whose father was a farmer near Peoria. He secured her a respectable boarding place, where she resided for some time. Myers' father was interested in the publication of a Michigan index, and sent a Mr. Bunnion on to Albany to superintend the issue of the book. Subsequently he sent his son George on as an assistant, and he returned before she left for Peoria. While in Peoria she received a letter from her husband from Chicago in which he stated that he had met, while in Albany, a young lady named Maidment, who he believed was "good, and pure, and beautiful." Mrs. Myers produced this letter and showed it to the reporter. In it he advised Mrs. Myers No. 1 to forget the past, have a good time, and read and study. If they ever met again and decided to live together he believed, he said, that they could live happily. She was a good girl, "but too damned insipid at times." He wished her good luck and said that "if the worst comes to worst she must swear that they had never been married" and make out a bogus certificate to that effect.

She judged from this letter, she said, that Myers had got infatuated with the Albany young lady. With the letter he inclosed another one which he said she could use in evidence on a petition for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Mrs. Myers stated to the reporter that none of her friends here knew of her departure for Peoria, and, becoming alarmed at her mysterious disappearance put the case in the hands of detectives, who said they discovered that she had been sent there for no good purpose. She further stated that Myers heard that the detectives were working on the matter, and sent her word to "Come home at once for God's sake!" She returned to the city, and he met her at the train. After breakfast he took her to the office of a lawyer and requested her to

SIGN A PETITION FOR DIVORCE,

regularly drawn, he pleading guilty to adultery. She refused to do this, she said, as there was no provision for alimony. Then she went to the house of her friends on Wabash avenue, who had offered her a home, as she had no friends in the city. Her mother died last summer, and Mrs. Mancel Talcott put her grandmother, Mrs. Barker, into the Old People's Home. Myers used to call at the house often, and threaten her. He wanted her to get a divorce, and one time he drew a pistol in the hall. Finally he induced her, by threats, to get a "Utah divorce," agreeing to pay her $10 per week. This she agreed to, not knowing the character of the document, and believing that she would be better and safer apart from him. He had stolen their marriage certificate and destroyed it, and had threatened to destroy the records. As she did not know the stability of these records, she was afraid he would leave her without proof of their marriage.

After she returned from Peoria Myers went to Albany again, and she was informed that he had married Miss Maidment in New York City Sept. 20 last secretly. When he returned to Chicago he showed her a letters from the Albany lady, in which he was addressed as "husband," and he told her that he was married again. In the early part of February she heard that Myers had been publicly married to Miss Maidment, in Albany, Jan. 30, and about a month ago the couple returned to Chicago and took up their residence at No. 52 Twenty-fourth street. People had seen this, and, not having heard of any divorce, thought she had never been married to Myers. This was why she desired to be set right in the matter, and her grandmother had decided to institute criminal proceedings, as they had no money with which to procure a divorce in regular shape.

"DID YOU EVER RECEIVE ANY MONEY FROM MYERS

since the 'Utah divorce' was granted?" asked the reporter.

"He paid me the $10 for two or three weeks," she answered, "but since that he has paid me nothing. I have applied to his father, but he would give me nothing. They tried to get me to sign a receipt for $40 'in full for all demands,' but I wouldn't do it. My grandmother appealed to Mr. Myers for me, but it did no good."

"Have you seen Mr. E. B. Myers lately?" asked the reporter.

"He was here just before you came in. He wanted to know the meaning of these proceedings, and I told him right out. He evidently wanted to bulldoze me, but when he found out I couldn't be bulldozed he said his son had gone and would never be caught. He said he had tried to make the boy do right, and was inclined to believe he was crazy."

The reporter left the house and started for the residence of the husband, but the intimation that he had gone gave the reporter little hope of finding him. A pull at the door-bell of No. 52 Twenty-fourth street was responded to by an elderly gentleman, who, in answer to the reporter's inquiry, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Myers had "gone out" and he did not know when they would return.

The warrant was given to a Constable yesterday afternoon with instructions to serve it at Myers' residence this morning, but if the young gentleman decided to leave the city he had had ample opportunity to do so.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A reporter, soon after the warrant was sworn out, called at E. B. Myers & Co.'s establishment and asked if young Mr. M. was in. He was not, but George's father was there and feeling very indignant, too. He had heard of the warrant, although George had not yet been arrested. The whole scheme, he emphatically declared, was one of blackmail. More than a year ago George's wife had sought and procured a divorce from him. She was angry to know that he had married again, and angry because she had been refused some money which she sent for two or three days ago.

# FINANCIAL.

### Arrest of One of the Directors of Baldwin's Bank.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—Stephen H. Condict, one of the Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank, has been arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting Cashier Baldwin, now in State's Prison, in misapplying the funds of the bank, and making false entries.

### The Burst Newark Bank.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—The proposition of the Directors of the late Mechanics' Bank to pay the creditors 75 per cent and revive the bank has failed.

## AN UNFORTUNATE DOG.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 3.—A large Newfoundland dog was carried over the American falls yesterday afternoon, and succeeded in getting to the ice-bridge, but got so jammed amongst the ice that he could not extricate himself. From the weakened state of the ice-bridge people could not rescue him, although several attempts were made. This morning the whole of the ice-bridge was carried away, and the poor dog with it. He stuck to a large piece of ice and floated down the river and passed under the railway suspension bridge on it, where a large number of people witnessed the novel feature. When he and his iceboat reached the whirlpool rapids the ice crumbled into a thousand pieces, the dog making a bold attempt to swim ashore, but the current proved too strong for him.

# CRIMINAL ELOPEMENT.

### A Married Man at Ash Grove, Ill., Absconds with a Young Lady.

*Special to Globe-Democrat.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—At a late hour last night N. M. Gardner, a well-to-do farmer living near Ash Grove, came to Springfield, and arousing Justice Duncan out of bed swore out a complaint against J. T. Hooper, a married man living at Ash Grove, charging him with the abduction of his daughter, Ellen Gardner, a young girl in her 17th year. All the parties have been long and well known at the Grove, and highly respected, and the affair has caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood. Hooper has been engaged in mining, and has accumulated considerable property. His wife recently went on a visit to Arkansas, and he took advantage of her absence to accomplish the ruin of his neighbor's young daughter. On last Monday night about 10 o'clock the girl was at a neighbor's house, and left there saying she was going to her home, which was only a short distance away. Instead, however, of returning home she was met on the road by a double-seated buggy belonging to a livery firm in Ash Grove, the occupants being a driver from the livery-stable and John T. Hooper, who had told the driver that he was going to run off with a respectable young woman, but did not reveal her name. Miss Gardner was veiled, so that the driver did not recognize her, he being well acquainted with her. From Ash Grove they drove to the nearest station on the 'Frisco Road, and, awaiting the first passenger train, got on board and were next heard of at Vinita, in the Indian Territory. The driver of the livery buggy says he would never have assisted Hooper in the scheme if he had found out before it was too late that the girl was Miss Gardner. At Vinita the couple were intercepted by means of the telegraph, being just ready to get on a train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Hooper was placed in jail there, and the girl is at a hotel.

Mr. Gardner, accompanied by two neighbors, prominent men in the vicinity of Ash Grove, left today for Vinita. It is likely that trouble will be experienced in getting Hooper out of the Indian Territory to where he will be dealt with according to the laws of the State, but Mr. Gardner and his friends are determined, and it is strongly suspected that upon opportunity Hooper will be unceremoniously strung up to a tree. Hooper's character has heretofore been considered above reproach, and it was never in the least suspected that there was anything wrong between him and the girl, who, just blooming into womanhood, was the pride of her father and a favorit in the neighborhood. Too much condemnation cannot be passed upon the scoundrel Hooper.

# OBITUARY.

### John McDaniel, a Well-Known Railroad Man.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3.—John McDaniel, Southern Passenger Agent of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, died this morning in Jacksonville, Fla., with chronic disease with which he has been suffering for years past. His winter headquarters are in Chicago, where he is well and favorably known for untiring energy and courteous manners. His remains will pass through Atlanta tomorrow for Cincinnati, where they will be interred. A committee of passenger agents of Atlanta will go as an escort to the remains.

### Maj. John H. Frantz, at Baltimore, Md.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Maj. John H. Frantz, a prominent surgeon of the United States army, died here last night, aged 43 years. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, served as a surgeon in the War, and for some years afterwards was stationed on the frontier. He leaves a wife, who is a daughter of the celebrated William Pinkney, and two children. The remains were taken to Fortress Monroe this morning for interment.

### James W. Norris, a Former Citizen of Chicago.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 3.—James W. Norris, an old, influential, and much-respected citizen of this city died today of apoplexy in his 67th year. Together with Charles L. Wilson, he founded the Chicago *Journal* in 1844. He was for eleven years proprietor of the Ottumwa *Courier* and Postmaster during the Rebellion. On account of failing health he retired from business with a fair competency some years ago.

### John H. Whitaker, at Toledo, O.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOLEDO, O., March 3.—John H. Whitaker, a well-known citizen and pioneer business man of Toledo, died today at the age of 69 years. Mr. Whitaker came to Toledo in 1844, and established the first store on Summit street, and has ever since been prominently identified with the substantial affairs of the city.

# THE CHINESE.

### Anti-Chinese Resolutions Adopted by the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon Mayor Blake read a message on the Chinese question recommending the board to adopt resolutions in positive, dignified language, expressing the evils wrought by Chinese immigration, and urging its suppression. The board adopted the resolutions indorsing the message and approving the action of the Congressional delegation regarding the anti-Chinese measures. Arrangements are going forward actively for a mass-meeting tomorrow.

It is reported that 40,000 tickets have been issued at Hong Kong, to be used immediately after the passage of the Anti-Chinese bill by the Chinese intending to immigrate to the United States.

It is stated on positive authority that the recent unusual influx of Chinese is not due to the importations by railroad contractors, but to the action of the Chinese Six Companies. Chinese to work on the Western Division of the Canada Pacific have been contracted for, but will be shipped direct from China to Victoria.

### Excitement in Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—The Chinese residents of the city are much exercised about a mass-meeting to be held here tomorrow. They pretend to feel alarmed lest some excited persons should suggest and offer to lead a raid through Chinatown. Nothing of the kind is probable, nor is it feared or in any measure anticipated by the gentlemen instigating the meeting nor by the police authorities. The Chinese merchants held a long conference today for the purpose of discussing the question. As a result of the meeting they sent the following dispatch to the Tung Wah Hospital in Hong Kong, which is similar to the Merchants' Exchange here:

MARCH 3.—*To Tung Wah Hospital, Hong Kong:* There is great excitement here against so many of our countrymen now coming. Use all your power to stay them and save us trouble.

# A WICKED HOAX.

### Not the Slightest Foundation for the Story of the Horrible Crime in Indiana.

*Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WILSHIRE, O., March 2.—A careful investigation of the alleged blood-curdling tragedy reported to have been enacted near Decatur, Ind., and afterwards located at divers and sundry other points, establishes the fact that the story is merely one of those wild-cat rumors that frequently get in circulation, increasing as they travel. Miss Emily Numbers, the young school-teacher said to have been the victim of the murderous fiends who were charged with the perpetration of the atrocious crimes of outrage and murder, is today alive and as well as ever she was.

I found Dan Shoemaker, the man who told the story first, at Wilshire, and he stated that he had heard it from Dayton Numbers at Salem, Adams County, Indiana, but he wasn't certain whether he had heard it last Friday or week before last. Dayton Numbers is a brother of Miss Emily Numbers, and informed Shoemaker that he knew full well that it was not his sister who had been murdered, but his sister had feared that the victim was a cousin of hers who taught school three or four miles from Miss Emily's school-house. I have followed this out also, and learn the cousin in question is all right. And so it goes from point to point, always ending in nothing.

Rumors are still plentiful, and every story is different from the other. One of the wildest is that there was a young lady school-teacher detained after school hours by some extra work she had to perform. It is said that she had some examples to correct for some of the scholars, and it was while thus engaged she was attacked by four men, who outraged her, disemboweled her, cut her tongue out, and cut her fingers off; but even after all this she wrote on a slate descriptions of the four men. There are other stories nearly as absurd as this, but even at this late day nobody has officially notified the Coroner of any of the counties in which these sensational rumors locate the alleged tragedies.

# A DETECTIVE ON TRIAL.

## The Testimony in the Two Charges Preferred Against Him.

## The Superintendent to Give His Decision This Morning.

The investigation of the informal charges of corruption against Detective John M. Haines, of the city force, was had last night before Chief McGarigle. Mayor Harrison was also present during the close of the investigation, and had some questions to ask and observations to make. Detective Haines had no attorney present, but he conducted his own case with considerable shrewdness, always making a point on his cross-examinations.

There were two cases against the detective. The first one taken up was that wherein he was accused of attempting to

EXTORT MONEY FROM A MRS. KOCH,

who is doing business at No. 328 State street.

Chief McGarigle, when all was ready for the examination to begin, stated to Haines that there were no formal charges against him, but that the press and private individuals had accused him of certain irregularities of which he, of course, knew. Were the charges true or false?

Haines said they were false.

The first witness called was Mr. Dreyer, who started in to tell something that Mrs. Koch had told him. Haines objected to hearing testimony, however, and so Mrs. Koch herself was sworn. She testified that last August her place was robbed of some jewelry. On the following day a number of detectives visited the place. Later Mr. Andrews, the pawnbroker at No. 322 State street, visited her, accompanied by Detective Haines. Andrews told her that Haines would recover the property, but that she would have to pay him $50 for the job. This he said to her in German. She said she was willing to pay the money, but did not like to make the offer herself. "Would Mr. Andrews make it for her?" He would and did. Then Haines asked Andrews to leave the room, and Andrews went out. The detective then said, "So you are willing to pay $50?" and she said yes. He said further that she must not cause him any trouble in the matter, as some folks had done. Once some parties had agreed to give him $500 to recover some sealskin sacques for them, and had refused to pay him the money and had caused him trouble besides. She promised to treat him better. That same day she chanced to tell Mr. Dreyer about the matter, and that gentleman told her that she was being imposed upon by the detective, and that he (Dreyer) would inform the Chief. She saw the detective again in a few days, and told him that the affair about the $50 was known at headquarters, but that she was still willing to keep up her end of the contract.

SHE OFFERED HIM $25

then, which he refused. Detective Dallord was with him at this time. She found out afterwards from the way the detective testified in court that he was on the side of the man Gorin, who had been arrested as a thief. He knew the man to be a gambler, and yet he testified that his character was good.

Secretary Doyle, who assisted the Chief in the examination, asked Mrs. Koch if she had ever seen him (Doyle) before, and she said "No." Doyle explained that he had been accused of being "behind" the prosecution, and he wanted to show that he was not.

Haines disclaimed all knowledge of such an accusation against Doyle.

Mr. Dreyer corroborated Mrs. Koch's story as far as what she told him was concerned.

Otto Kunesil, a *Staats-Zeitung* reporter, testified that he had heard Haines testify as to the defendant's (Gorin's) good character at the trial, and had heard it remarked that it was

A QUEER PROCEEDING

that an officer should testify in favor of his prisoner. Later in the trial Haines admitted that he knew of Gorin, having once been arrested in Colorado for having stolen property in his possession. Judge Smith questioned Haines regarding such inconsistent testimony. After the trial witness (Kunesil) asked Haines if the property could not be recovered, and why he had testified as he did. The detective answered by calling witness a d——d cur. Witness went to the Armory afterward, and ascertained that Gorin had once been arrested and fined $5 for vagrancy.

Kunesil admitted on the cross-examination that he had some ill-feeling toward Haines.

Capt. Buckley testified that he looked upon Gorin as a hard case and had instructed his men to "run him in." He had kept bar at a resort for thieves and blacklegs.

The prosecution rested the case here.

ANDREWS, THE PAWNBROKER,

Detective Dollard, Haines' partner, testified that he saw Haines go into Mrs. Koch's place the first time and saw Andrews follow. On the occasion of the second visit he went in with Haines and heard Mrs. Koch offer to give him $25 then and say that she would give the other $25 when the property was recovered. Haines refused the money.

Mrs. Koch asked Dollard if he did not remember of hearing her say that she was sorry the central office had heard of the money affair, but that she was willing to keep her promise, and of hearing Haines say that he would not take the money then, the thing having been heard of at headquarters.

Dollard said he heard nothing of the kind.

When cross-examined by Doyle, Dollard said that he had testified in favor of Gorin's character at the trial, although he knew he had been a bartender in a thieves' resort.

HAINES TOLD HIS STORY

now. As to minor details it did not differ from the story told by Mrs. Koch. He said, though, that he had refused the offer of $50, stating to Mrs. Koch that the city paid him for his work. He had testified in Gorin's behalf at the trial because he had become convinced that the wrong man had been arrested, and because he knew nothing bad against Gorin except that he was a gambler and bartender. He had never heard was called for the defense. He testified that he did not enter Mr. Koch's place with Haines. He saw Haines go in there, and followed. He told the lady that she ought to offer a reward of $50, but he did not tell her to offer it to Haines. Then he went out, and not at Haines' request.

Mrs. Koch asked Andrews if he did not at her request offer Haines $50, and the answer was, "No." The lady insisted that he did, but he repeated that he did not.

of his being arrested as a vagrant. Furthermore, he had been told by a Kansas City detective that Gorin was too much of a coward to steal when he was hungry. Gorin had once lived in Kansas City. Billy Pinkerton, too, had stated that he had met in Canada the man who acknowledged the theft of which Gorin was accused and convicted. Pinkerton had written a letter to the Chief to that effect. Judge Smith had told him (Haines) that his action in court was not improper at all.

Chief McGarigle said Judge Smith had told him the same, and had added that "still it was singular that an officer should testify in favor of such a man as Gorin."

The Koch case was closed here, and the Caproni case taken up.

MR. CAPRONI,

who keeps a saloon corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, testified that last Thanksgiving he had stolen from him a heavy gold cane presented him by an Italian society. Detective Haines visited him, and offered to recover it for $20. Caproni expressed his willingness to pay that much. The following day Haines came to him and said he had found the cane, and after signing the inventory paper from the police station witness received the cane. He then paid the detective $20.

Mr. Andrews was called, and testified that he had advanced $20 on the cane and some clothes to a man who gave his name as H. Lee. Afterward he gave the cane to Detective Haines, who in turn gave him $20.

Mayor Harrison asked Andrews if he did not think it strange that the cane, which bore Mr. Caproni's name and an inscription, should be pawned by a man named Lee.

Andrews said he supposed the gentleman was

GIVING A FICTITIOUS NAME.

Haines said that when he first saw Caproni he told him that as there was no clew to the thief the best thing to do was to say how much he was willing to give for its return, and to instruct pawnbrokers to buy it for him if it was presented for sale. He never asked Caproni for any money at all, the $20 being fixed upon by mutual agreement as a fair price for the pawnbroker to pay for the cane.

Detective Dollard corroborated Haines' story as far as he could.

The case rested here, and the Chief announced that he would give his decision this morning.

Mayor Harrison observed that "Andrews, the pawnbroker, ought to be suspended, if anybody."

### The Egyptian Pyramids.

Mr. G. W. French, of Philadelphia, presented some curious facts concerning the results of the astronomical and geometrical investigations of the great Pyramids, before a meeting of New York ministers on Tuesday. The chief purpose of the speaker was to prove that the Pyramid records the prophetic history of Judaism and Christianity. The Pyramid was built before idolatry made its way into the world, and, as was claimed, contains no symbol of false worship, and this confirmed the Scriptural knowledge of God held by Abimelech, King of Gesar, and of the Egyptian Pharaoh in the time of Abraham. According to Mr. French, the narrow passageway in the Pyramid symbolizes the voyage of life, which slopes downward to a dark hole beneath the earth's surface and upward to the "King's chamber," where the temperature stands unchangeably at 68 degrees. The horizontal passage symbolizes the departure of the Jews from Egypt and also their rejection of Christ. Then the perpendicular ascent, the overhanging wall, and a particular step in the pyramidal sign language mean that the higher a man rises toward the divine and the heavenly the more room there is for him, though the ascent may be difficult. The inscriptions on the Pyramid were taken by the lecturer to mean the unity of God and the fulfillment of certain prophecies in 1881, and in view of the events of last year he thought that these symbols of the Pyramid were something more than mere coincidence. The prophecies of Daniel concerning the destruction of Jerusalem in seventy weeks and the 2,300 days were said to bring out 1881, and also the Apocalyptic vision of 1260 from the Mohammedan hegira in 621 give the same date. But the Pyramid shows a plus 1881, which includes part of the current year, so that great religious events may be looked for in this year of grace 1882. A symbol of the Messiah was also found in the capstone as "the head of the corner." These theories of the symbolism of the Pyramid have often been discussed before, and they are very interesting, but general opinion, we believe, has concluded that they are simply an ingenious leading up of certain facts and figures to fit preconceived and already accepted ideas.

Good health, rosy cheeks, beautiful skin to ladies who use Brown's Iron Bitters.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE,
Randolph-st., opposite Court House.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
Grand Matinee Today at 2 o'clock. Evening at 8.
Sunday Night last appearance.
The Brook! The Brook!
At all Performances.
Monday, March 6—THE VOKES.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE! LAST NIGHT! Of the charming Actress and Vocalist
ANNIE PIXLEY.
Two last performances of the 4-act American Drama
M'LISS, Child of the Sierras.
At each performance Miss Pixley will introduce new Songs, Duets, and Medleys.
Monday—The inimitable LOTTA in her new play, BOB.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Saturday Afternoon and Wednesday Evening, March 4 and 8—Two Grand Concerts by the Distinguished Pianist,
JOSEFFY,
Miss Laura Bellini, Messrs. Ferd. Dulcken, and Fred Boscovitz. Popular Prices—25c, 50c, and 75c, according to location of seats. Box sheet now open.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
HENRY WARD
BEECHER
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.
Subject: "The Moral Uses of Luxury and Beauty."
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1, at box-office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
NOW COMPLETE WITH SPACIOUS SEATING.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Manager and Proprietor.
THIS IS THE LAST GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE, AND LAST SATURDAY NIGHT of the New England and Chicago Success,
DEACON CRANKETT,
Reconstructed by the author of HELEN'S BABIES, under the immediate management of J. M. HILL.
New Spacious Seating at Haverly's Theatre.
No Sunday Performance at Haverly's Theatre.
Monday—Kiralfy Brothers' Gorgeous Black Crook.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
J. A. HAMLIN..............................Manager
Leading and Fashionable Theatre.
This Saturday Matinee and Evening, and Tomorrow (Sunday) Evening, last appearances of
MINNIE PALMER AND R. E. GRAHAM,
MINNIE PALMER AND R. E. GRAHAM.
Supported by John R. Rogers' Comedy Company, in the charming new musical comedy,
MY SWEETHEART.
Next week—MLLE. RHEA, the celebrated French Artiste.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every Evening at 8 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
THE ONLY, THE ORIGINAL
BIG 4 COMBINATION.
Monday, March 6—One week only of BAKER AND FARRON COMBINATION.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,
American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st.
Private Classes and Private Instruction a specialty. The best place in the city to acquire Fine Waltzing and all the latest dances, rapid, accurate, and graceful. For particulars call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
MEATS,
GAME, &c.

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Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.
The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicine

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OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the sea of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS, SPEEDILY RESTORE the VITAL FORCES, and curing the worst cases of Waste, Weakness, Exhaustion, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, WITHOUT DRUGGING the STOMACH. Nature merely wants NATURAL aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild continuous currents. (No acids used.)
*For Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.*
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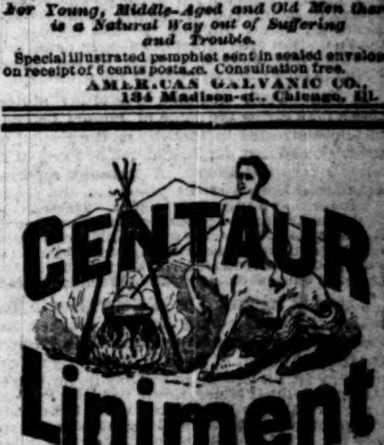

The World's Great Healing Remedy.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE
Restores Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manly Power, etc.
Boxes of 100 pills, $3; 4 do. $12.
CAUTION.
Ricord's Vital Restorative has been extensively counterfeited by rascally impostors.
CAUTION.—One advertises his bread pill as Ricord's Restorative, and published forged letter. Another puts out his counterfeit as Ricord's Vital Restorative. They carry my label, trade-mark, and forged autograph-signature. The GENUINE RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE alone has a United States PRIVATE PROPRIETARY STAMP, in blue, bearing the full name and monogram of DR. S. B. SIGESMOND. Take none other.
The genuine can be had of Gale & Blocki, Palmer House, Chicago, and all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., wholesale agents for the drug trade.
Dr. Sigesmond agrees to forfeit $500 for any failure to cure with Ricord's Vital Restorative (under his special advice), or for anything impure or injurious in it. Over 10,000 cures in the United States alone have been effected within the last five years.

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

John B. Cohrs, of Peoria, is at the Leland.

John Walker, of London, is at the Palmer.

T. M. Stafford, of New York, is at the Tremont.

C. C. Parson, of Toledo, O., is at the Tremont.

C. T. Orton, of New York, is at the Tremont.

C. M. Garrison, of Detroit, is at the Tremont.

John Groom and wife, of Boston, are at the Palmer.

L. B. Wadleigh, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Tremont.

George W. Garrison, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

J. W. Curtis, of Madison, Wis., is at the Tremont.

T. O. Bullock, of New York City, is at the Sherman.

O. J. Stough, Esq., is registered at the Pacific Hotel.

Robert Harris, of San Antonio, Tex., is at the Palmer.

Col. C. S. Higgins, of Omaha, Neb., is at the Sherman.

C. B. Thurston and wife, of St. Paul, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Gov. John H. Gear, of Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

Nathan Schwab, of New York, is at the Palmer House.

Allen R. Allen, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., is at the Sherman.

George B. Chapman, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Tremont.

Senator George D. McDill, of Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge D. M. Cooley, of Dubuque, Ia., is a guest at the Leland.

Reuben Weinstein, of Hamburg, Germany, is at the Grand Pacific.

D. E. Holley and Joseph Stanley, of Cleveland, O., are at the Sherman.

Smith McPherson, Attorney-General of Iowa, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, Ont., are at the Grand Pacific.

E. V. Preston and J. D. Brown, of Hartford, Conn., are at the Grand Pacific.

The annual meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange for the election of officers will be held at the exchange-room at noon Monday.

W. W. Byington and James N. Van Arnum, of the Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., are at the Palmer.

Judge Thomas Lowery, of Minneapolis; Judge Charles G. Codman, of Nebraska; and Judge W. L. Helfenstein, of New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

The friends of Galus, the murderer of Hessel, have retained Leonard Swett to plead before the Governor for a commutation of sentence from death to imprisonment for life.

Messrs. O'Connor & Horan, proprietors and lessees of the Halsted Street Opera-House, have purchased the Opera-House property, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, for $40,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 43; 10 a. m., 46; 12 m., 47; 3 p. m., 45; 8 p. m., 41. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.83; 8 p. m., 29.82.

Justice A. L. Morrison left the city last night to attend the celebration of the 104th anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth by the Clan-na-Gael societies of St. Louis tonight. He will be the orator of the evening.

Adam Schaffer was arrested by the Armory police yesterday morning for snatching a pocketbook containing $28 from Miss Clara Simpson, of No. 21 Harrison street. Justice Wallace held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500.

The Painters' Union met last night at No. 182 Washington street and initiated about 100 new members, taking in $108 in dues and fees. A mass-meeting was called for next Sunday, when the committee to adjust the differences with the bosses will report.

Yesterday morning Frank Moore, who is supposed to have been Muldoon's partner in the Fairbanks robbery at Wheaton, and who was arrested in St. Louis, was turned over to the custody of the Du Page County Sheriff. Detective Wiley brought Moore to Chicago a couple of days ago.

Inquiry at the city office of the Union Iron & Steel Works yesterday afternoon developed the information that no satisfactory compromise between the company and the strikers had been arrived at yet, although both sides are figuring to that end. All was reported quiet at the works, and no further trouble is anticipated.

A little girl named Helen Steves, between 3 and 4 years of age, whose parents live at No. 421 West Van Buren street, strayed away from home yesterday, and at a late hour last night nothing had been heard of her. She had on a black cloak, black cap, blue dress, and red stockings. Any information will be most gratefully received by the distressed parents.

Frederick Nitschke, a farmer near the Indiana State line, was yesterday lodged in jail for contempt of court. Not long ago he was ordered by Judge Barnum to pay alimony to his wife, Ernestine, but he set himself up as a little tin Judge on wheels, and reversed the decision of the lower court. He is likely to remain in jail until he purges himself of contempt by paying the alimony already due, and by making promises for the future.

The Rev. W. R. Cowl assumes permanent pastoral charge of the Third Unitarian Church from tomorrow. He is said to be a clear thinker, a vigorous and pleasant speaker, and a reverent and earnest worker. The somewhat unique plan of having the year's expenses of the church fully provided for in advance has been inaugurated in connection with Mr. Cowl's call to the pulpit of the Third Church with great success.

Max Polachek, a seeker after a stray crumb of Federal patronage in the shape of a Consulship, returned to Chicago yesterday and modestly explained to a reporter the extent of his influence and his own alleged fitness for a berth abroad. He apparently counts on Congressmen Aldrich and Davis, regards Senator Logan as his friend, and is perfectly willing to go "to any prominent European port, without being particular where, so long as the appointment is a good one."

The German Saloonkeepers' Association held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected: President, Charles Berger; Vice-President, William Clemens; Secretary, Simon Juergens; Financial Secretary, Cornelius Hall; Treasurer, Philip Dieter; Attorney, Harry Rubens. It was decided to hold a district convention at an early date, and this and other topics of interest to the saloon business were discussed during the afternoon.

A New York dispatch yesterday stated that a man giving the name of Powers La Poer had been arrested in that city on the ground of insanity, and that La Poer stated he lived at 63 Illinois street, Chicago. A TRIBUNE reporter called at 63 Illinois street yesterday, and found it occupied as a furniture factory. Those living in the immediate neighborhood knew nothing of La Poer, and no man answering his description had been noticed there lately. Evidently La Poer got his terrestrial residence mixed with the celestial ones he claims to have recently visited.

The suit against the Palmer House for selling liquor to minors has been dropped, Mr. Palmer having written a letter to Mr. Paxton, the General Agent of the Citizens' League, expressing regret that there was any liquor sold to minors at the Palmer House bar, as it was entirely against his instructions to the barkeeper. He guarantees that this offense shall not be repeated. A copy of the law against selling liquor to minors, or allowing them to play pool, will be posted up in the billiard and bar room, and compliance with its provisions enforced.

Mrs. Reardon, a nice-looking old widow lady, applied to the Armory police yesterday for news of her son John, whom she came all the way from Troy, N. Y., to find. She said that John, who is a young man of 25, came to Chicago several months ago, and that until within a few weeks she had heard from him regularly, he stating in his letters that he was employed on some railroad as brakeman, and boarded on State street. Lately she had heard nothing about him, and fearing that all was not well had come out here to hunt him up. The police promised to do what they could for her.

The Svea Society of this city—an organization composed mainly of natives of Sweden—have recently passed resolutions returning their thanks to Paul B. Du Chaillu for having so faithfully described the land and people of Sweden in his recent work, "The Land of the Midnight Sun." He was then elected an honorary member of the society, and the Secretary was authorized to forward to Mr. Du Chaillu the diploma of the society and a copy of the resolutions. The Svea Society is in a flourishing condition. The cash in the treasury March 1 was $1,738. Tomorrow afternoon the eulogy delivered by the Hon. James G. Blaine will be presented in the Swedish language by Mr. C. F. Peterson, and the Freja Singing Society will open and close the services with appropriate songs.

Samuel Goodwin, alias Smith, Michael Ryan, and E. Jameson were arrested last night and locked up at the Armory upon a charge of robbery preferred by Robert Leech, of No. 3122 Indiana avenue. Leech says that he and a friend named Price were drinking in Nick Hogan's saloon, on State street, Thursday night, when Goodwin assaulted Price with a "billy," cutting his head badly, and finally throwing him into the street. The three fellows then pitched into Leech and robbed him of $400 in cash. Complaint was lodged at the Armory yesterday, and last night Leech pointed out the three men, who were "pinched."

The journeymen trunkmakers held their second meeting last night at No. 54 West Lake street, with H. Bernhagen temporary Chairman. Nineteen new members were entered on the roll-call, making the total number of the union about eighty. A permanent organization was effected, with election of the following officers: President, William H. Potter; Vice-President, Frank Huckin; Financial Secretary, John J. B. McKeown; Recording Secretary, Reilly McLaughlin; Treasurer, Peter Stauff. A committee of three were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at the next meeting.

Detective Smith, of Providence, R. I., left Chicago for his home yesterday, having in charge a prisoner who is wanted in Providence for embezzlement, and who was arrested by Detectives Elliott and Wiley day before yesterday in Racine. The name of the fugitive was Edward Hawkins. It is alleged that he embezzled something like $6,000 from a Providence firm. At any rate, he was charged with doing so and made to give bond in Providence, which bond he forfeited. He first came to Chicago, but, upon learning that the police were close on his tracks, he went to Racine, where Wiley and Elliott arrested him day before yesterday, the capture being made in a theatre.

The case of Ernest Meyer, a Clybourn avenue groceryman, charged with the abduction of Ida Fox, a girl 14 years of age, for the purpose of prostitution, was heard by Justice A. H. Robinson yesterday afternoon. The prosecution showed that Meyer brought the girl down-town to an assignation-house on Randolph street, where they occupied a room together. The defense endeavored to show that Meyer came at the invitation of the girl, she stating that she had been at the same place with other men. This defense was not considered good, coming from a man claiming to be respectable and to have a wife and family. Meyer was held to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bonds.

The boss plasterers met yesterday afternoon in the Master Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange for the purpose of organizing an association for mutual aid in business matters. There were representatives of about twenty firms present. A temporary organization was effected, with Joseph Eastman as President and W. H. Dorothy as Secretary, and, after appointing a committee on permanent organization, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, at 3 p. m., at the same place. Their principal complaint is that after filling contracts they are compelled to repair and make good all damage done to their work by the carelessness of the workmen of other contractors, and more especially the plumbers.

S. E. Adams, formerly an advertising solicitor for the *Inter-Ocean*, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with obtaining $150 from Mr. F. F. Cole under false pretenses. Cole states that some days ago Adams came to him at his office in the Reaper Block, and, exhibiting what purported to be *Inter-Ocean* advertising contracts obtained by him, asked for the loan of $150, the contracts to be left as security, inasmuch as they showed Adams' commission to exceed $150. Cole believed the story, gave up the money, and took the contracts. But now he says that the contracts are worthless, the *Inter-Ocean* people having assured him that Adams had no authority to make contracts, and was not entitled to one cent's worth of commissions. Adams gave bond in the sum of $300 to appear for examination Friday.

### LIFTING THE FALLEN.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union have made arrangements for putting a woman at the Armory to look after fallen women who are locked up there. They first secured the permission of the Mayor and Chief of Police, and then selected a Mrs. Lytell, who has been a nurse for the last six months at the County Hospital. She will look after the female prisoners, attend them if sick, and try to reform them. She will be paid $30 a month, furnishing her own meals. Her room will be furnished at the expense of the union. She begins work Wednesday. If the thing succeeds the other police stations will be similarly equipped.

Constable Philip Koehler did not get out of his assault-and-battery case as easily as he expected. Koehler, it will be remembered, hunted up Mr. W. A. Schoenfeld, the attorney, two or three days ago, and, finding him in the *Staats-Zeitung* counting-room, thumped him in the face. He claimed that Schoenfeld had been slandering him. Knowing that he would likely be arrested for assault and battery, Koehler lost no time in having a brother Constable (George Deal) swear out a warrant against him (Koehler) and take him before Justice Hammer. Here Koehler pleaded guilty and was fined only $3. He thought it was better to anticipate Mr. Schoenfeld's action and get a light fine. The attorney, though, swore out a warrant just the same, and yesterday Koehler was brought before Justice Brayton to answer to the charge of assaulting and battering W. U. Shoenfeld. His defense was that he had already been fined for that offense. But Justice Brayton took a different view of the case. He said that Koehler's action in the matter had been very irregular and reprehensible; it would have been proper to have Mr. Schoenfeld present when the case was before Hammer to prevent any snap judgment in the premises. Accordingly Constable Koehler was fined $25 and costs.

### UNION STREET.

The Anti-Union-Street-Improvement Club held its regular biweekly meeting at the corner of Bunker and Desplaines streets last night. The attendance was larger than usual, but very little business was transacted. The Executive Committee, authorized at the previous meeting to retain Mr. Wilson to attend to their case when it was brought into court, reported that Mr. Wilson had informed the committee that they had no use for a lawyer until the first stage of the legal proceedings was passed; that at present the class of people represented by the club had no hand in the issue, and would not have until the property along the line of Union street, from Madison to Twelfth, was formally condemned by the courts and the appraised value made known and accepted by the owners on the line of the street. It would then become necessary to assess property adjacent to the improvement to pay for the opening of the street in proportion to the benefit to be derived. If, for instance, the improvement enhanced the value of a piece of property 20 per cent by giving corner lots or a wider frontage, the property in question was assessed 20 per cent. If the owner whose property was assessed thought that, instead of being a benefit to his place, it was, on the contrary, a damage, an opportunity of going into court and proving this was afforded him, and this was the opportunity of which the club must avail itself when the time came. The verbal report was received and the committee continued.

### THE FEED DEALERS.

A meeting of the Chicago Feed Dealers' Association was held at the Pacific.

The Executive Committee reported a resolution classifying delinquent debtors, and making it obligatory upon members to report all delinquents to the association, that they might be placed upon the black list.

Mr. Badenoch offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That if any member who may have a customer who is sixty days past due on account shall report the name of such customer to the Secretary this association shall consider such customer to be placed upon the delinquent-debtor list. It shall be obligatory on all members who have customers who cease to trade with them under such circumstances to report the same as delinquent within sixty days.

It was provided that any member selling feed at a lower price than that established by the association should be fined from $10 to $100; and if the member so mulcted should refuse to pay he should be expelled from the association.

### SLIPPED THE CABLE.

The Archer avenue cars are now run by cable between the junction at State, Archer avenue, and Nineteenth street, and the end of the down-town belt, thus furnishing an additional lot of cable cars on State street between Lake and Nineteenth street, while the regular state street cable cars run clear to Thirty-ninth street. As might have been expected from the necessary employment of numbers of green hands who have to be gradually broken in, the cable system is not even yet in smooth working order. A striking instance of this was afforded last evening at the corner of State and Lake streets, where the manipulator of one of the grip-cars lost his hold on the cable, and for some reason or other, was unable to "catch on" again. In the meantime the cars which were working around the belt came around the corner of Wabash and Lake, some propelled by cable and some by horses, and jammed up Lake street, between Wabash avenue and State, and even a portion of the avenue itself. Finally a pair of horses were detached from one of the string of cars, hitched to the grip-car, and the latter, with its regular car in tow, was hauled down State to a point just south of Madison, where it tackled the main cable and proceeded on its journey southward in good shape.

### FINITY'S CASE POSTPONED AGAIN.

The case of assault against the Rev. Michael Finity was called at the conclusion of the regular docket yesterday morning before Justice Kaufmann in the Chicago Avenue Police Court. The defendant and the fair complainant were on hand, as was a large crowd of seekers after scandal. The prosecution took a change of venue, although the witnesses had already been sworn, and the whole crowd adjourned to the office of Justice Hudson, which was soon filled with an odorous crowd of loungers. Both sides were ready to proceed, but the Justice said that he was feeling too ill to hear the case, and insisted on a postponement. It was finally decided to hear it one week from today at 9 a. m. sharp. Both sides agreed to ask for no further continuance. Some squabbling was indulged in over the technical details of the bond, which was finally terminated amicably, the same bondsmen—James H. Raymond and Morritt C. Bragdon—going on the new bond for $2,500. The defense claim to have discovered that Miss May Sheridan's right name is Maria Anna, and that she was divorced in Burlington, Vt., from William Sipnels. Justice Hudson very sensibly gave notice that when the case came up next week he would allow no one in the room except those having a direct connection with it, so the scandal-hunters will be balked.

### INSURANCE.

The announcement some time ago that another English fire-insurance company would sooner or later land in this country, the same being the London & Provincial, has stirred up a number of local agents who have room for more companies, and considerable rivalry has been awakened among the several contestants for the prize. Rumor has it that the agency was offered, though the company is not actually in the country up to date, to the firm which recently secured a "scoop" in getting the local agency of a well-known American company, and that the offer was politely and reluctantly declined, lest there might be a clashing of interests as between the new-comer and one or two others on the firm's list. Another firm, which has been working tooth and toenail to capture the stranger, is said to have agreed, in case it succeeds, to sell its birthright in the exchange, and henceforth hide itself under the ægis of the board. While the L. & P. would doubtless be a prize package, the proposed bargain, especially that part of it which provides for a desertion from the exchange in favor of the board, somewhat forcibly reminds some of the members of the former body of a certain gentleman mentioned in the Scriptures as having bartered away his most valuable possession for a savory mess of pottage.

## THE CITY-HALL.

There were thirty-seven deaths in the city yesterday.

The Mayor had nothing to say yesterday in regard to the probable changes in the detective force. It will, however, receive a shaking-up within a short time of a decided character.

The Committee on Licenses yesterday afternoon decided to recommend that auctioneers' licenses be increased from $300 to $500 per annum, and $300 for six months. The committee will meet again Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider Ald. Burley's resolution, when all interested are invited to be present.

Before Master-in-Chancery Henry W. Bishop yesterday the taking of testimony was continued in the case of the Lake Michigan & Escanaba Transportation Company vs. The City of Chicago. Only vesselmen were examined, and they testified as to the damage done them by the closing of the bridges and the character of the bed of the Chicago River. Nothing of importance was elicited, and the taking of the testimony was adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The Mayor received a postal-card yesterday addressed as follows: "Hon. Mayor Harrison, Board of Public Works, Street-Superintendent Mr. Fogarty, and if they will not act in the matter, then Health-Department, O. C. De Wolf, Superintendent, City-Hall." The communication referred to Deep-Mud alley, between Lake and South Water streets and State street and Wabash avenue, which the people doing business in the vicinity want cleaned. The Mayor says that it will be attended to.

### CARTER'S AMBITION.

A well-known Twelfth Ward Republican called on the Mayor yesterday and jokingly asked him for what office he would next be able to vote for him, whether for Mayor or Governor. The Mayor answered as follows: "Life has its charms, but political life is dreary, burdensome, and thankless. There is only one office I sincerely desire. It brings with it a mansion and a salary. I want to be West Side Poundkeeper. Here a man could live in sweet rural simplicity. I could pick up a horse—a fast horse—every day, and have riding free. I would manage to drive in a good milch cow each evening, and I would thus have pure milk and butter free, and not be compelled to buy butterine."

### MORE BONDS TO DEEPEN THE CANAL.

Ald. Cullerton has the following resolution to offer at the next meeting of the Council, and which he would have presented last evening had he been given the opportunity:

*Resolved*, That the Governor of the State, in his issuance for a call for an extra session of the Legislature, be requested to embrace in such call, among the subjects to be considered at such extra session, a change in the Constitution of the State to empower the City of Chicago to issue bonds for the deepening and widening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, an amount not to exceed $7,500,000, the same to be levied and collected annually, one-fifth of the amount to be levied and collected each year.

### THE MAYOR AS A PATROLMAN.

Yesterday morning, as Mayor Harrison was riding down State street, he saw two men—a fruit-peddler and an expressman—fighting on the sidewalk on the corner of Adams and State streets. Dismounting, he rushed upon the belligerents, and seizing them, proceeded to march them down to the Central Station. Meeting two firemen, the muscular Chief Magistrate handed over his prisoners to them, bidding them make a good case of it. The prisoners gave their names as Nicholas Jones, Greek, and William Hines, and were fined $3 each by Justice Wallace. Now if all the other city officers and employés will follow the Mayor's example, the problem of how to increase the police force will be solved.

## THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The drug-store of Chris Vierkoetter, on Milwaukee avenue, was yesterday seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a claim for $550 in favor of Karl Buegler.

Deputy-Sheriff Best had some trouble yesterday with a ticket-scalper's office. He had an execution in favor of S. P. Douthardt against C. G. Lincoln, but in attempting to make the levy a clerk became belligerent, in the absence of the proprietor, and proposed to do some shooting. He was finally choked into submission, however, and after he gained his breath Mr. Lincoln came to see the Sheriff and settled everything.

The building of an iron bridge to connect parts of the Criminal Court Building is about completed, and report now comes that the contractor has not furnished the material he agreed to. It is stated for instance, that while he agreed to furnish No. 16 corrugated iron he has really furnished No. 19, which is of much lighter weight. Other charges are made, which are to be investigated, and the promise is that the contractor will have some trouble in getting his money.

The old complaint that the coal contractor is not delivering Wilmington coal is renewed. It is claimed that he is delivering an inferior article of Indiana coal, which is much cheaper, and that he has delivered nothing else, and an investigation into the matter could do no harm. If he is not living up to his contract the Commissioners should see to it, and they can satisfy themselves on the subject by comparing his bills against the county with the bills he has contracted from time to time with the Wilmington Coal Association.

County Clerk Klokke returned from Washington yesterday, and was in the best possible humor. He did not bring his commission as Consul with him, but he appeared to be confident of success, though he refused to say anything on the subject. His good humor was explained, to some extent, however, by a report that one of the candidates for his present place was in receipt of a letter from Senator Logan to the effect that he had been named for something, and it was only a matter of time when his name would be sent to the Senate; and his friends appeared to take hope from this fact. If he goes abroad it is understood that his Chief Clerk will go with him as his private secretary.

## U. S. A.

The duties collected on imports yesterday amounted to $14,000.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday disbursed $35,000 in gold and took in $10,000 in silver.

The amount disbursed in the payment of pensions yesterday was $13,110.

Yesterday's receipts at the Chicago branch of the Internal Revenue Department were $29,369, of which $23,091 was from spirits, $1,910 from cigars, and $2,099 from tobacco.

Rudolph Silver, a wholesale liquor-dealer, whose place of business is at No. 63 Chicago avenue, was held to the United State grand jury yesterday in bonds of $1,000 by Commissioner Hoyne for failing to keep his revenue books straight.

### SERENELY SECURE.

It is quietly intimated around the Government Building that Miss Ada Sweet has displayed the tact of her sex and completely outwitted the wily politicians scheming for her place as Pension Agent. While the friends of Pennixon, Col. Scribner and his friends are in Washington bringing influence to bear upon the President, Miss Sweet is quietly pursuing the even tenor of her way in the disbursement of pensions. The lady paid a social visit to the President while in Washington last week, and, it is said, received assurances that she would not be superseded.

### MORE HELP AND MORE PAY.

Dr. Truman W. Miller, the Surgeon of the Chicago Marine Hospital, will, it is reported, make a requisition upon the Treasury Department for an increased force of assistants and a raise of salaries if Congressman Davis' amendment, raising the grade of the Port of Chicago, is adopted in the House. Dr. Miller claims that Deputy-Collector Hitts' comparative tables, showing Chicago to be a greater port than either Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, or San Francisco, is equally as good an argument in support of the claim of the Marine Hospital for an increase of service and salaries as it is of the claim of the custom-house. Dr. Miller states that in 1877, when he took charge of the Marine Hospital, there were but 600 sailors treated per annum in the institution and by its surgeons, while the number now exceeds 3,000 per year.

### WHEN CITIES ARE ENTITLED TO CARRIER SERVICE.

A correspondent on the Union Pacific Transfer at Council Bluffs requests some information about the free delivery of the mails, and instances Topeka, Kas., as a city with less than 13,000 inhabitants enjoying the benefit of the carrier system. In response to the queries of the correspondent, it may be stated that Chap. 8 of the Postal Laws and Regulations provides that letter-carriers shall be employed at every place of 50,000 inhabitants, and may be employed in places containing not less than 20,000 inhabitants, and also at offices which produce a gross revenue to the Post-Office Department of not less than $20,000 per annum. The census of 1880 gives Topeka a population of 15,461, and that city thus gets its carriers on account of the gross revenue of the post-office, and not on account of population. Other similar instances where the Government provides carriers may be given. Leavenworth, Kas., with a population of 16,500, has five carriers; Springfield, Ill., with a population of less than 20,000, has six carriers; and Rockford, Ill., which is given a population of 14,000 in the census of 1880, demands carriers under the postal regulations, because the gross revenue of the post-office exceeded $20,000 for the last fiscal year.

## AIDING PRISONERS.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION—ITS OBJECTS DEFINED.

The Prisoners' Aid Association of Chicago met at the Sherman House last evening, Judge Jameson in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Galvin, of the committee appointed previously, submitted the constitution and by-laws, which were adopted after a short discussion, the by-laws being the same as those used by the New York association, with slight modifications.

The constitution reads:

The objects of this association shall be: First, to employ or so far as is practicable to obtain employment for discharged convicts and other needy persons, or to bestow temporary aid upon them; second, to use all proper influences and means to prevent the commission of crime, and to secure these improvements both in the arrangement and the discipline of prisoners in the cities and counties of the State.

The constitution provides there shall be a board of forty-five Directors, an executive committee of eleven, the usual officers and committees, the latter to include a committee on detention and prison discipline, and a committee on discharged convicts. A contribution of $5 a year makes one a member, a contribution of $50 a life membership, and one of $100 an honorary membership for life; of $250 makes one a life patron. A woman's auxiliary department is to be formed under the direction of ladies selected by the Executive Committe. Any similar society may become an auxiliary of the association. The Executive Committee has power to, and it is its duty, to visit, inspect, and examine all the State prisons in Illinois, and annually report to the Legislature their condition, and all other things that will enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline.

Mr. Ela wished to know if the association did not intend to look after

### THE COOK COUNTY INSTITUTIONS — THE BRIDEWELL AND COUNTY JAIL.

The Chair explained that the Executive Committee was expected to take charge of the convicts and prisoners in the county. It was also contemplated to organize a prohibition branch similar to that in Boston, the duties of which would be to endeavor to secure the suspension or amelioration of sentences in cases where they are deserving.

Mr. Ela thought they should try in time to do something for the jail, and for those prisoners whose sentences were for a few days only.

Mr. W. H. Wells understood the association would coöperate with other organizations in the city in giving attention to the prisoners in the county jails.

Mr. Ela moved a reconsideration of the constitution, in order to amend it so as to include the Cook County institutions in the list of those which would secure the attention of the association. The amendment was agreed to.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Judge J. Jameson; Vice-Presidents, the Revs. Dr. F. Courtney, Dr. H. W. Thomas, and A. C. Bartlett; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Plummer; Recording Secretary, A. M. Culver; Treasurer, Robert Morrison; counsel, E. S. Isham; Executive Committee, T. A. Moran, E. J. Galvin, H. N. Hibbard, W. B. Wickersham, B. M. Butler, N. M. Plotke, Arthur Ryerson; Directors, E. C. Larned and J. W. Ela.

The Treasurer's report shows that $164 had been received and $2.50 expended.

Mr. Dodge, the agent, read a report of his investigations into the

### WORKINGS OF SIMILAR ASSOCIATIONS

in other States. He had corresponded with the societies in New York, Maryland, and Massachusetts, and learned that their labors had been very successful. He had found that the majority of the prisoners with whom they would have to deal were under 30 years of age, and that 75 per cent were able-bodied young men. In the East the men had been employed by large manufacturers, with excellent results. His labors with prisoners in this State had so far been satisfactory.

Mr. Dodge's report was accepted, and the meeting decided to print it. They also arranged a prospectus for public distribution, and, after the discussion of a few minor matters, adjourned

## 'CHANGE CULLINGS.

### SLIGHTLY RISING MARKETS—THE VISIBLE-SUPPLY AGENCY—THE NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Wheat advanced from 1 to 1½ cents yesterday. The trading was principally in seller May, which was at times 3 cents below the next month future. The April shorts were said to be filling in early, and the syndicate were thought to be settling with those who applied at the Captain's office. Some said the clique were sellers of May. The corn market is supposed by a few to be the next bone of contention between a few heavy bull operators and a large crowd of speculators on the short side.

The bulletin posted on 'Change, which shows the visible supply of grain for the week, was the subject of much merriment yesterday. It was taken down two or three times in order to correct errors in figures. At last the boys reached the conclusion that the figures were not to be trusted any more, and hinted in a humorous way that somebody might have

### TAMPERED WITH THE VISIBLE-SUPPLY AGENCY.

The Board of Real-Estate Managers are holding consultations daily with the architects, each one of whom is given an afternoon in which to explain his plans. Probably no selection will be made till after the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the vacation of La Salle street.

A party who has looked at the plans for the new board building thinks that if the managers invited Mr. Oscar Wilde to look at the pictures and give an opinion of them he would say that some of the designs would be more appropriate for an academy of arts, a Turkish mosque, or a castle on the summit of a high mountain than for a business structure.

Ex-President Rogers is quietly attending to his commission business.

The new Call Board building is in the hands of the plasterers.

## STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Local Assessments had another long seige yesterday afternoon with a large attendance of property-holders and Aldermen. It was decided that the following streets should be improved:

| Street. | From— | To— |
|---|---|---|
| Superior | North Wells | Pine. |
| Indiana | Clark | St. Clair. |
| Clark | Chicago av | Division. |
| Prairie av | Cottage Grove | Thirty-first. |
| Indiana | Hoyne av | Western av. |
| Jackson | Rockwell | Sacramento. |
| Wood | Lake | Indiana. |
| Park av | Ashland av | Leavitt. |

The following were stricken out of the list of those to be improved:

| Street. | From— | To— |
|---|---|---|
| Twenty-fourth | State | South Park av. |
| Bryant av | Vincennes av | Stanton av. |
| Hobbie | Crosby | Larrabee. |
| Calumet av | Twenty-ninth | Thirty-first. |
| Hoyne av | Madison | Indiana. |

## SUBURBAN.

### OAKLAND.

At the last meeting of the Oakland School Board a request was received from the Forrestville School Board that any one of the Jarrett bondsmen be released on the payment of one-tenth of the sum remaining after the sale of Jarrett's property.

When Mr. Jarrett's defalcation became known he went to the Board of Trustees, who control the school funds of the several districts, and offered them a conveyance of all his property, real and personal, to make his accounts good. This was accepted, and a release given in full to Mr. Jarrett.

As near as can be ascertained, the sum realized on his assets will be about $20,000. As the original shortage was about $56,000, the loss will be about $36,000, which will fall in various proportions upon the several districts. Inasmuch as the question was then raised whether the bondsmen were liable for the remainder of the shortage after the conveyance tendered by Jarrett had been accepted and a release given to him, the Forrestville Board of Directors took the above action. The Forrestville Board of Directors had reason to suppose that such a proposition would be accepted by several of the bondsmen, and in that way several thousand dollars would be secured to the town.

### HYDE PARK.

There was no quorum present at the meeting of the Trustees last night. When the roll was called President Hobart and Trustees Pierce and Webster responded to their names. Adjourned to 5:30 this afternoon.

The Judiciary Committee is to report on the petition to submit the question of a city organization to the electors at the April election at this meeting. If a quorum be not present, it will be impossible to call a meeting of the board in time to give the necessary thirty days' notice of the question to be submitted to the April election.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock two men in the employ of Mr. Hogan, of Hyde Park, whose names are Thomas Coyne and Patrick Houston, attempted by fast driving to cross the dummy track at Fifty-first street just ahead of the dummy. As the result, the buggy was demolished, the horse killed, and the men thrown some distance. Fortunately, the men were but slightly shaken up and sustained no injuries.

Mr. Otis L. Favor was waited upon in his office yesterday by a smiling, pleasant-voiced individual who at once proceeded to congratulate him very heartily upon the honor conferred on him by his fellow citizens. He said that he had just come from the Hyde Park Convention, and that that body had nominated him for Trustee. He also mildly insinuated that the assessment for political purposes only was $50. After attempting to compromise for 50 cents, he left with the remark that it was strange that the men of this generation were so indifferent to the emoluments of public life.

## A PIRATE BOLD.

### He Steals a Boat and Sails Away, but Is Becalmed and Captured—He Makes a Desperate Attempt on the Lives of His Captors.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—A dispatch from Morgan City says: "On Friday, Feb. 17, a two-masted sail-boat from Ship Shoal Lighthouse arrived here, having on board Louis Johnson and Peter Williams, of that light. The same night the boat, worth probably $350, was stolen from this bay. On the 22d she was sighted two miles from the lighthouse, and was in charge of a stranger, who gave his name as James Woods. Fred Beach towed him and the vessel, which was becalmed, to the lighthouse, where he staid peaceably until the night of the 25th, at which time he attempted, with a pistol and a hatchet, to murder both Leach and Ed M. Dunn, the keeper. In the fracas Leach was horribly mangled on the right cheek, shot in the back, and twice in his right arm. Dunn was shot twice in the right shoulder, and received a glancing shot in the right side, and Dunn shot Woods in the right knee. For nearly forty-eight hours Woods had possession of the lamp room, and on the night of the 26th no light was shown therefrom. The condition of his wound and hunger compelled him to surrender on the afternoon of the 27th. Today Fred Leach arrived here with the prisoner, who is now in the local jail, and reported the matter to the Collector of the port, who sent to New Orleans to lay the facts before United States District-Attorney Leonard. When the boat and Woods disappeared from here there were also missing from here two young men, comparative strangers—Dave Miller, a tramp, and Fred Newton, who had lived in this place about two months and claimed to be from Chicago. Foul play is strongly suspected. Woods claims to have left an English steamship in New Orleans lately."

## GLUCOSE LITIGATION.

### A Decision Rendered in the United States Court at Rochester, N. Y.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court for this district, rendered a decision today in the famous grape-sugar case of the New York Grape-Sugar Company, of New York City, against the American Grape Sugar Company, of Buffalo (C. J. Hamlin), denying complainant's motion for a preliminary injunction. An action was instituted last fall for the recovery, it is said, of $5,000,000 damages for infringement of three letters patent issued in 1867-'68 to James J. Gilbert, of Little Falls, and subsequently transferred to the complainants covering the process and machinery for manufacturing starch. Complainants also asked for a perpetual injunction restraining the continuance of such alleged unlawful use of the inventions. A motion for a preliminary injunction was argued before Judge Wallace at his chambers in Syracuse Nov. 25 last by Dickerson & Dickerson and Roscoe Conkling, of New York, on behalf of the complainant, and Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, George B. Seldon, of this city, and George Harding, of Philadelphia, on behalf of defendant, the Judge reserving his decision. The motion was based upon affidavits showing the use by defendant of patented processes and devices, and was defended upon the ground of an alleged invalidity of the patents. It was also claimed that no preliminary injunction could issue on account of complainant's delay in bringing the motion, and on the ground that the invention had been in public use in Buffalo and elsewhere in the United States, and had been previously patented in France and England. The case will probably be brought for a final hearing before Judge Blatchford at Canandaigua next June, and will be watched with interest by all manufacturers and dealers in starch throughout the United States.

## ALLEGED PERJURY.

### A Case Wherein an Artist Stands a Firs.-Class Chance of Being Run into the Cooler.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 3.—What a leading member of the bar in this city calls "one of the most outrageous cases of perjury in the annals of litigation" was developed today. It is called into prominence by the arrest of H. L. Bottum, in Rock Island this morning by the Sheriff from Jackson County, this State, on information charging him with perjury. This will be followed by other charges of similar nature, and the additional one of forgery. Bottum, who claims to be an artist, was suddenly introduced as a witness in a suit taken on a change of venue to Jackson County from this (Scott) county. In this case William Hamilton sues the Town of Le Claire for $5,000 damages for injuries received by falling on a sidewalk. Bottum was brought in by the plaintiff's counsel to show that he fell there about the same time, and had made an elaborate drawing of the dangerous spot, which was introduced in evidence. On this representation the jury gave Hawthorn a verdict of $3,000. Last night at 10 o'clock Judge Chase heard affidavits showing that Bottum's evidence was all manufactured, and it was proved so conclusively that the verdict was set aside. More than this, Bottum has been identified as the man who, under another name—that of Graham—has been making affidavits to support his own false position. In its complications the case shows an amount of villainy hitherto unprecedented in the courts of this State.

## A CHARIVARI

### At Which a Young Man Received Probably Fatal Injuries at the Hands of an Unknown Person.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATCHISON, Kas., March 3.—A tragic outrage occurred at Geary City Thursday evening. A crowd of men and boys had assembled for the purpose of serenading a newly-married couple in the town with cow-bell music. During the racket a young man named Emile Pikers was knocked down with a deadly weapon in the hands of an unknown person. Piker dropped as if he had been shot dead. A doctor was summoned, who after examining the wound said that the skull was fractured, and the wound would likely prove fatal. As there were no difficulties between other parties in the crowd at the time, the rash act was a surprise to all, and the case a mystery. There is some question as to what the weapon was. While some persons say it was a cow-bell, others say it was a stone. Immediately after the commission of the deed a young man of the neighborhood, on whom rested suspicion, skipped for parts unknown.

## CHICAGOANS INVESTIGATING.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELGIN, Ill., March 3.—This morning County-Commissioner Ender, County-Physician Bluthardt, and County-Attorney Willett arrived and proceeded to the hospital. They will remain two days, and their object is to ascertain definitely if there are any persons confined from Cook County who are not insane, and whether there are any supported by the county whose relatives should support them; also, whether insane paupers from another county are charged to the Cook County quota.

## ALL FOR LOVE.

### A Serious Shooting Affray Growing Out of a Fellow's Elopement with and Marriage to a Young Girl.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—A serious shooting affray is reported from Gum Springs, Clark County. The participants were J. C. Miller and William Walls. Some time ago Miller married a young and beautiful girl named Jennie Winterose. The parents of the girl objecting to the marriage the lovers eloped, and were united by a Justice of the Peace at a neighboring town, Miller obtaining a license by falsely declaring that the girl was of age. After the marriage the bride's parents had Miller arrested, charging him with perjury. He was recently tried and acquitted, the jury being evidently swayed by sentimental considerations. In the interval the young wife returned to the parental roof and refused to live with her husband, saying he had won her consent to a runaway marriage only by threatening to kill her parents in case of refusal. It appears that Miller became greatly incensed, and, arming himself with a repeating rifle, went to the Winterose residence, where he encountered Walls, whom he at once accused of poisoning the mind of his wife against him (Miller). Walls had been an inmate of the Winterose family for years. He denied the charge and told Miller to leave the premises, when Miller shot him in the shoulder, inflicting, it is thought, a mortal wound. The affray was witnessed by a number of persons, who made an attempt to arrest Miller, but, covering them with his rifle, he slowly retreated until he reached a patch of timber, in whose depths he disappeared. He is still at large. Miller came to this State from Texas. He claims to have been born and raised in Peoria, Ill.

## A HANDSOME POLICEMAN.

### His Beauty Was the Cause of His Unceremonious Discharge from the Baltimore Police Force.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Edward Kirwan, one of the handsomest men on the Baltimore police force, has gotten into trouble, and today was dismissed and compelled to doff his blue coat and brass buttons. He, however, succeeded in creating a big sensation. Though a married man, for some time past he has been noticed to every evening meet at some point on the line of his patrol a pretty, stylish young girl named Cora McNight. It was soon rumored that an elopement was contemplated. A few days ago the officer's wife heard the news, and accordingly prepared for vengeance—not, however, upon her husband, but upon she who had stolen his affections from her. Arming herself with a stout cowhide, she proceeded to patrol her husband's beat. She soon encountered the pair engaged in their accustomed amatory conversation. The offended wife drew the weapon from beneath her cloak, and struck Cora two or three blows across her head and shoulders before her dumbfounded husband realized the situation. A crowd gathered, and the affair was reported to the Captain of the squad to which Kirwan belonged, and, after an investigation, he was dismissed.

## "JACK" STURGES.

### His Arrest and Indictment in Connection with the Old Elevator Trouble at Keokuk.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—W. N. Sturges, of Chicago, a prominent grain operator, was arrested here tonight on the charge of defrauding Francis J. Kennett & Co., of Chicago, out of $50,000 worth of grain that was stored in the Keokuk grain elevator when Sturges was its proprietor. Sturges was indicted by the grand jury today, and the arrest was made in accordance with the forms of law. Bail was fixed at $4,000, which was furnished at once, and Sturges was released without going to jail.

This is the renewal of a fight which began last June, and grew out of the disappearance of a quantity of grain which was supposed to be in the Keokuk elevator, and in which Kennett & Co. and Sturges were concerned. Some criminal prosecutions were commenced in Iowa last year, but it was supposed that the matter was all settled by this time.

## CROP-PROSPECTS.

### Progress of Spring Work in Arkansas.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—The weather for some days past has been warm and spring-like. Early flowers are blooming, and peach-trees are in blossom. Planters are pushing forward the spring work as rapidly as the wet condition of the ground will allow. The rainfall in this locality has been almost unprecedented during the past month, and all the rivers and streams in this section of the State are swollen to extraordinary dimensions. Old planters predict a good cotton season for 1882, and in consequence a very large acreage will be planted in that staple.

**Catarrh of the Bladder.**

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges cured by Buchupaiba; $1; druggists. Depot 52 Lake street and 94 Lake street.

Fine dental operations—no pain. Teeth, best set, $8. Drs. McChesney, Randolph and Clark.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

All ladies who smoke use and indorse the celebrated "Opera Puff" Cigarettes.

Werecommend Eldredgesewing-machines.

## *MARRIAGE LICENSES.*

The County Clerk issued licenses to marry to the following persons yesterday:

| *Name and residence.* | *Age.* |
|---|---|
| Johan Carlson, Chicago | 23 |
| Minnie Holmquist, Chicago | 28 |
| Clarence M. Tuttle, Chicago | 25 |
| Isador S. Day, Chicago | 18 |
| Willis A. Spaulding, Chicago | 31 |
| Nellie C. Wager, Chicago | 20 |
| Peter Muller, Chicago | 24 |
| Eva Biebrick, 352 Clark | 23 |
| Charles W. Wilson, Chicago | 26 |
| Mary M. Comey, 186 Twenty-second | 18 |
| George Raff, Chicago | 25 |
| Katherine Schmitten Chicago | 24 |
| Heinrich Knau, Chicago | 26 |
| Katherine Koch, Chicago | 21 |
| Peter Christensen, Lake View | 41 |
| Hannah Hanson, Lake View | 29 |
| Nicolas H. Ostring, Chicago | 26 |
| Botete Olsen, Chicago | 27 |
| Isaach G. Millspaugh, Chicago | 32 |
| Cora M. Unks | 19 |
| Peter Olsen, 744 Throop | 36 |
| Eva Lighteuzer, Madison, Wis | 22 |
| Lars Mikkelsen, 105 Hickory-av | 24 |
| Helena Ivensen, 105 Hickory-av | 22 |
| Charles Henderson, 110 West Ohio | 34 |
| Dorothea Olson, 223 West Ohio | 34 |
| Andreas Wegner, Chicago | 26 |
| Karolina Gusche, Chicago | 22 |
| William Behm, Chicago | 23 |
| Marin Wilke, Chicago | 21 |
| Johann Koop, Chicago | 36 |
| Bertha Neumann, Chicago | 26 |

## *DEATHS.*

PREBLE—March 3, 1882, Mrs. Mary K. Preble, widow of the late Eben C. Preble, aged 48 years and 10 months, at her residence, No. 704 West Jackson-st., at 9 a. m.

She was prostrated a week since with pleuro-pneumonia, and follows her beloved husband to rest after a separation of one year.

Funeral from the house Sunday, March 5, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

CHANDLER—Friday afternoon, March 3, Grace Emiline, daughter of Hannibal H. and Mary Wilce Chandler, aged 5 years 5 months and 6 days.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

HINCHEY—March 2, Bridget Hinchey, of heart-disease.

Funeral from her brother's residence, 50 West Adams-st., Sunday, March 5, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

May she rest in peace. Amen.

KNUTSON—March 2, of blood-poisoning, Nicholas Valentine Knutson, aged 24 years and 4 months.

Funeral Sunday, March 5, at 1 o'clock, from residence of parents, 168 North Union-st., to Graceland.

CURTIS—At Oak Park Friday, March 3, Robbie Garfield, infant son of William C. and Clara Curtis.

Funeral from the residence on Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BACON—The funeral of infant child of Edward R. and Carry Cram Bacon will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at residence, Melrose-st., Lake View.

PIETSCH—On Friday morning, of scarlet-fever, Charles Hobart, aged 9 months and 22 days, son of C. F. and Anna H. Pietsch.

Funeral private.

SCHULTZ—Thursday, March 2, at Elgin, Ill., Walter H. Schultz.

Funeral Sunday, March 5, at 1 o'clock, from No. 9 Finnel-st., to Graceland.

BROOKS—Friday, March 3, at 5:20 p. m., at his late residence on Lake-av., Oakland, Henry Brooks, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

## *ANNOUNCEMENTS.*

SERVIAN MONTENEGRIN, B. S., CHICAGO Lodge, No. 1.—All the members of the above society are requested to attend a special meeting at their hall, 161 East Washington-st., Room 23, Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, sharp. Important business. By order of the committee. S. M. MARTINOVICH.

## *ANNOUNCEMENTS.*

THE REV. WM. FAWCETT, D. D., PASTOR of Grace M. E. Church, will lead the Sunday-school teachers' meeting today in Lower Farwell Hall at 12 o'clock. Topic: "Christ Stilling the Tempest."

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN Club will meet Monday evening at No. 8 Blue Island-av.

THERE WILL BE THE USUAL YOUNG men's Gospel meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this evening. Strangers, commercial travelers, and young men generally are most cordially invited.

THE REV. F. COURTNEY, D. D., WILL deliver the second lecture in his course on "The Commandments" in Farwell Hall tomorrow at 4:30 p. m. Prof. C. C. Case will sing.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY AND THE annual meeting of the Board of Counselors of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children will be held at the hospital Monday, the regular meeting at 2 p. m. and the annual at 3.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st., Chicago.
WILL HAVE ANOTHER
**Special Auction Sale**
OF
**Boots, Shoes & Slippers,**
*Monday, March 6,*
Commencing at 10 o'clock prompt. Will close out
**200 Lots of Very Choice, Well Assorted Goods,**
And you ought in our own interest to be there.

**DRY GOODS**
**DEPARTMENT.**
**REGULAR TRADE SALES,**
**Tuesday, March 7, 9:30 a. m.,**
We shall make another Large and Well-assorted Offering of Merchandise thoroughly adapted to the Present Wants of the Trade.
CLOTHING, embracing Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Full Suits; also, a Superior Line of All-Wool Cassimere Pants, Union Cassimere, Jean, and Cottonade Pants, etc., etc.
HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINENS, PEARL BUTTONS,
UMBRELLAS, CUTLERY,
WHITEWEAR, SATINETS,
QUILTS. NOTIONS,
**CARPETS.**
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY OFFERING
*Thursday, March 9, 9:30 a. m.,*
**HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES**
*Torchon, Valenciennes, Bretonne, and Swiss Laces. More than Four Thousand Pieces.*
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We shall on Wednesday, March 8, commencing at 9:30 prompt,
**CLOSE OUT**
**AT AUCTION**
ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF
**Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.**
No city or country retailer should fail to attend this sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

**Thursday, March 9, at 9:30,**
We shall make our Spring Trade Sale in
**CROCKERY, GLASSWARE**
**AND LAMP GOODS.**
Full lines of DESIRABLE GOODS in
English and American W. G. Ware, English Printed Ware, Decorated Chamber Sets, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Library Lamps, Brackets, Chandeliers, and a full assortment of Glass and Bronze Lamps.
Goods packed for country merchant
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHLIM & CO.
FOR OUR SALE 9:30 THIS MORNING
New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets,
THE ENTIRE
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
*GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CHROMOS, CIGARS, TEAS,*
*A large lot Plated Ware, Tinware, Crockery, and General Merchandise.*
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

MRS. C.
**Thompson's**
HAIR STORE,
107 STATE-ST.
Switches | ALL LONG HAIR, | $4.00
Waves | THREE-INCH PARTINGS, | $2.00
Nets | For Front Hair, large sizes, | 10c
DOUBLE CAP NETS, - 15 and 20c.
*All Hair Goods Warranted.*
*Something NEW just received.*

DR. H. K. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark st.

Best Gum Sets
Best Plain Sets
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

FORMOSA TEA IMPT. CO.,
88 STATE-ST.
Buy our Coffees, the finest in the world.
Formosa Teas, absolutely pure, 40 to 80 cents.
Whole Nutmegs, 65 cents, less 15 per cent to grocers.

**Needham's Red Clover**
Cures all forms of Blood diseases, which fact we can furnish abundant proof. Send to D. NEEDHAM & SONS, 91 Dearborn St., Chicago, for Descriptive Circular, which will be mailed free of charge.

**Candy** KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

**Candy** Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

**BIRDS** Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

**Seeds** VEGETABLE, FLOWER and FIELD SEEDS of all kinds that we KNOW are fresh and good; by mail at lowest prices. Cat. free. HOVEY & CO., 175 Wabash-av.

**TRUNK** Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

**BATHS.** MY TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ELECTRO-Thermal, Mercurial, Vapor, and Sulphur BATHS for ladies and gentlemen are the very best. A. R. McCHESNEY, M. D., Prop. PALMER HOUSE.

OUNCEMENTS.

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nts, Union Cassimere, Jean, and
ts, etc., etc.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PEARL BUTTONS,
CUTLERY,
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NOTIONS,
ARPETS.

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erican W. G. Ware,
Ware, Decorated Chamber
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## LOVE—A MYSTERY.

My love, my life, my soul divine!
What charm absorbs mine eyes in thine?
Not with this planet's light they shine,
That now so passionately pine
Upon me with thine own desire;
The light which now within them lies
Meets me with some most sweet surprise,
As if, it seems, in other skies,
Another world, I knew to prize
That beam which here I recognize,
My spirit's own eternal fire.
Beheld before in what celestial choir!

O mystery of mysteries,
That memory of memories
Which there my soul imprisoned sees,
Like old forgotten melodies
Recalled by some familiar tone!
Again that spirit-land I trace
Wherein my being first had place;
Again I see my loved one's face
Beside me with its queenly grace,
Whilst through the garden's close we pace
Hand linked in hand; and, all alone,
That stern white Majesty upon a throne.

A thousand harps and harpers fair;
Music and beauty everywhere;
On marble plinths and columns rare,
That pile which climbs the golden air,
Snow-white, a heavenly miracle!
Great trees ablaze with golden fruit,
And garden-walks retired and mute,
Save for the solitary flute
Of lover plaining o'er his suit;
And close upon the garden's foot,
That olden wall, encircling all,
And o'er whose top the fairest flowers fall.

O, knowest thou the place my love,
That heavenly home, my love, above,
Which in your wondering eyes I prove,
Where thou and I, my love, did move
Ere banished to this earthly sphere?
And knowest thou me as I know thee,
Of what has been, of what shall be,
My soul's own soul, its mystery,
And joy from all Eternity!
My more than heavenly destiny—
Within thine eyes I read it clear,
And clasp my life's immortal sweetness here!
—*William A. Hamill.*

Why waste time in bemoaning the hard fate that has rendered you a confirmed rheumatic when any druggist will sell you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil? Mr. Wright, of Blair, Neb., connected with the Commercial House, a hostelrie which the people of Blair justly consider one of the best in this part of the State, says the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, goes ahead of anything else as a pain-reliever. Mr. Wright has frequently heard the good remedy praised by guests at the Commercial, and when the lumbago seized his back it was the first thing he bought. Purchasing a bottle at one of our drug stores he just went for that pain without ceremony. To say that it benefited him is not enough. The Great German Remedy just grappled with that pain and made it vacate the premises in two applications. He concludes his eloquent panegyric on the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil by saying that he had only used one-fourth its contents, and there was yet enough remaining to cure two more cases of lumbago.

# LITERATURE.

### Gossip About Eminent Men, from Caroline Fox's Journals.

### Webster Spoke of Emerson as "That Socinian Minister,"

### And Claimed that He Had No Recognized Outward Influence.

### A Miscellaneous Collection of Recent Theological Works—John Eax.

### The Memorial History of Boston—Magazines—Literary, Art, and Science Notes.

## LITERATURE.

### Memories of Old Friends.

The journals of Caroline Fox—daughter of the Robert Fox who invented the "Deflector Dipping Needle," a Quaker maiden born at Falmouth in 1819, and whose good fortune it was in life to be on terms of intimacy and friendship with many distinguished people—have been published with the title, "Memories of Old Friends." The book is, in fact, a private diary made public. But Miss Fox was observant and receptive. She took in whatever was transpiring about her, remembered every incident and faithfully recorded it. Her comments are sharp yet not ill-natured; her style bright and graphic. Her opportunities for learning the views of distinguished men were unusually favorable. Among the names most frequently encountered in these memoirs are those of Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, Sterling, Samuel and Hartley Coleridge, Wordsworth, Kingsley, Macaulay and Tom Moore, Shelley, Byron, Landor, Dr. Arnold, Whateley, Helps, Maurice, Froude, and Tennyson. Surely this is goodly company with which many hours may be easily whiled away. We can imagine that many of the witty sayings have lost their freshness and had their sharp edges taken off in passing through a third party. Yet the book abounds in anecdote and story, renews old acquaintances, and adds another volume to a department of literature too often neglected. It covers a period of thirty-five years, and in its original form was exceedingly voluminous, but the editor has cut the mass of manuscript down to 370 pages. There is little for the reviewer to say of a work of this kind. He can only cull some extracts, and freely recommend his readers to supply the missing links by their own efforts.

Perhaps the chief interest of the volume lies in its reflections of Carlyle's domestic life. Sterling wrote this to Miss Fox about Mrs. Carlyle:

> She plays all manner of tricks on her husband, telling wonderful stories of him in his presence, founded almost solely on her bright imagination; he, poor man, panting for an opportunity to stuff in a negation, but all to no purpose; having cut him up sufficiently, she would clear the course. They are a very happy pair. Carlyle and Edward Irving were schoolmasters at Annan, formed an intimacy there, and Carlyle loved Irving to the last, with all the ardor of an early affection; he deeply regretted the weakness which he exhibited, and considered that vanity was his friend's quicksand. He, like too many others, preferred shining immediately, when he himself could witness the blaze which would then go out in obscure darkness, to the gradual development of a clear, bright, steady light, fixed forever in the firmament of truth.

In May, 1840, she (Miss Fox) met Carlyle himself, having gone to London to hear him lecture on "The Hero as a Man of Letters." Of the speaker she says:

> Carlyle soon appeared, and looked as if he felt a well-dressed London crowd scarcely the arena for him to figure in as a popular lecturer. He is a tall, robust-looking man; rugged simplicity and indomitable strength are in his face, and such a glow of genius in it—not always smoldering there, but flashing from his beautiful gray eyes, from the remoteness of their deep setting under that massive brow. His manner is very quiet, but he speaks like one tremendously convinced of what he utters, and who had much—very much—in him that was quite unutterable, quite unfit to be uttered to the uninitiated ear, and when the Englishman's sense of beauty or truth exhibited itself in vociferous cheers, he would impatiently, almost contemptuously, wave his hand, as if that were not the sort of homage which truth demanded. He began in a rather low, nervous voice, with a broad Scotch accent, but it soon grew firm, and shrank not abashed from its great task. . . . Returned with Harriet Mill from Carlyle's lecture to their house in Kensington square, where we were most lovingly received by all the family. John Mill was quite himself. A good deal of talk about Carlyle and his lectures: he never can get over the feeling that people have given money to hear him, and are possibly calculating whether what they hear is worth the price they paid for it. Visited John Mill's charming library and saw portions of his immense herbarium; the mother so anxious to show everything, and her son terribly afraid of boring us. He read us that striking passage in 'Sartor Resartus' on George Fox making to himself a suit of leather. How his voice trembled with excitement as he read, "Stitch away, thou noble Fox," etc.

After this Miss Fox became a constant visitor to Cheyne row, and was evidently a great favorite with the "Chelsea Sage." Of their many conversations she gives full abstracts. Her memory was so remarkable that in one instance at least she has reproduced a speech of Carlyle's in nearly the same language in which it is given in his volume of addresses. During one of her visits she says:

> "Got somehow to Emerson, who is quietly but deeply influencing a few both in England and America. Frazer tells him [Carlyle] that the English edition of the 'Lectures' is disappearing, which he is glad to hear of. In America he is indeed a great phenomenon; he must live, and feel, and think, apart from public opinion, on the adamantine basis of his own manhood. The Carlyles like his conversation much better than his books, which they think often obscure and involved both in conception and execution. I remarked on the democratic way in which he had leveled all ranks of subjects and holy and unholy personages. 'Why,' Carlyle answered, 'they are all great facts, and he treats them each as a fact, of value rather with reference to the whole than to any proconceived theory. I was amused, on asking Webster about him the other day, to hear him say, "Oh, do you mean the Socinian minister?" You see, he has no vote in Congress, no recognized authenticated outward influence. He is going to send me a man called B., who is coming over with some "new ideas" about making a new world, but it hasn't seemed to strike him that he has a world within his own waistcoat that would employ all his thought and energy if he would give it.'"

And of another visit to Carlyle she says:

> "He was poorly and asleep on the sofa. He awoke, however, and talked about Cromwell, which was still worrying him. From this he spoke of the mistakes their contemporaries make in estimating great men. 'Why, the Jews took Jesus for a scoundrel, and thought all they could do with Him was to nail Him up on a gallows—ah! that was a big business—and so He returned to heaven, and they go wandering about the streets buying old clothes!'"

There is much more that is exceedingly interesting about the Carlyles. Here are a couple of anecdotes about Lord and Lady Byron:

> "Lady George Murray gave me an interesting account of Lady Byron, whom she challenges anybody to know without loving. The first present she made to Ada was a splendid likeness of Lord Byron, an edition of whose works is in her library, to which Ada has free access. She has done nothing to prejudice her against her father. The celebrated 'Fare-Thee-Well' was presented in such a manner as rather to take off from the sentiment of the thing. He wrapped up in it a number of unpaid bills and threw it into the room where she was sitting, and then rushed out of the house. Ada is very fond of mathematics, astronomy, and music, but possesses no soul for poetry.
>
> "Evening at Rosemerryn; Mary Anne Birkbeck told me a good deal about her grandmamma, Lord Byron's Mary Chaworth. Lord Byron used often to be with her, but would never sleep at Annesley, saying that the house felt as if it had a grudge against him. This was owing to the duel having been fought by two members of the families in the preceding generation. Byron was a very sulky boy of 19, and felt quite savage when she danced, because his lameness made it impossible for him to do the same. She had no idea that his fancy for her was anything serious, and, moreover, she had at that time a penchant for the Mr. Musters whom she married. He saw her once again, when he wrote in her album, unknown to her, those touching lines, which she did not discover until some time afterward. Mary Anne's mother was that 'favorit child' who had its mother's eyes. When Newstead had to be sold, he had the greatest horror of Mr. Musters buying it. The trees on a certain hill, which he alludes to in his 'Dream,' have been all cut down for some reason or other.
>
> "Deville, the phrenologist, told them of an anonymous lady whom he had to caution against sensitiveness to the opinion of others. Some years afterward she came again and brought a daughter, who, when finished, was sent into another room, and the lady consulted him upon her own cranium. He found the sensitiveness so fearfully increased as almost to require medical treatment. He afterward met her at a party, when she introduced herself to him as Lady Byron. Her third visit to him was made while Moore's life of her husband was being published, and, in accordance with his prescription, she had not allowed herself to read it."

Miss Fox gives this description of the appearance of the poet Wordsworth:

> "He is a man of middle hight and not of very striking appearance; the lower part of the face retreating a little; his eye of a somewhat French diplomatic character, with heavy eyelids, and none of the flashing which one connects with poetic genius. When speaking earnestly, his manner and voice become extremely energetic; and the peculiar emphasis, and even accent, he throws into some of his words add considerably to their force. He evidently loves the monolog style of conversation, but shows great candor in giving due consideration to any remarks which others may make. His manner is simple, his general appearance that of the abstract thinker, whom his subject gradually warms into poetry."

Of Tennyson she sketches a portrait which will please his admirers:

> "Tennyson is a grand specimen of a man, with a magnificent head set on his shoulders like the capital of a mighty pillar. His hair is long and wavy, and covers a massive head. He wears a beard and mustache, which one begrudges as hiding so much of that firm, powerful, but finely-chiseled mouth. His eyes are large and gray, and open wide when a subject interests him; they are well-shaded by the noble brow, with its strong lines of thought and suffering. I can quite understand Samuel Laurence calling it the best balance of head he had ever seen. He is very brown after all the pedestrianizing along our south coast."

Of Lamb's ready wit and quick repartee, Miss Fox cites many instances. Here are two worth quoting. On one occasion she tells us Coleridge was holding forth on the effects produced by his preaching, and appealed to Lamb. "You have heard me preach, I think?" "I have never heard you do anything else," was the urbane reply. Lamb was always ready with his wit. One evening he and Taylor, Irving and Coleridge were spending the evening with John Sterling, Miss Fox records, when the conversation turned upon Mahomet. Irving "reprobated him in his strongest manner as a prince of impostors, without earnestness and without faith." Taylor defended him with much spirit. When they arose to go Taylor could not find his hat, and was looking about for it when Lamb volunteered his assistance with the query, "Taylor, did you come in a h-h-hat or a t-t-t-turban?"

And here is an amusing anecdote of the way doctors will disagree occasionally:

> "Talked of many of the astronomers, and the extremely different way in which they would handle scientific subjects. Science can be most poetically treated, and most unpoetically. When in Dublin, Sir William Hamilton mentioned to Airy some striking mathematical fact. He paused a moment. 'No, it cannot be so,' interposed Airy. Sir William mildly remarked, 'I have been investigating it closely for the last few months, and cannot doubt its truth.' 'But,' said Airy, 'I've been at it for the last five minutes, and cannot see it at all.'"

And, finally, this bit of gossip will interest American readers:

> "Mary Ashburnham, alias Fanny Appleton, was a near neighbor and friend of theirs—a most beautiful girl, whom thirty bold gentlemen sought to win! She came to Europe, and met Longfellow in the Black Forest, and there transacted the scenes described in 'Hyperion.' She returned to America, and her father on his death-bed expressed his wish that of all her suitors she should fix her choice on Longfellow, as the person most worthy of her and most able to sympathize with her feelings. After a little time she married him, settled in the country in poetic simplicity, and speaks of herself as the happiest woman possible. My friends heard him read his prize poem at the college so exquisitely that their orator, Everett, said he could hardly endure to speak after him."

From the nature of the work it is one from which extracts might be multiplied indefinitely. Enough has been given to show its general character. Of all books "diaries" and "journals" need the most careful editing. This Miss Fox's "memories" has received at the hands of Mr. Pym, and there is no reason why it should not attain as great popularity here as it has already in England. The great minds of whom it speaks are the property of no one nation. Their fame is as great with us as in the land that gave them birth. The better we understand the details of their lives the greater our appreciation of their work.

Published in Philadelphia, by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

### A Miscellaneous Collection of Theological Works.

A new edition of Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," "Letter to a Friend," and "Christian Morals," has recently been edited by W. A. Greenhill, M. D., of Oxford, Eng., and published by McMillan & Co., of London. The works of Sir Thomas Browne have been favorably known ever since the early part of the seventeenth century. His "Religion of a Physician" has attracted the most attention. He was a profound thinker. His style was not very lucid, but the most obscure passages in his writings always repay the reader for a careful reperusal. The volume now before us consists of 392 pages, including the index, which is quite full. Dr. Browne's religious sentiments have been questioned, but he was undoubtedly an English Churchman, and a man of sincere piety. Among the editors of his works Simon Wilkin, F. L. S., is best known in England, and James T. Fields in America. A full notice of him and his writings will be found in the first volume of Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors."

Everything that contributes to a better knowledge of the chief religions of the world is to be received with satisfaction at this day, when so many imperfect ideas are abroad on the subject of comparative religions. A new volume of lectures by T. W. Rhys-Davids, on The Growth of Religion as Illustrated by Indian Buddhism, has just been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York. There are six of these lectures, with appended notes and an index. The volume is an octavo of 262 pages. The first lecture discusses The Place of Buddhism in the Development of Religious Thought; the second, The Pali Pitakas, or Buddhist Scriptures; the third, The Buddhist Theory of Kanna; the fourth, Buddhist Lives of the Buddha; the fifth, Gotama's Order; the sixth, Later Forms of Buddhism. While not prepared to indorse all the views advanced by the author, we cannot doubt that this volume will afford an important contribution to the general knowledge of Buddhism as one of the most extraordinary developments of religion to be found in the history of the world. This subject is now receiving, as it deserves, the careful consideration of many students of religious history.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, have republished the Rev. Arthur B. Hutchinson's translation of the Rev. E. Faber's volume on the philosophy of Mencius, B. C. 325. The name of Mencius is, of course, familiar to every reader of Chinese history, and especially to every student of Chinese philosophy. As a political philosopher, Mencius stands next to Confucius in China. It was his chief endeavor to base political economy upon moral philosophy. In doing this he has developed quite fully his views of religion. The work now well translated into English by Mr. Hutchinson, together with Faber's "Systematic Digest of the Doctrines of Confucius," will afford intelligent readers the means of a pretty full acquaintance with the earlier politico-religious philosophy of China. "The Mind of Mencius" is divided into three books: first, The Elements of Moral Science; secondly, The Practical Exhibition of Moral Science; thirdly, The Result Aimed at in Moral Development: The Organization of the State. Mr. Faber has classified and systematized the thoughts of Mencius so as to enable the ordinary reader to obtain a connected view of Mencius' philosophy. In so doing he has rendered a great service to the people of Europe and America, which has been made available by the translation of Mr. Hutchinson. This work deserves the careful attention of every student of philosophy and comparative religions.

Among the works embraced in the English and Foreign Philosophical Library, the History of Materialism by Prof. Frederick Albert Lange, holds an important place. This work, in three volumes, has been translated by Ernest Chester Thomas, of Oxford, and recently republished in America by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. Prof. Lange goes back in his history to the period of early Grecian philosophy, and traces the various forms of the theory down to the present time. And being himself in sympathy with the materialism of Epicurus and Lucretius he treats his subject with the enthusiasm of a true disciple. In the last volume he continues from the second volume his notice of the relations between the Natural Sciences and Materialism, and in the concluding part he discusses "Man and the Soul," and "Morality and Religion." One of his statements must surprise many admirers of Ueberweg's History of Philosophy. He claims to possess unquestionable evidence that Ueberweg in his later years became a materialist, and that he died in that belief. Prof. Lange adopts the Epicurean theory that the universe came into existence by an almost infinitly long succession of chance contacts of material particle with particle until at last the issue was the orderly system which we now see. Still he would not wholly discard all religion. Regarding all religious thought as belonging to the ideal world and not to the world of reality, he thinks it well—perhaps necessary—that the human mind should build up for itself a superstructure of poetic fancies and should connect with them its ideas of the beautiful, the true, the good, and the sublime, and if it pleases worship its poetical creations. This sort of religion will tend to draw away the thoughts of men from themselves and exert a conservative influence upon human society. He does not tell us how such a religion is to be perpetuated, if men once become convinced that it has no real foundation. It is extremely interesting to watch the struggles of such philosophers in their efforts to evaporate religion and still save its shadow. The work of Prof. Lange is highly instructive, although we cannot help thinking that his own speculations are too largely incorporated into it to make it satisfactory as a history of opinions.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have recently issued the sixteenth thousand of Prof. J. W. McGarvey's work on The Lands of the Bible. This volume is a large octavo, and contains a geographical and topographical description of Palestine, with letters of travel in Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece. Dr. McGarvey is a Professor in the College of the Bible, in Lexington, Ky. He has given long and earnest attention to the subject of this volume, and has produced a work, as the fruit of his own careful investigations on the ground, that has awakened a wide interest. That such a book should be called for in so many editions argues its adaptation to its purpose. Such books cannot be read without profit.

The Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston, has put forth his sermons delivered on the several Sabbaths of a whole year, in a small volume, which has been published by Roberts Bros. Everything that Mr. Hale writes is readable and interesting. There are few men in the Unitarian pulpit who are more entitled to be heard. His style is pure and elevated, and his thoughts are clearly developed. He is withal courteous to those who dissent from his opinions. The volume before us deserves and will receive the careful attention of many intelligent readers. R. W. P.

### The Memorial History of Boston.

The third volume of the great work, "The Memorial History of Boston," has been completed, and but one more volume is required to finish the set. This third volume covers the Revolutionary period, and the first half of the last 100 years. There is no lowering of the high standard set in the former volumes, and the entire set will be the most memorable contribution to American history of the past decade. In the third volume the Rev. Edward E. Hale describes the Siege of Boston, to which the editor, Mr. Winsor, has appended some supplementary notes of his own. The late Delano A. Goddard has a sketch of the pulpit, press, and literature of the Revolution. Mr. Horace E. Scudder gives graphic pictures of life in Boston during the Revolutionary era, to which the editor has also added some valuable comments. In the division entitled "The Last Hundred Years," Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge contributes a chapter on "The Last Forty Years of Town Government"; Mr. James M. Bugbee one on "Boston Under the Mayors"; Gen. F. W. Palfrey an article on "Boston Soldiery in War and Peace"; Admiral Preble an essay on "The Navy and the Charlestown Navy Yard"; and Mr. Charles A. Cummings an essay of special interest on "The Press and Literature of the Last Hundred Years." The Boston churches and their ecclesiastical history come within the limits of this period, and are treated by I. N. Tarbox, H. M. King, Daniel Dorchester, Phillips Brooks, A. P. Peabody, A. A. Miner, James Reed, and William Byrne. The volume is abundantly illustrated and handsomely bound and printed.

### Two New Stories by Judge Tourgee.

"John Eax" contains really two stories, although, while their scenes and actors are entirely distinct, their themes are practically one—the mutual value of Northern and Southern characteristics, whether those of soil, climate, and product, or of the men and women of the two sections of one common country. As in all of his works, Judge Tourgée maintains that the two are not and never will or should be one and the same, but by nature and training different and mutually complementary. "John Eax" gives the picture of a high-spirited youth of the genus "gentleman," who, falling in love with the lovable niece of his father's overseer, shows his blood and violates his breeding by his daring persistence in following his own bent. The contest of the young fellow with all the affiliated members of his high-caste tribe is depicted, and the power of family pride, the keen-set, implacable determination of the feminine elements, and the wild, lawless measures of the male cousins, meet a match in the headstrong hero. The various romantic and picturesque circumstances—the opening of the story in the prison, the quaint mystery of old John Eax (the Englishman whose name is curiously linked with that of the young lover), the wild freshet-scene on the river, and the rapid succession of events, including love, fighting, escape to the North, new schooling, success, war, peace, and a general disentangling of the snarled threads of the story in a new future—give a varied view of life. "Mamelon," the second tale embraced in the volume, is the name of an estate in North Carolina having some curious and interesting reference to the relics of the ancient mound-builders, who had left their traces on it. The story is told by the wife of the hero—a manly and conscientious young Southerner, whose gallantry in war made more manifest his ill-success in the unaccustomed drudgery of practical affairs since the War. The Northern element enters in the person of a shrewd manufacturer, whose eye discovers unused wealth in the forest growth of hardwoods on the neglected estate, and whose business sense, and genuine though not impulsive generosity of spirit, brings back hope to sore hearts and plenty to impoverished pockets. The book is not a "whitewashing" of either Southern or Northern peculiarities. It is dedicated to "The New South," which is indicative of its spirit, and of whatever "lesson" it may enforce.

### Magazines.

The *United Service* for March has the following table of contents: "The Personnel of Our Ships' Companies," by Lieut. C. C. Todd, U. S. N.; "Traditional Jottings about the British Army," by Philip H. B. Salusbury, late Captain First Royal Cheshire Light Infantry; "Superstitions and Legends of the Sea" (concluded), by Lieut. F. S. Bassett, U. S. N.; "Is a Court-Martial a Criminal Court?" by Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.; "The Drama of Charlotte Corday," by David Graham Adee; "The Uniform of the Navy"; "Winning His Spurs," Chap. iv., by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.; "The Bermuda Floating Dry-Dock," by G. A. Nicolls; "The National Guard Bill in Congress," by W. Boerum Wetmore, Major Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; "Something of the Navy Fifty Years Ago," by F. Jordan; "The Adventures of Harry Marline; or, Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag," Chaps. iv. and v.; "The Artillery of England" (concluded), by Bvt.-Maj. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.

The *American Naturalist* for March has the following original communications: "The Tertiary Formations of the Central Region of the United States," by E. D. Cope; "A Pathogenic Schizophyte of the Hog," by H. J. Detmers; "On Certain Aboriginal Implements from Napa County, California," by Robert E. C. Stearns; "Barbados," by F. M. Endlich; "Courtship and Marriage Among the Choctaws of Mississippi," by H. C. Halbert.

The *Bibliographer* for January is an improvement over its predecessor. It contains an account of the "Bishops' Bible," with this preliminary statement: "The ostensible purpose of the Bishops' Bible was to supply a text which should be a more faithful representation of the original Hebrew and Greek than could be found in the editions of the Great Bible and Cranmer's Bible, which still held their ground as having been once authorized to be read in churches. The real object must, we think, have been to prevent the Genevan version, which was undoubtedly a much better translation, occupying the ground." Mr. Conway begins a discussion of wood-engraving in the Netherlands prior to 1500 and there are other articles on "Dante in England," "A Hitherto Undescribed Copy of the Century of Inventions," "Early Topography in Lambeth Palace Library," and kindred topics.

### Literary Notes.

Shakspeare's birthday is to be celebrated at Stratford this spring by the performance of memorial plays.

"Her Picture" will be the next "No Name." The author is one of the American Colony in Paris, the owner of a title.

A monthly journal styled the *Irish Economist*, and dealing with agricultural and domestic economy and finance, is to be started in Dublin.

Prof. Seeley is writing a "Life of the First Napoleon," founded on journals, State papers, and archives which have not hitherto been accessible.

Prof. Mommsen is about to spend several months in Italy in order to repair in some measure the losses occasioned by the burning of his library.

"Mrs. Mayburn's Twins," by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

The editors of the *Youth's Companion*, Boston, in response to their offer in September last of two $500 prizes for short stories, have received nearly 3,000 manuscripts.

The Marquis of Lorne is reported to have taken the initiatory steps for the establishment of an Academy of Sciences in Canada on the principle of the Académie of Paris.

The library of J. G. Whittier's father consisted of twenty volumes, and the budding poet had none of that early prowsing among books which gives so much reserve strength to the literary man. Not long ago he said sadly: "Once I had no books to read. Now I cannot read a tenth part of the books that come to me."

The Milan Institute has offered a prize of 5,000 francs for the best biography of Leonardo da Vinci. The time allowed is four years, and the essays may be written in Latin, French, Italian, German, or English.

Walt Whitman is preparing his prose writings for publication; they will form a companion volume to his poems. He is doing this work in what he calls his "lair"—an old farm-house buried in the woods of Jersey.

The forthcoming Round-Robin novel is entitled "A Tallahassee Girl," and is a remarkable story of life in the picturesque old Capital of Florida, among the semi-feudal aristocracy of that region. The scene is laid since the War.

Robert Buchanan has been practically preparing himself to write a novel on one of the forms of social injustice in England. He has married this winter in Switzerland his dead wife's sister. This marriage, of course, like that of Holman Hunt, is not legal in England.

Mr. Longfellow's unmarried daughter returned from Washington to her Cambridge home last week. Her father needs the most attentive care at present, although he is not positively ill. He does not now use his pen at all—not even to sign his name. The poet's daughter looks very much like him.

Sundry autograph poems of Mr. Longfellow were exhibited at the rooms of the Maine Historical Society this week. Among these was one called "Venice, an Italian Song," dated at Portland Academy, March 17, 1820, and signed Henry W. Longfellow. The poet was 13 years old when he wrote this.

Bismarck is preparing "Memoirs," for posthumous publication. His two sons aid him in the work, but he reserves for his own hand exclusively the sections relating to the extra-constitutional struggle with the Prussian Chambers, the wars of 1866 and 1870, and his Russian mission and visits to Biarritz.

A new novel by George Parsons Lathrop is about to appear from the press of J. R. Osgood & Co. The title is "In the Distance," and it is entirely an American story, with strong situations and decided contrasts of character. The scene is laid around and upon Monadnoc, which may almost be rated one of the characters of the story. An English edition will be brought out about the same time.

Henry James, while in Washington lately, is wickedly said by the Boston *Gazette* to have asked a clever young lady if there was not a river near the city called the Potomac. "O yes," said she, "and I should think you would know all about it, because there is a place on it called Mount Vernon, where a man named Washington lived. You are sure to have heard of him, you know, because his father was an Englishman."

Two of the most distinguished writers and journalists of Italy, one of whom is also a poet of high rank, are at present visiting New York for the purpose of studying this "great country," Signor Papa and Signor Ferdinando Fontana. Signor Fontana is commissioned by a great Italian publishing house to write a graphic, picturesque, and exhaustive book on the United States of today, which is intended to be a standard work on the subject.

In a just and reasonable review of Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" the London *Spectator* says that the author "has a strongly-pronounced faculty of seeing things upside down. The South is always right, and just, and honorable, and admirable; the North is the reverse. We are satisfied that were he to write upon the multiplication table he could adduce the most ingenious arguments to prove to a benighted world that every figure of it is miserably wrong."

A translated German novel is in the press of George W. Harlan, New York—to wit: Georg Horn's "Count Sylvius," a book whose success and interest in its own language has prompted its translation for the benefit of English readers. A writer of less metaphysical fiction than Spielhagen and associated in some sense with the better school of Heyse, Horn has yet to be introduced to American readers of German literature. Mr. Harlan also has in press a novel of Southern life, by Miss M. A. Collins, of Tennessee, and a volume of reminiscences by an old New-Yorker, Abram C. Dayton, entitled "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York."

Kate Field advocates, in *Our Continent*, a return to the knee-breeches of our ancestors. She says: "There is nothing whatever to be brought forward in favor of trousers, except that they serve to cover up bad legs. Men without calves, when arrayed in the broadcloth of the period, are as pleasing as Apollos. But shall all male beauty be sacrificed to the calfless? Cannot art assist nature and supplement proportions akin to the meagre pipe-stem? Men on the stage are no better formed than those off, yet they creditably endure the ordeal of knee-breeches. Moreover, small clothes can easily take the place of stockings, and thus overcome the objections of the lank and lean. Here let me ask why there are undeveloped legs. Do they not indicate physical degeneracy, neglect of athletic sports by which beauty of form is attained? Might not the rivival of knee-breeches lead to greater physical culture and thereby aid in advancing the human race? To be brought face to face, or literally leg to leg, with deficiencies, is the first step toward improvement."

### Books Received.

TRANCE AND MUSCLE-READING. By George M. Beard, M. D. New York.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE. By a Physician and Sanitarian. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

THE FOUR MACNICOLS. By William Black. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $1.

SONGS OF LIBERTY; AND OTHER POEMS. By Dr. John McIntosh. Chicago: Woodward & O'Leary.

THE ELDER AND THE YOUNGER BOOTH. By Asia Booth Clarke. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price $1.25.

THE MAKING OF ENGLAND. By John Richard Green, LL.D. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $2.50.

WINNING THE BATTLE. By Mary Von-Erden Thomas. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price $1.25.

THE BURGOMASTER'S WIFE: A ROMANCE. By Georg Ebers. New York: W. S. Gottsberger. Price 75 cents.

FRENCH HISTORY FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN. By Sarah Brook. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bro. Price $1.

THE EDUCATION LIBRARY; OLD GREEK EDUCATION. By J. P. Mahaffy. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 75 cents.

ATLANTIS: THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD. By Ignatius Donnelly. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $2.

THE PULPIT COMMENTARY. Edited by the Rev. Canon H. D. M. Spence. Genesis. London: C. Kegan Paul & Co. Price $3.

FAMILIAR ALLUSIONS: A HANDBOOK OF MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. By W. A. Wheeler. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price $3.

AMERICAN HEALTH-PRIMERS: THE THROAT AND VOICE. By J. Solis Cohen, M. D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. Price 30 cents.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Admiral George Henry Preble. Third Edition. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $7.50.

## ART.

### Art Notes.

A spring exhibition of water-colors has been decided on by the Brooklyn Art association.

Dr. Schliemann intends to recommence his excavations in the Troad on the 1st of March.

The successor of the displaced Minister of Arts in France is M. Paul Mantz, whose title is Director-General of the Fine Arts.

Morot, the painter of "The Good Samaritan," is decorating the grande salle des fêtes of the Hotel de Ville and the Musee Lorrain at Nancy. The State pays 60,000 francs and the city 30,000 francs.

The Académie des Beaux-Arts has been offered the sum of 48,000 francs, the income of which is to be applied annually in assisting girls who give promise of artistic power, but are prevented from continuing their studies by lack of means.

A great picture by Delacroix—"Convulsionnaires de Tanger"—was reported sold to the Louvre some time ago. It now appears that the official who was negotiating for it lost his place before a bargain was struck, and that the picture is still for sale. It is held for $30,000.

M. Carolus Duran is engaged upon a picture representing "Christ après la Descente de la Croix." The *Chronique des Arts* says that this will be one of the most important pictures in the next Salon. M. Duran will also send to the Salon a portrait of the Baron Antoine d'Expeleta.

Bonnat is to do for the Pantheon a painting of "The Martyrdom of St. Denis," and Meissonier "Episodes of the Life of St. Geneviève." The former is to be paid 20,000 francs and the latter 50,000 francs. Baudry is finishing his decorative paintings of the life of Joan of Arc for the same building.

It may be remembered a picture styled "La Sirène," exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1880 by M. J. Van Beers, excited much discussion, and still more when it was shown at Brussels last year. Several art critics declared that the painter had made use of photography in his work. In consequence M. Van Beers brought an action for libel against the most outspoken of his censors, M. Solvay, of the Brussels *Gazette*; but the Belgian courts have acquitted the defendant and given him costs, holding that he did not exceed the bounds of legitimate criticism.

It is reported that the authorities of the Catholic church at Carlsruhe have sold for 200,000 francs, to Baron de Rothschild, of Frankfort, a cup, which is unique of its kind, of gold and enriched with precious stones and enamel, of very rich workmanship and fine finish. Upon the base is a cross in jewels, with the arms of the house of Metternich, and on the interior of the foot is the following inscription: "Adolphus Wolf, Dictus Metternich Decamus Spirensis, Anno 1608." The cup was given to the church by the Margrave Charles Frederick of Baden.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton and Robert Hoe sold their collections of paintings at auction on the 2d inst. About 157 works were sold for $50,458. The artists, subjects, and prices of some of the most notable works were as follows:

| Artist. | Picture. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Baugniet, C. | My Husband's Portrait | $ 550 |
| Church, F. E. | Tropical Scenery | 3,175 |
| Diaz, N. | Landscape and Cattle | 750 |
| Doyen, G. | Marguerite | 720 |
| Dupré, J. | Landscape | 1,150 |
| Gerome, J. L. | Flamingoes | 550 |
| Huntington, D. | Philosophy and Christian Art | 1,050 |
| Jacque, C. | Sheep, Cattle, etc. | 600 |
| Knaus, L. | A Thief in the Fair | 2,250 |
| Machard, J. | Salome | 650 |
| Regnault, Henri | Automedon with the Horses of Achilles | 5,900 |
| Schreyer, Ad | Horses in the Rain | 900 |
| Stevens, A. | Night of the Election | 550 |
| Vibert, J. G. | Spanish Muleteers | 1,300 |
| Ziem, F. | Marseilles | 700 |

It is probable that the Regnault was bought for the Crow Museum of St. Louis.

## SCIENCE.

### Scientific Notes.

Exhaust steam should not be discharged into a brick chimney; the steam will disintegrate the mortar, and the chimney be injured.

Prof. Edward C. Pickering, of Harvard College, says that, in undertaking to measure the intensity of the light of the satellites of Mars, he had occasion to need an extremely small hole. A hole about the *twenty five-hundredth* part of an inch in diameter was finally secured.

M. Pasteur has resolved to continue his researches into the means of preventing diseases by destroying or nullifying the virulence of the germs, and is about to visit the Bordeaux lazaretto with a view of studying yellow fever, which he hopes to conquer by means of inoculation.

It is a curious fact that in plants a deficient diet results in an excess of males. M. Born has recently found that in tadpoles a rich nitrogenous diet favors the development of an excessive number of females. Evidently in both instances the female sex is the result of the most perfect nutrition.

*Our Continent* quotes from Baron Nordenskjöld's scientific reports that the only songbird he found in the extreme north was the snow bunting (Emberiza nivalis, Lin.). Its merry twitter was often heard near heaps of stones and craggy cliffs, where it builds its nest of grass, feathers, and down.

Dr. William A. Hammond warns against overheated apartments. He says: "An overheated apartment always enervates its occupants. It is no uncommon thing to find rooms heated in winter by an underground furnace up to 90 degrees. Fights and murders are more numerous in hot than in cold weather, and the artificially heated air that rushes into our rooms, deprived as it is of its natural moisture by the baking it has undergone, is even more productive of vicious passions. It is no surprising circumstance, therefore, to find the woman who sweiters all day in such a temperature and adds to it at night by superfluous bed-clothing, cross and disagreeable from little everyday troubles that would scarcely ruffle her temper if she kept her rooms at 65 degrees and opened the windows every now and then."

A French naval doctor, M. Crevaux, has lately made important explorations in the northern parts of South America, more especially in the Valley of the Orinoco and its affluents. Among other facts of observation, he states that the Guaraunos, at the delta of that river, take refuge in the trees when the delta is inundated. There they make a sort of dwelling with branches and clay. The women light, on a small piece of floor, the fire needed for cooking, and the traveler on the river by night often sees with surprise long rows of flames at a considerable hight in the air. The Guaraunos dispose of their dead by hanging them in hammocks in the tops of trees. Dr. Crevaux, in the course of his travels, met with geophagous, or earth-eating tribes. The clay, which often serves for their food whole months, seems to be a mixture of oxide of iron and some organic substances. They have recourse to it more especially in times of scarcity; but, strange to say, there are eager gormands for the substance, individuals in whom the depraved taste becomes so pronounced that they may be seen tearing pieces of ferruginous clay from huts made of it and putting them in their mouths.—*Naturalist.*

The *Nature* says: "A Roumanian engineer, M. Theodorescu, has invented a submarine ship before which all similar inventions are said to pale. This ship, according to the statement of the inventor, can be guided for twelve hours completely under water, the depth of immersion varying between 100 and 300 feet at the option of the commander. Upon the surface the ship can be managed like any other vessel, its rate of speed being less, however, than that of ordinary steamers. The diving is done by means of screws vertically, and can be accomplished suddenly or gradually. In the same manner the ship can be made to emerge from the water. When the vessel is under water enough light is supplied to enable those on board to see any obstacle 130 feet ahead, and to regulate the ship's motion accordingly. The air supplied to the vessel is said to suffice for the whole crew for about twelve to fourteen hours. In case of need the air-reservoir can be filled again, even under water, by means of telescopic tubes sent up to the surface. The progress of the vessel, as well as the diving, is said to be absolutely noiseless." These details the *Nature* gives with due reserve from the inventor's statement; but it adds that, should they prove true, the invention would likely turn out to be a highly valuable one, even for peaceable objects, apart from its great utility in naval warfare.

## THE LAST OF MABILLE.

### The Rise and Fall of That Famous Resort and the Decline of Parisian Gayety.

*New York World, Feb. 26.*

On Monday last the *World* contained a report of Mr. Beecher's sermon recounting his experiences at the Jardin Mabille, in Paris. On Tuesday we printed a dispatch announcing the sale of the site of that famous resort for building purposes and the approaching demolition of the structure. It would be a mistake to suppose that the sermon caused the sale. If Schurz or Jones had confessed to visiting the garden this might have been the case. The garden is sold in pursuance of long-established plans. It is just about forty years since the Mabille first became one of the recognized sights of Paris. Its beginnings were of the humblest sort. An old dancing-master known as "Le Père Mabille" set up on the Allée des Veuves and the Champs Elysées, a sort of semi-suburban dance-house. It was a dingy structure where to the lascivious wheezings of a fiddle and a flute, and by the light of smoking oil-lamps, the ladies' maids and gentlemen's gentlemen of the Faubourg Saint Honoré were wont to caper about and chase the winged hours with flying feet at the low rate of 10 sous a head. In the winter Père Mabille gave at the Hôtel d'Aligre, in the Rue Saint Honoré, a series of *soirees dansantes* which, as his biographer—for he has had a biographer—delicately says, "enjoyed a certain popularity with certain people." His sons, more enterprising than their sire, thought they saw a fortune in such an extension and modification of the paternal business as should bring to "the temple of Parisian choregraphy," to quote their advertisement, with the real demi-monde the floating population of foreigners. They finally induced him to transform the ramshackle old edifice into something more substantial and showy, to substitute gas for the oil lamps, and to provide a band. The success which attended their efforts was unexpectedly great. Mabille in his subsequent rise, decline, and fall has marked time to the course of Parisian popular morals. It was founded under the spell of the Romanticist uprising of 1830, and in days of the true Bohemian life of Paris as Murger lived and painted that life. Béranger was in his glory, and Lisette was still a "grisette, chez Boivin." Paris was still picturesque, still the blue-gray historic Paris of the old régime and the Revolution. The great, yellow, monotonous Paris of Haussmann was not even dreamt of. The working people of Paris still lived in their cosy garrets amid the opulent quarters, and the sharp lines were not drawn which now divide the quarters of labor from the quarters of capital. A rather silly song with a taking piano accompaniment first popularized Mabille even in the most respectable drawing-room:

Allons chez Mabille,
Charmant et gracieux séjour,
Tout dans cet asile
Fuit sur les ailes de l'amour.

Not long after this the Jardin sprang into fame not only throughout France, but throughout all Europe, thanks to the appearance there one evening in May, 1844, of a neatly and modestly dressed young woman, as brown as a berry, with splendid black hair, whose dancing of the polka, which had been brought to Paris from Eastern Europe only four years before and was in the full flush of popularity, attracted universal attention by reason of the fire, grace, and originality with which she threw into her performance, though it was evident she knew nothing whatever of the rules of the dance. Elise Sergent, the girl in question, who had entered the Jardin Mabille an unknown adventuress, left it a Parisian lioness. She was no longer Elise Sergent, but La Reine Pomare, a name given her by reason of her complexion, the dusky Queen of Tahiti being then a political celebrity on account of the South Sea quarrel which had so nearly involved France and England in war. The chroniclers and the songmakers took her up. A whole pink covered library—pink was then the free flag, as yellow now is—came to life under her auspices, and among the swingers of the censer at her shrine were not only men like Romieu and Nadaud, but Auguste Vitu, Theodore de Banville, and Théophile Gautier himself. Poets did not disdain to strike their lyres in her praise and to rank Pomare above those stage divinities of the dance, Taglioni and Elssler.

Quand sa vive polka frémit dans la cadence,
Ses plus chauds amoureux se battraient pour mieux voir
Ses pieds tourbillonnants entraînés par la danse,
Et tous se damneraient pour les baiser le soir.

It was apropos of Mabille and its sovereign that Gustave Nadaud launched the first of his successful songs, a song which at least for the writers and readers of "Tout Paris" is immortal:

Pomaré, Maria,
Mogador et Clara,
A mes yeux enchantés
Apparaissez, chastes divinités!

Not even his "Two Gendarmes" are so tenacious of life as these "Reines de Mabille." Alas! Queen Pomare's downfall was as sudden as her rise had been splendid. Not satisfied with inspiring poets and artists in gardens, she must needs seek fame on the stage. She made a début at the Palais Royal and failed utterly, so utterly that she was hissed, and retired to the Rue d'Amsterdam to die, at the early age of 22, of a broken heart and a galloping consumption. In his dramatization of "Nana," produced a year ago, Busnach introduced a bloated old rag-picker who had called herself Pomare. This outrage upon a tragical tradition of Paris brought upon him a stinging letter from the Countess Lionel de Chabrillan, whose "Memoirs" of Celeste Mogador have been pillaged both by Busnach and his master, Zola. Mogador was the second sovereign of the "choregraphic temple." Delvau calls her "as slim as a wasp and as supple as a willow," and Druard depicts her in a rare and curious little volume:

Tout d'abord
Mogador
Qui s'élance de arène,
Deux velours
Pendant lourds
A ses longs cheveux d'ébène.

The Clara of the quartet celebrated by Nadaud was a little brunet, Clara Fontaine of the Pays Latin, and Maria was a silk mercer's saleswoman, who finally hanged herself with a silken bell-rope, "determined to die respectably in the business." The other early celebrities of Mabille, Frisette, Feuille de Rose, Mariounette (described in Monselet's "M. de Cupidon"), Rigolette, Rose Pompon, the immortal Rigolboche, Alice la Provençale, and the rest, are their names not written in the chronicles of the boulevards and in a thousand novels and memoirs? Barthélemy has enshrined them all in a clever mock-heroic poem, wherein the highest honors are reserved for a male dancer, one of the tribe by whose ways and works Mr. Beecher was so profoundly and unfavorably impressed. This was "Brididi the unapproachable," whose rivals were Paul Piston, Pritchard (named for the English Consul, who figured in the Tahattan business) and Chicard, the last two in private life being respectable and steady-going tradesmen. Chicard, who most nearly approached that human windmill Brididi, was a leather merchant, by name Levêque. The last Queen of Mabille in whom anything like the early interest was taken by Parisians was Fille de l'Air, the tall, the pale, the slim, who, after figuring for a brief instant as the Sarah Bernhardt of the cancan, became, we are told, an "Ophelia of the beer-mug," and, instead of rivaling the saltatory and choregraphic feats of

Pomaré, Maria,
Mogador et Clara,

went in for cigarets and conversation, affected the blue-stocking, and discussed Positivism and the Pessimistic philosophy like any lady of Boston. To this complexion had Mabille come! The lowest deep was reached last year when, on the evening of Foxhall's victory in the race for the Grand Prix, the last wearer of the crown of Mabille was hailed by an assemblage of "Naturalists" with the title, worthy of Zola, of "Sewer Gas"! Well might a chronicler, recalling the glory of the genuine grisets and the true Bohemians of the past, the fame of Rose Pompon and of Mimi Pinson, of De Musset and Murger, bewail the abyss into which Paris has fallen, and look back with tearful eyes over the long and dreary descent down which the traditions of the gay metropolis have traveled!

In its heyday Mabille was an object of interest not to Parisians only but to all the world, and even to the Puritans of New England. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe visited Mabille and gave a description of it very different from that of her brother. "We entered by an avenue of poplars and other trees and shrubs, so illuminated by jets of gas sprinkled among the foliage as to give it the effect of enchantment. We found flower-beds laid out in every conceivable form, with diminutive jets of gas so distributed as to imitate flowers of the softest tints and the most perfect shape. In the centre there is a circle of pillars, on the top of each of which is a pot of flowers with gas-jets, and between them an arch of gas-jets. In the midst of this is another circle forming a pavilion for musicians also brilliantly illuminated and containing a large cotilion band of the most finished performers. Around this you find thousands of gentlemen and ladies strolling, singly, in pairs, or in groups. While the musicians repose they loiter, sauntering round, or recline on seats. But now a lively waltz strikes the ear. In an instant twenty or thirty couples are whirling along, floating like thistles in the wind, around the central pavilion. Their feet scarce touch the smooth-trodden earth. Round and round, in a vortex of life, beauty, and brilliancy they go, a whirlwind of delight, eyes sparkling, cheeks flushing, and gauzy draperies floating by, while the crowds outside gather in a ring and watch the giddy revel. There are countless forms of symmetry and grace, faces of wondrous beauty; there, too, are feats of agility and elasticity quite aerial. One little and active dancer grasped his fair partner by the waist; she was dressed in red, was small, elastic, agile, and went by like the wind, and in the course of a very few seconds he would give her a whirl and a lift, sending her spinning through the air, around himself as an axis, full four feet from the ground. It is a scene perfectly unearthly, or rather perfectly Parisian, and just as earthly as possible; yet a scene where earthliness is worked up into a style of sublimation the most exquisit conceivable. Aside from the impropriety inherent in the very nature of waltzing, there was not a word, look, or gesture of immorality or impropriety. The dresses were all decent, and if there was a vice, it was vice masked under the guise of polite propriety."

Such were Mabille and the cancan thirty years ago as seen through the eyes or as recorded at least by the pen of a daughter of the Pilgrims. Perhaps, to employ Mrs. Stowe's own beautiful language, the theme was "worked up by her into the style of sublimation the most exquisit conceivable," nevertheless her story shows that in the early days of the Second Empire Parisian gayety had not absolutely sunk into grossness, and that vice, "if there was vice," still paid virtue the compliment of a pretty hypocrisy. Sala described Mabille in 1867, at the time of that great Exposition which marked the apogee of the Napoleonic reign, and consummated the abolition of historic and picturesque Paris. A complete change had come over the gay, careless Mabille of Queen Pomare. "For hundreds of yards outside," says the Prince of correspondents, "the roadway was choked by splendid private equipages. Inside, the most sumptuous costumes that Worth could furnish, the costliest bonnets that Lucy Hocquet could build, Valenciennes lace, pouit de soie, cashmeres, and diamonds; the grandest dandies from the clubs, millionaires from Brazil, from Mexico, from California; English peers and members of Parliament; Senators, Deputies, diplomatists, bankers, notaries, adventurers, all the Coras, Theodoras, Delphines, Faustines, Messalines, if you will, of this sparkling, profligate city! How many brindisis, how much smoking of cigarets, and flashing of gems, and changing of bright louis and crisp notes of the Bank of France!" Whirl, riot, extravagance, guilt refined and unrefined; but always gilded guilt. When in 1878 Sala again visited Mabille, there was nothing left of all the shining veneer of the imperial days. Time had worn slovenly the plumage of the gay birds. He was pounced upon by unwholesome-looking waiters and charged exorbitant prices for abominable refreshments, and "life was made burdensome by the incessant importunities of the 10,000 Daughters of the Horse Leech—all, so far as their plastered faces go, so many whited sepulchres. Poor creatures, they do not even go so far as to raddle themselves—rouge is apparently too dear—but they lay on the white lead, the arsenic, the pulverized chalk, whatever the stuff may be, a quarter of an inch thick, and then with voices hoarse as those of night-cabmen, through exposure to night air and continuous drams, they pester you to treat them. . . . A poor lot of painted women, ranging between 16 and 60 years of age, paraded the circumference of the dancing platform with wondrously watchful eyes despite their jaded and wearied mien. The dancing is a mere hollow imposture. Nineteen-twentieths of the unhappy women who come to Mabille now would as much think of earning an honest livelihood as of disporting themselves on the dancing platform. But to keep up the delusion that Mabille is the favorit home of Terpsichore the administration hire a few couples of semi-professional dancers, tenth-rate coryphées from the smaller theatres, and hair-dressers' apprentices of an acrobatic turn of mind, who fling their limbs about to the music of a tolerable band at stated intervals during the evening. At no period did I notice more than five sets of posture-makers going through their uninteresting gambadoes. They danced in isolated groups, and each group was surrounded by a serried circle of *Jobemouche* spectators, whose presence thus destroyed the availability of the platform for general dancing purposes. The attitudes indulged in by the hired fandango-dancers were grotesque and uncouth enough, but they in no way sinned against decency, unless studied vulgarity can be considered an indelicate exhibition. On the whole, I am inclined to think that the entertainment for which we had paid five francs a head would have been dear at fourpence halfpenny. There was plenty of gas, to be sure, but that and the whited sepulchres I can see on the boulevards any night for nothing." The spectators were a mob of middle-class Englishmen and Germans and of puny and pallid young clerks, to whom it would, apparently, have been an act of charity to give a couple of francs to get some supper withal.

Visiting Mabille last year a French chronicler of long experience called it a cemetery of the national gayety. "It need not," he wrote, "to be obliged to exert itself to appear altogether gay, to paint its zinc palm trees every year, and to hire its dancers by the hour. Any one can see that it is not the thing it was. The youth of the period, confining themselves to parading round the orchestra with the liveliness of a funeral procession, no longer stimulate the scene into life. The eye involuntarily looks for headstones and monuments among the foliage. Mabille's hair has grown terribly gray."

"O, qu'ils sont loin, ces jours si regrettés!"

And so Mabille now comes to an end under quite another political system from that which witnessed its beginning, and from that which flourished at its zenith. Its history belongs to the social annals of the nineteenth century, and it sheds, alas! no cheering light on the evidence afforded by almost all the current developments of French literature, art, and politics that the spirit of France is sinking as the wealth of France increases, and that the grace of the most brilliant race in Europe is dying out with its enthusiasms, its animation, and its youth.

There are good, pious, temperance men who will take all the whisky compounds named "cine," "line," "fo fum," "tum," etc., and keep on groaning and limping round with no relief, who will stand aghast with horror at a pure anti-whisky reliable remedy and certain cure because it is named Hop Bitters.

# HUSBANDRY.

### Facts for Farmers About Lightning-Rod Fiends.

### Professors Discountenance and Farmers Indorse Ensilage.

### Revival of Interest in the Cultivation of Sorghum.

### Great Breeders of the Kentucky Blue Grass Region.

### The Influence of Conventions upon the Dairymen of Iowa.

### Interesting Notes Pertaining to the Field, Live Stock, and the Dairy.

## THE FARM.

### Some Facts About the Lightning-Rod Fiend.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 2.—Among the swindlers that infest Iowa are the lightning-rod men, and the Legislature could do very much worse than pass a law protecting the people from such fiends. There is usually a "manager" and his "gang," all of whom are shrewd, tricky, relentless, dishonest chaps. Their dirty work is planned by the manager, and they are not loth to perform it. It may be interesting to the public to know something of the manner in which this business is done. The "agent" calls on a farmer, and, after using the various methods to get his "order," or at least get his name to a piece of paper, drives away, and the "foreman" of the "gang" with his men soon appear on the spot to finish the job. The "order" is printed on one side of a sheet of paper about the size of an ordinary note, and, as one of the fraternity who left the business to engage in something better(?), gave your correspondent one of the blank "orders," it may be a warning to the farmers of the Northwest to print it. It reads:

*Mutual Benefit Lightning-Rod Company Offers Indemnity, Security and Protection.*

ORDER FOR THE ERECTION OF CONDUCTORS.

Mr. ——— ———Agent.

SIR: Erect or deliver at your earliest convenience on or at my ———, contents valued at ———, a system of circuit conductors (——— points and ——— rods to the ground) of the copper lightning-rod, in a proper and substantial manner, in accordance with the scientific rules set forth on the back of this order; and I will pay for the same in cash, when completed, or note due in ——— at the rate of 57½ cents per foot for the rod, including five feet of rod for each brace; $3.50 for each point; $7.50 for each vane; and $2.50 for each ball.

Dated ———. Signed———.

This is the order, and the unfortunate signer has given up about all there is in life worth living. He has given "the gang" orders to put up a rod in a "proper" and "substantial" manner, and "in accordance with scientific rules as set forth on the back of this order." The back of the order reads:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ERECTION OF RODS.

Patrons are especially directed to erect points at each gable and intermediate points on the ridge, not exceeding twenty feet apart, in order to discharge accumulated electricity there held by the attraction of the opposite force contained in the approaching cloud; at each chimney or ventilator, to offer a line of superior conduction to that offered by a current of air or ascending smoke; and to connect all points together with rods from each to the ground. This is a system of circuit conductors, and will afford full protection. All ground rods to penetrate the earth to constant moisture—say from four to twelve feet. Never to terminate in a cistern. Our agents are especially enjoined to see that the conductors are erected in circuit form, and in the most substantial and scientific manner, so as to protect all parts of the building, with a view to ornamentation as well as protection, for which we hold them responsible. We will pay $500 to owners of buildings to which our rods are attached, in accordance with above directions, in case they fail to protect the building from damage by lightning.

FOREMAN'S REPORT.

Erected on the within order —— feet of rod at 57½ cents per foot........$
Used —— braces, equal to —— feet of rod at 57½ cents per foot........
Used —— points, at $3.50 each........
Used —— vanes, at $7.50 each........
Used —— balls, at $2.50 each........

Total........$
——— Foreman.

Only think of $6.90 worth of rod to put in the ground at one point, and then think of the number of points in the ground it would take to fill the order "scientifically." The rods must be put up in "circuit form," which means to run a rod entirely around the building at the top and bottom, and none but a member of the "gang" or the "manager" can tell the innumerable crosses and circles, circuits and points, it would take to "scientifically" protect a building, and at the same time ornament it. They offer to pay $500 if the building is damaged by lightning, but they manipulate things so, in case of lightning followed by fire, it could not be proved that the rods were attached "according to directions." When the farmer is met by the collector the following day and informed how much his bill is, he usually gasps for breath and swears he will not pay it; but he gave the "order," and the rod is up, and he has to come down. The notes are usually discounted at some bank, which, by dealing in such paper, is no better than the first robber, and the swindlers drive on to the next victim.

Not long ago an agent of one of these concerns put up $250 worth of rod on an old barn worth less than $150, but he had to pay it for it had been erected "scientifically." On a building 40x30 feet, with three points, three vanes, and three balls, and the rod put up "scientifically," it would cost over $300.

There are some of these fellows at work in the State now, and they have been known to run over into Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, and other States, but their "den" is in Iowa. Their leaders grow immensely wealthy and build handsome homes, as could easily be attested not far from here. And, "strange to relate," they don't have any of their scientifically arranged rods thereon. Some of the lightning-rod men go into the insurance business, and work it on the same plan, except that the policies they secure for the assured are good, though they bulldoze the farmer into paying enormous rates, the extra rate of course going to them. It may be well enough for the farmers everywhere to be on the alert for lightning-rod men, and when they call turn loose the bulldog or shotgun. Perchance one should be killed a lightning-rod erected to his memory on scientific principles might serve to conduct the heat away from his miserable body, and then again it might not.

Deep and face down, far under the sod,
Bury the son of a lightning-rod.
F.

### Ensilage—Theory vs. Practice.

Nearly all, or at least a greater proportion of the agricultural professors of the country have placed themselves on record to the effect that ensilage is worthless, and silos a humbug, but nevertheless enterprising farmers are constantly proving to the contrary. When first introduced into America the system of preserving green fodder was looked upon as the senseless invention of some visionary Frenchman, but within the past two years so many illustrations of its genuine worth have been afforded that the success of the system is practically assured. It has been demonstrated wherever the experiments have been made that the food can be preserved in a green state, and that cattle will eat the product of the silo in preference to any other kind of feed. The greatest popularity for the ensilage will exist among dairy farmers, it having been the experience of such farmers in different sections of the country that the yield of milk is largely increased upon this preserved fodder. The increase in the flow of milk from a dairy herd is all that is necessary to prove the utility of any particular system of feeding, and what was at one time considered a foolish principle has become a question of vital importance to farmers. Perceiving so many proofs of its efficacy, it cannot be many years before the building silos will become quite general, and the dairy farmers of the country will be enabled to largely increase their profits. Thus far the introduction of the system has been confined largely to the Eastern States, but during the past season the various Western dairy conventions and farmers' institutes have devoted considerable time to the discussion of the subject, and many farmers are preparing to build silos and illustrate the practical benefits of the system.

The chief difficulty in the introduction of ensilage will be the expense of erecting the silos. Wealthy farmers of course can afford to make the experiment, and if a cheaper method of building the pits can be evolved the less wealthy farmers can and undoubtedly will take advantage of the system. What is demanded is a cheap silo, which can be built above ground, and in which the ensilage can be kept without risk of souring and spoiling. The inventive genius of the country can be relied upon to originate some plan of this character by which the system can be very generally adopted.

### Sorghum Sugar and the Question of Profit.

The cultivation of sorghum and the manufacture of sugar from the cane will undoubtedly receive a fresh impetus through the efforts of recent experimenters and the revival of interest as evidenced in the many conventions of sorghum-growers which have been held during the past winter. Several scientific and protracted experiments have been made during the past few months, especially in Illinois and the extreme South, all the efforts seeming to prove conclusively that the growing of sorghum can be made profitable. It has been demonstrated that the sirup can be worked into a very excellent quality of sugar, and that the process, when carried on upon a sufficient scale of magnitude, will yield a handsome profit to both the grower and manufacturer at a cost which is merely nominal. The acreage in localities where the plant will thrive will be largely increased this season, and a general revival of the business is close at hand, if present indications are to be relied upon. In this connection it appears to be an established fact that sorghum cane is valuable as material for ensilage. Cattle are extremely fond of the sweet juices of the cane, and where silos have been filled with it the flow of milk has been so largely increased as to guarantee its worth as an article of feed. Many experimenters with silos are loud in their praises of sorghum, and it has been ascertained that it will not sour when properly packed, at least no sooner than other fodder similarly treated. A few years since sorghum was quite extensively grown in portions of the Northwest, but, as no successful process of making sugar had been discovered, the farmers became discouraged and discontinued planting. A revival of interest may now be looked for, and every man who ventures to go into the business may at least expect to use or dispose of his crop without loss.

### Silos and Their Contents.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

ODENSE, Kas., Feb. 27.—With much interest I notice the prominence given to the subject of ensilage. Now, if that theory is sound and practicable, the sooner stockmen take hold and grow not two but ten straws where one grew before the better. Farmers everywhere want to know all about the matter of ensilage and silos, and I believe they would do well to experiment during the present year, for the starvation, dried-up manner of feeding for half the lifetime of animals, is a great loss as well as inhuman. Will THE TRIBUNE please give full particulars for constructing silos, the kind of grain to plant, and in what state the grain should be cut. We have a mild but wet winter. Stock is healthy. Corn, oats, and hay are scarce and high, and there is no wheat stored in these parts. Prospects for next year's wheat crop first-rate.

N. P. WISBORG.

[THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Feb. 22 contained the description of a silo built by E. J. Oatman, a prominent dairyman of Dundee, Ill. This silo was filled with corn cut with an ensilage cutter, but there is a diversity of opinion among experimenters as to what constitutes the best material for ensilage. Sorghum cane is said to be preferable to the ordinary corn. Eastern farmers have filled their silos during the past season with sweet corn, cut while green, and the results have been encouraging. The subject is one that just at present possesses great interest to feeders of live-stock, and THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to keep abreast of the times, in order to give its readers the latest and fullest information.]

### A Parallel.

The thrift of a farmer and his degree of success in his chosen profession can be easily determined by the care which he bestows upon his farming tools. A man who uses the open field for a storehouse; who leaves his plows sticking in the last furrow of his fall plowing; who allows his reaper to remain out doors throughout the winter; who can never find anything in the way of tools, unless the entire farm is searched; whose harness is never properly repaired; about whose premises there is a general air of decay, ought not to expect success, and certainly his expectations will be realized. The man who takes a contrary view of things, who appreciates the importance of having a good storage shed where the farm-tools can be stored and sheltered from the weather, and who passes the oft-recurring rainy days in repairing the very appurtenances that make success possible, is the man who will reap the greatest reward. The cost of providing shelter for farming-tools during the season when they are not in use is merely nominal, and the saving in time in money more than compensates for the expense. It is simply a question of dollars and cents to the average farmer, and it would seem evident where there is a lack of care in this respect that it is entirely unreasonable to count upon any marked degree of success. Machinery costs money, and its proper preservation ought to be considered of paramount importance.

### Farm Lawns.

Many farmers who keep their fields in the very best and most attractive shape, spending a great deal of time in order to take advantage of practical and scientific suggestions which are constantly being advanced, are apt to neglect the lawn which enhances so much the beauty of the immediate surroundings of the farm-house. It may be claimed that the average farmer is too busy to pay proper attention to the lawn, but as it is a thing of beauty, and adds so much to the comfort and beauty of the place, farmers certainly ought to devote a portion of their time to its care. It is customary in many localities to devote considerable room to the cultivation of shubbery and the smaller varieties of fruits and trees, and in many instances the entire front yard is devoted to this purpose. A vegetable or fruit garden is of course a necessity, but it should be located in such a way as to allow considerable space for a lawn. Nothing adds more to the appearance of a farm-house than a broad plat of luxurious green grass, upon which care and taste are displayed. It is at once a pleasing sight, and can be made a profitable investment.

### Farm Notes.

Keokuk, Ia., claims distinction as the biggest egg market in the world; 10,500,000 eggs were shipped from there during last season.

About 140 exiled Jews in New Orleans have organized the first agricultural colony of Russian Israelites in America, to act as a pioneer for members of the race driven from their homes by Russian persecution.

Pittsburg is making and shipping plows to the West Indies. The introduction of the festive thrashing-machine and the bounding horse-rake among the quasi-heathens of these islands will doubtless have a more beneficial effect upon their material welfare than the promiscuous distribution of tracts.

A new use for sorghum seed has been discovered. Glucose can be made from it as well as from corn, and it is estimated that 1,250 pounds can be made from the seed grown on one acre. It is thought that the discovery will, by the added profits arising from the sale of glucose, make the culture of sorghum for sugar a profitable business.

The Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad has just issued two sixteen-page pamphlets giving the experiences of the most prominent farmers and stock-growers of Central and Western Nebraska. The interesting facts contained in these books were prepared and compiled by Col. J. T. Allan, of Omaha, a gentleman whose extended acquaintance and long residence in the West especially fits him for a work of this character. The statistics given in the pamphlets indicate the wondrous growth of the State, and cannot fail to be of interest to all who contemplate entering into any branch of husbandry. The data referring to sheep-growing gives a vast amount of information in relation to this branch of the stock business. Within the past few years Nebraska has become a great wool and mutton growing State. The flocks have wonderfully increased in size and numbers. New ranches are constantly being established and stocked with the best of sheep, and the time is not far distant when the country lying along the Union Pacific track will furnish a very large portion of the mutton and wool which seeks a market in Chicago and other distributing points.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Lexington, Ky., and Its Great Breeders.

In the vicinity of Lexington, Ky., are situated the establishments of many of the best known breeders of American Short-Horn cattle, and this locality has for generations been the Mecca of buyers who seek the best representatives of the great Durham tribes. The early importation into Kentucky consisted of the very best selections, and during the past fifty years it has been the aim of Kentucky breeders to maintain the standard of excellence so carefully founded and rigorously maintained by the old breeders of that State. Many of the extensive breeding farms are owned and managed by the sons of men who laid the foundation of the great herds, and they have a reputation throughout the country and in England as conscientious and careful breeders. Archie Hamilton, the executive head of the firm of the Hamiltons, and Hamilton & Van Meter, William Warfield, whose father was noted throughout the land as a successful breeder of the very highest class of Short-Horns, and whose position and reputation is maintained by his son, and many other well known breeders reside in and about Lexington. Their extensive farms are situated in the midst of the famous Blue-Grass Region, renowned for its beautiful women, pure strains of blooded live-stock, and the excellence of the beverages found there. In every respect the vicinity is as near an approach to Arcadian beauty as can be found on this continent. In the midst of natural advantages unequaled by those of any other section of America, surrounded by every comfort and convenience, and the fortunate possessors of a delightful climate, the great stock-raisers of Kentucky are really to be envied. It is here that the follower of a cattle sale meets with a genuine welcome, in the form of a barbecue, where a whole steer is cooked beneath the trees and eaten, and washed down with a vintage that also carries with it the stamp of Kentucky purity and age. Scrub stock is something not tolerated in this section. The presence of a rawhide steer of the Texas variety would be taken as a profanation of the soil. The magnificent cattle that roam over the pastures of the blue-grass country, with very few exceptions, possess pedigrees that entitle them to rank among the aristocracy of the best-known English herds, and their owners are engaged in an occupation that guarantees health, wealth, and happiness.

### A Bureau of Animal Industry.

Recent advices from Washington state that the House Committee on Agriculture have authorized Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, to ask favorable action in the House on his bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals. The bill provides that no railroad company or the owners of vessels shall receive for transportation or transport from one State to another any live cattle affected with any contagious or infectious diseases, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any person deliver such cattle for transportation knowing them to be diseased. Any violation of this section is punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is intended to be a part of the Agricultural Department, with a Chief who shall be a veterinary surgeon, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the number, value, and condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and report the causes of contagious and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same.

An immediate appropriation of $50,000 is asked and authority given to issue such regulations as may be necessary to protect the market, both foreign and domestic, from the entrance of diseased cattle.

One of the most important purposes of the bill is to prevent the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia among the stock of the Western country, for the opinion of eminent experts is given that should such a calamity occur it could only be extirpated after the loss of millions of dollars. Mr. Hatch says upon the question, Is the disease spreading in the United States?

"The evidence shows that in all probability from its first introduction into Brooklyn all the present existing cases can be traced. To be sure its spread over a comparatively small area has occupied the last thirty-seven years; this slow progress, however, is readily explained when it is understood that the whole drift of the cattle movement is in the opposit direction—i. e., from west to east and from southwest to northeast. Very recently there seems to be springing up a trade in calves which promises to make a large drift in the opposit direction, and which, if it becomes established, in the absence of any law governing the transportation of live-stock, will probably very soon carry the scourge into the very midst of our vast Western herds."

Mr. Hatch says further: "That pleuro-pneumonia has an extended and constantly increasing foothold on this continent can no longer be denied, and it would seem to be the duty of Congress to devote its time to devising ways and means for its immediate suppression, rather than looking up facts regarding its prevalence and ravages in other countries. It is a terrible scourge, and unless speedily eradicated will entail heavy losses on every section of our country."

### Texas Cattle.

Dodge City, Wichita, and Caldwell receive yearly the great bulk of the Texas cattle-drive. The trade for the coming year promises to be unusually large. A prominent cattle man from the Indian Territory makes the following estimate of the Texas cattle which will be driven into Kansas, and mostly shipped from the points above named to Eastern markets:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mayboy & Wilder | 3,000 | C. Burnett | 4,000 |
| Murray & McCoy | 4,000 | Bishop & Head | 6,000 |
| B. A. Shedly | 3,000 | B. L. Crouch | 7,500 |
| Henry Stevens | 6,000 | L. Ogee | 5,000 |
| T. J. Wood | 5,000 | W. G. Irvine | 6,000 |
| L. M. Kokernot | 5,000 | John Saul | 17,000 |
| D. N. Snyder | 4,000 | West Brothers | 5,000 |
| John Camp | 1,500 | Reed & Byler | 12,000 |
| J. W. Montgomery | 5,000 | Mabry | 7,000 |
| Smith & Elliott | 10,000 | Pryor Brothers | 9,000 |
| Good & Benton | 3,000 | J. R. Blocker | 6,000 |
| Blanks & Withers | 3,000 | George Whitfield | 10,000 |
| W. G. Butler | 6,000 | Lytle & McDaniel | 9,000 |
| Sullivan & Woods | 8,000 | Shriner & Lytle | 16,000 |
| Houston & Rulloge | 7,000 | J. F. Ellison | 15,000 |
| Houston & Jeffries | 7,000 | | |

This estimate does not include the Northwest Texas beef drive, which is commonly known as the Kansas drive, nor does it include the drive from the Indian Territory, but a careful estimate of the drive as given above aggregates about 300,000 head, including those which will come from the Indian Territory. This enormous army of cattle will be shipped from the Kansas prairies by rail to Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis. The 3 and 4 year old cattle will be scarce. The average price of cattle already contracted for is for yearlings $13, and for 2-year-olds $16. Although the outlook for a prosperous cattle business in the summer of 1882 is unusually good, the extent of the cattle trade during the next few years will exceed the wildest predictions of the most sanguine. Great as it has been in the past, the future no doubt will far exceed it, and that immense unoccupied territory comprising the Indian Territory, Western and Southwestern Kansas, Texas and the Panhandle of Texas will soon become and for years remain the great meat centre of the world.

Since the breeders of Texas cattle have begun grading up their stock by the introduction of pure bred animals, the product of which has been a race of beef cattle which are yearly becoming better in quality, great trouble has been experienced in acclimating cattle brought from the North. Many valuable animals have been lost on this account, and it has become a serious question to ranchmen how they shall prevent, or at least lessen the risk of losses of this character. The best remedy thus far discovered for cattle affected by any disease arising on account of the severe change of climate to which they are subjected when going to Texas is to administer belladonna upon the first appearance of fever. An experienced ranchman of the Lone Star State thus gives his treatment:

"I give each animal a dose of belladonna upon the first appearance of fever. This usually comes about a month after the stock reaches Texas, but not infrequently six weeks, or even two months, pass before they show signs of disease. Almost every month of the year I have sent cattle to Williamson County, and since I began using belladonna have lost none during their acclimatization. Nor do I fear that I will lose any so long as I use the drug. I give from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful at a dose, age of the animal and the condition of the fever regulating the size of the dose. I have never needed to give more than three doses to any animal, and often one is enough. It should be given clear, and not mixed with other matter. Soon after taking the dose the animal will throw up a white froth, which will be quite warm, almost at fever-heat in fact, but no harm comes from that."

It is said that where belladonna has been given to cattle en route for Texas, the best of results have followed, and that the practice will prevent the diseases resulting from a change of climate after arriving at their destination. The remedy is a simple one, and is worthy the attention of shippers of fine cattle.

### An Objection from Nebraska.

Mr. W. H. Allen, of Equality, Neb., writes to THE TRIBUNE that the true interests of Western Nebraska have been villainously and criminally misrepresented by railroad circulars and several local papers that he claims are controlled by corporations. The assertion has been made through these mediums that the country is a splendid farming section, to which Mr. Allen objects, stating that at least one-half the time no crops is the rule, and he says his statement can be proven by thousands who have been induced to buy farms through these misrepresentations. But as a stock-raising country Mr. Allen says the western portion of the State has no superior. The recommendations as enumerated by the gentleman are nearness to good markets, free range and small cost to raise stock, short winters, little or no feed beyond what nature affords, exemption from disease, excellent railroad facilities, low taxes, good local markets, and plenty of good, clear running water. Mr. Allen says men who have from $2,000 to $20,000 can invest in the business of stock-raising with the assurance of realizing 35 to 60 per cent profit within five years. Men of ordinary intelligence and industry are passably sure of success, and Mr. Allen invites correspondence. His address is Equality, Frontier County.

### Chicago Horse Quotations.

The following sales were made this week at the Monroe street horse market by Messrs. F. J. Berry & Co.:

| Description. | Age. | Hight, hands. | Weight, lbs. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown driver | 6 | 15¾ | 1,200 | $185 |
| Brown driver | 8 | 15¾ | 1,150 | 200 |
| Bay driver | 6 | 15 | 1,000 | 115 |
| Pair draft horses | 7 | 16 | 2,700 | 340 |
| Pair draft horses | 6 | 16 | 2,750 | 375 |
| Sorrel mare | 5 | 16 | 1,200 | 160 |
| Brown horse | 6 | 15¾ | 1,200 | 125 |
| Sorrel team | 6 | 15¾ | 2,300 | 240 |
| Gray team | 5 | 15½ | 2,400 | 330 |
| Chestnut team | 6 | 15½ | 2,500 | 325 |
| Brown team | 8 | 16 | 2,500 | 300 |
| Sorrel horse | 9 | 15½ | 1,300 | 145 |
| Brown horse | 8 | 16 | 1,250 | 140 |
| Brown horse | 7 | 16 | 1,200 | 150 |
| Gray horse | 8 | 16 | 1,340 | 185 |
| Bay horse | 6 | 15¾ | 1,200 | 160 |
| Bay mare | 7 | 15¾ | 1,400 | 175 |
| One car-load of farm horses, per head | | | | 85 |

### Live-Stock Notes.

Short-Horn cattle were first introduced into France in 1838, and since that time over 20,000 males and females used for breeders have been registered in the French herd-book.

Breeders of Merino sheep in Vermont are receiving more orders for good stock than they can possibly fill.

In Dodge County, Nebraska, there are three sheep-growers who are now feeding 23,000 Oregon and California wethers.

One day last week a single freight-train brought out of Northern Nebraska fat cattle to the value of $26,000. The cattle were consigned to Eastern parties.

Boston butchers say that some of the best cattle they have dressed this year, and those that have given the most satisfaction to customers, have been animals fed largely upon ensilage.

Last Thursday night the citizens of Caldwell, Kas., gave a grand ball and banquet in honor of the stock-men who hold their cattle contiguous to that town. Prominent cattle-dealers from Kansas, Texas, and Missouri were present by invitation, and the affair was very successful.

Messrs. Findlay & Anderson, of Lake Forrest, last week sold to George Abbott & Son, of Woodstock, Ill., a couple of 2-year-old Polled Angus heifers; price $1,350. Messrs. Abbott & Son are about establishing a herd of hornless cattle on their extensive farm in McHenry County.

The first spring sale of Kentucky Short-Horns took place on Wednesday last at Lexington. Mr. J. E. Sudduth sold about forty animals from his well-known herd. The offerings were not in prime condition. Prices were not up to the average of last season, although the Rose of Sharon and Young Mary strains brought fair figures. The cattle were all purchased by Kentucky parties.

The polled Angus heifer owned by Findlay & Anderson, and a half-sister to the animal who captured the champion gold medal at the Smithfield, Eng., cattle show, dropped a bull calf last Wednesday. The youngster is out of Regia 3d by Dustman, the sire being the property of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Scotland, and said to be one of the finest bred animals of the breed.

The total winter packing of hogs at Cincinnati (November to March) aggregated 386,878 head, compared with 522,425 in the winter of 1880 and 1881, showing a decrease of 135,547 head. The details as to averages, product, etc., will be submitted as soon as they can be prepared, which will be within a few days. A similar decrease in the number of hogs packed the present season has been reported at all the packing centres.

Mr. Jackson Farwell is now in Scotland with a commission to purchase forty-eight head of choice black polled cattle. Twenty-eight of them are for his brother, the Hon. J. V. Farwell, of this city, who will place them on his farm near Montezuma, Ia. Twenty are for Messrs. Findley & Anderson, of Lake Forest, and eight for Mr. T. W. Harvey, the well-known Chicago lumberman. Recent advices from Scotland are to the effect that the price of high-grade cattle has nearly doubled within the past sixty days.

Mr. J. Henry Pickrell, of Harristown, one of the best known Short-Horn breeders in Illinois, is now in Kentucky. In connection with his partners, Messrs. Thomas & Smith, of Bourbon County in that State, Mr. Pickrell will offer at their spring sale some of the finest individual animals ever brought into Illinois. The sale will occur on June 1 at the Pickrell farm at Harristown, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of buyers, to whom the firm-name is a guarantee of good faith and honest dealing. Mr. Pickrell is the Chairman of the National Committee having in charge the new herd-book venture, and has thus far conducted the negotiations on behalf of the association with signal ability.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Iowa Dairymen's Conventions.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 2.—During the past year there have been held in this city three dairy conventions, two National and one State. They were all largely attended; even at the convention recently held, the State Association, there were representatives of the great interest from a number of States. The interest seems to increase with each succeeding meeting, and the people at large are giving the subject much more consideration than ever before. It is estimated that in Iowa there are now 500 creameries in operation, and reports from counties at the recent convention indicate there are fully 200 in process of erection at the present time, or about to be commenced. With the increase and development of the business there are many peculiarities noticeable regarding almost every department and feature of this great branch of industry. Attending these conventions will always be seen the men who are daily engaged in the business of producing. By this is meant the men who raise the calves that develop into milkers, who feed the cows, and who cut the feed, who study butter-making from the first principles, and practice it.

To show how closely identified are the breeders and feeders, farmers, milkmen, butter-makers, and all who have a hand in the making of butter, directly or indirectly, it is only necessary to say that during the discussions regarding the cost of milk, etc., the debate leads back to the breed of cows, the way they are kept, the feed they have, the grass they eat, when they are fed, the kind of feed-boxes, how long the cow is milked without having a rest, what is done with the calf, the value of land, the rate of interest on money, the pay of hired men to milk, the value of the cow, what feed produces the most milk, the best feed to make the most and best milk, the best barn, and hundreds of other questions that all bear upon the subject. To illustrate: One delegate at the late convention contended and argued very strongly that milk could be produced for 45 cents per 100 pounds or even less, while other delegates claimed it cost them 75 cents to produce the 100 pounds. The discussion disclosed the fact that one man turned his cows into corn-stalks and poor pastures, and his land was worth $25 to $30 per acre, while the other delegate fed his cows twice each day of the best feed he could get—corn, bran, cut feed, etc.—and his land was worth $100 per acre.

And at the convention will also always be found the expert buttermakers, who are looked to as authority by the many who attend for the purpose of being benefited, and who are either in the business or who intend to be soon. Then there are the commission men, with an eye to business, and when they are straight, honorable men, as they have proved to be who have attended the last three conventions here, it has a beneficial tendency in getting the producer and purchaser on a more even plane, or on a basis whereby there may be a better understanding between them. The transportation man is also on hand with advice in his line, and it all comes in good play and enables the creamery men to do better with their goods.

The discussions bring out every imaginable point in regard to the business. If any disease has ever troubled any delegate's herd he speaks of it and asks advice, and nine times out of ten some one else has had similar experience, and freely gives the cause and cure.

There was quite a stir at the late convention when one of the delegates said: "You all know why our butter is quoted five cents lower than Elgin." The cause was afterward given that it is due to the departure from the whole-milk system in Iowa to that of cream-gathering system—a system that many creamery-men declare will never be as successful as the full milk system, and that butter from it never will bring so high a price. Yet there are scores and hundreds of patents every year put out for the furtherance of this departure, and, regardless of the fact of the difference of price in butter made by the two systems, many are firmly advocating the cream-gathering system, and claim it will soon come out victorious. There is very much experimenting going on all the time now. The dairymen are determined to get at the bottom facts in regard to the business, so that they can tell to a certainty what breed of cows is the most profitable, what feed is the best, what system is the best, and all the facts will be carefully secured as rapidly as possible.

The display of dairy implements enlarges at each meeting, and with the demand for better and more perfect tools come models and full-sized articles, almost without number, competing for supremacy. Churns, butter-workers, milk-pans, cream raisers, butter tubs, butter color, hay-cutters (a prime factor in butter-making, for cut hay is good feed to make good milk and plenty), feed steamers, and implements never before known, but "without which good butter is an impossibility"—in the minds of the inventors. Each year, however, there is an admirable progress made in every branch of the business, and the dairymen of Iowa are making rapid strides. It is showing itself not only in the amount of butter made and high prices obtained, but in the difference in the farms of the dairymen, in their homes, barns, fences, and general prosperity and thrift as well, and it was truly said by a delegate that "Iowa has struck her gait."

In this (Linn) county the entire dairy product for the past year probably exceeded half a million dollars, and there are a number of other counties in the State which are fully up to it. Taking into consideration the fact that the thirty unsettled counties in the State are now settling up very rapidly indeed, and that, as soon as enough people have located in a district sufficiently populous to establish a creamery, capital is not allowed to remain idle, and in some places, notably extreme Northwestern Iowa, there have been creameries built in advance, not only to be ready when the people do come, but to induce them to come; taking these facts into consideration, and what may not be expected of Iowa in a few years? The value of this one product and interest alone would exceed $100,000,000 per annum.

The convention that recently met in this city was productive of great good. The Hawkeyes are rather a model people, especially the dairymen, and at the National conventions they do not, as a rule, say very much, desiring to learn from the experience of others, and in that way reap the benefits; but when they all come together and go right in to get at bed-rock facts, they are not at all backward, and this convention was notable as the most fruitful of good results of any ever held in the State.

There seems to be no ground for alarm that the business will be overdone when the product is constantly on the rise, and when home consumers have to pay what they call "outrageous prices" in competition with their Eastern friends, who have a liking for Iowa butter and bid high for it.

The Iowa dairymen would like mighty well to get the same price as Elgin for their product, declaring it as good or better, even taking the National prizes, but they will probably have to wait awhile, until the high-toned consumer finds that gathered-cream-system butter is "the finest in the world," or the system goes out of use. They all say they are willing to adopt any system that is the best for all concerned, for they are making butter for money and not for fun, but there is such a difference of opinion just at present that it will take a little time to solve the problem. Meanwhile the conventions will discuss the various question relative to dairying in all its branches, and the public will read of the disposition of the several subjects under consideration and then pay a little higher price for their "creamery" product. They must either pay more money for butter, get a poorer article, or "spread it thinner."

F.

### Swiss Cattle.

The native Swiss cattle are mostly of a dark-brown color on the body, with a light mouse-colored stripe on the upper line. They are generally above the medium size, with square and compact bodies, heads large and coarse, thick necks, with heavy hanging dewlaps. With the improvement of agriculture in Switzerland, which has been very great in recent years, the improvement of stock has kept pace. Many of the objectionable points in these cattle have been bred out of them by selection. They still retain their claim as a superior race for the dairy, and furnish one of the greatest sources of revenue to their native country. The ox, and very often the cow, is used for doing the work on the farm. They receive the kindest treatment from their owners, and in consequence are unusually docile in disposition. From the practice of wearing bells it is said they evince a love for music, giving rise to the country saying that a dairymaid with a fine musical voice will increase the quantity of milk given by the cows in the dairy. These cattle have fine and muscular limbs, with feet apparently as hard as iron, and well adapted to the steep, stony regions of their native land. Their milk, though not so great in quantity, is like that of the Channel Island cattle—very rich in cheese and butter qualities. The Swiss cheese is among the finest made in Europe, and finds a ready export sale. Combining these excellent qualities with that of great hardiness and a fair beef-producing structure, they would, unquestionably, be a valuable cattle in the mountainous districts of this country, especially where but little grain food is grown.

### Dairy Notes.

By the failure of a "dividend"-paying cheese factory at Blackberry, Ill., the dairy farmers of that vicinity lose about $20,000.

During last week a very severe storm prevailed throughout Kansas and the Indian Territory. The effect was quite disastrous among cattle and sheep—the losses being variously estimated at from 1 to 10 per cent.

The first shipment of American cheese to England was made by Henry Barrell, of Herkimer County, New York, in 1830. The shipment was made at the suggestion of the Hon. Erastus Corning, and consisted of 10,000 pounds of Herkimer County cheese.

The value of cheese as a food is not properly understood in America. Beefsteak free from bone is very similar in composition to cheese; both are muscle producers; beef, however, contains more than double the water which cheese contains, and, besides, the latter requires no cooking.

Recent advices from New York are to the effect that 4,000 packages of butter are on the way from British ports, consigned to Boston and New York. Among the shipments are several hundred packages of Danish butter, which are being exported as an experiment. Eastern dealers advise dairymen to sell their surplus, believing that the price of butter has reached its highest point.

Although American butter has established an excellent reputation in Europe, where it is relatively as high as the best brands of home manufacture, the epicurean citizens of Brazil do not accord it the same position. In Rio Janeiro the Danish and French butter has the preference, though persons who have tested the different qualities in that country assert that the preference is simply one of prejudice.

On Wednesday last Prof. Arnold, who is recognized as authority upon subjects pertaining to the dairy, read a paper before the New York Dairymen's Convention at Jamestown, in which he dilated upon the "true place of lard, cheese, and oleomargarine in the market." He contended "that they were legitimate products, and that their manufacture could not be interfered with or prevented by legislation, and that the dairy interests had been largely benefited by them, rather than injured." The dairy farmers and the several associations who have been endeavoring to bring about legislation which will prevent the manufacture of spurious dairy goods, will not be apt to indorse the Professor in his views, yet, after all, there is at least great force in his assertion that legislation will not prevent their manufacture. It would be interesting, however, to know what grounds the Professor has for assuming that these fraudulent goods have been of benefit to the dairy farmers.

Two gentlemen of New Orleans, after experimenting for several months, have at last discovered or invented a method of making excellent butter out of cotton-seed oil. A sample was tested by several experts who lavished high encomiums upon the new discovery. Being of a purely vegetable nature, it will not have the enemies to combat that so vigorously and rancorously assail the oleomargarine, which is manufactured from animal oils. The inventors propose to make two grades of this vegetable butter, which they claim to be superior to all other kinds of artificial butter yet made, and at the same time profess that they will be able to sell it at a much less price. After a series of trying and vexatious experiments a coloring matter was discovered that gives the article an exquisite yellow tint, equal to that assumed by the finest New York butter. It is not learned what the inventors intend doing with their discovery, or whether they will manufacture the article there or elsewhere. They seem to be sanguine of its success as a substitute for the different kinds of artificial butter now in use.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### The Opportunity Not Offered.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 3.—Touching the "late unpleasantness" between the Mozart Society and Miss Cary, I observe Mr. Newell's statement in Thursday's TRIBUNE that "neither Mrs. Carpenter nor Mrs. Schoonhoven was willing to sing on such short notice." Permit me to say that Mr. Newell, having "spent the afternoon in a carriage," failed to call upon me or send word that my services were needed. While perhaps I might not have sung for the society, nevertheless I feel impelled to contradict the impression that the opportunity was afforded.

LENA H. SCHOONHOVEN.

### Superior Street.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 3.—I see by the report of the Council Committee that the ordinance for paving, grading, and curbing Superior street, from Pine to Wells street, has been thrown out "because the city had no money to pay for paving the intersections." There must be some mistake about this. The only intersections to be paved are at Rush and Cass streets, all the others being already paved. Certainly Superior street is not to be left a mud-hole for another year because of the cost of paving two intersections, one of them on a street already ordered to be paved. Where are the Eighteenth-Ward Aldermen, who consent to such an act of injustice?

ANTI-MUD.

### Protection to Home Industry.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 3.—The strike at the Union Rolling-Mills is a fair sample of the workings of the principle of protection set up by the manufacturers. The proprietors of the rolling-mills demand and act upon the right to buy their labor where they can buy it the cheapest, and they import, duty free, a lot of Italians, as they offer their labor at the lowest price. This is all right, and as it should be. On the other hand, the discharged laborers form themselves into, say a railroad company, and desire to buy a lot of steel rails, but on looking over the markets of the world to find where they can buy them the cheapest, discover that they are prohibited by the tariff from going outside of our own country, and they are compelled to pay the Union Rolling-Mills $20 per ton more than they would cost imported from England. Protection to home industry is thus shown to be protection to the manufacturer and no protection whatever to the laborer. How long will the industrial classes put up with such an outrageous discrimination on the part of the Government?

FAIR PLAY.

### The Panama Canal.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—More than twenty years ago, when the Suez Canal was under discussion, an American wrote an article in favor of that enterprise, and sent it to a well-known English periodical. The editor, in rejecting the contribution, used these plain words: "The Suez Canal is not recognized as a popular subject for professional discussion in England. Englishmen have determined that it should not succeed."

I recommend this blunt statement to the careful thought of those American engineers and capitalists who are determined that the Panama Canal shall not succeed, and who, in order to accomplish their ends, are engaged in belittling its projector and his associates, magnifying the difficulties to be overcome, and exaggerating the cost of the work in human life and treasure. What if it shall prove expensive? It is not our money that Lesseps is spending on the Isthmus, nor our friends that he is burying there. When the canal is finished the price of its stocks will not depend upon its cost, but upon its income, and we can then buy the ditch at its market value.

What if it is an impracticable undertaking? Lesseps should have the thanks of the world, and of the United States especially, and of the Nicaragua-route men most of all, for demonstrating its impracticability at his own expense, and thus clearing the field of all opposition to the rival projects.

F. D. Y. C.

### The Innate Greatness of Blaine's Eulogy of Garfield.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CEDARBURG, Wis., March 2.—In fitting phrase, inspired, I doubt not, by a sincere admiration of his lofty qualities of mind and heart, you have passed deserved encomiums upon the great memorial address of Mr. Blaine, and explained its several points of solid value and intrinsic beauty. But there is a greatness, and nobility, and magnanimity about it that you have not alluded to, and which Mr. Blaine could not voice if he would, and which would be ruined if he should even remotely allude to it. It is not to be found in any of its polished sentences or its tender but not "gushing" words. It is rather a creation of beauty that involuntarily arises in each appreciating mind in contemplating the fact that such a tribute could come untainted from one who had the Presidency almost in his hand on two occasions, and who is yet great enough to pay such a tribute to one whom he saw preferred to himself. He not only bowed gracefully to the will of the people who made the choice, but locked hands and heart, while living, with the great departed to successfully administer the Government, when lesser men would have become jealous, hated rivals under the same circumstances. And now, from a full and almost broken heart, he becomes such an eulogist as must forever banish the idea that he has a consuming ambition, in which selfishness is the central figure.

So that while the purpose of the address was to raise another monument to the memory of the great one gone, and high success was achieved in the effort, the orator and statesman at the same time revealed his own greatness, unconsciously it may be, but still none the less effectively; and by it led thousands to instinctively exclaim that on the shoulders of no one could the mantle of Garfield more appropriately fall.

J. A. SMITH.

### Conkling's Amazing Purity.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Stalwarts, in their frantic efforts to defend Conkling (the broken third-term idol), are trying, with some success, to make the people believe that this Beau Brummel of an orator is the only pure minded politician, if not statesman, extant. He was never known, they say, to take a bribe with his eyes open, or even tell a lie, and it were impossible for one so inherently pure to do wrong. Of a nature whose essence is purity itself his very godliness and honesty would spurn an ignoble action. Now how many millions of intelligent Americans can swallow this sort of stuff even when presented by an unperfumed Stalwart? I, for one, cannot believe that New York, the very cesspool of all that is corrupting in politics, contains the only pure-minded politician living—to wit: Conkling; and that he became pure by living on the borders of that pool, inhaling its perfumes, and occasionally bathing his sacred anatomy in its mephitic waters. The very fact that Conkling has held sway so long in the home of Tweed is proof, in itself, that he was thoroughly versed in the ways of politicians, and made use of the men and means necessary to maintain that ascendency. Such a man as Charles Sumner could not have been elected Senator in New York, because he would have spurned the political tricks which Conkling and Arthur adopted. The latter did not vibrate between Albany and New York, holding a secure grip on both centres of power, without coming in direct contact with that lower class of politicians whose sole business is, for pay, to manipulate elections. Such men agree to deliver to their superiors on election-day so many votes in this or that precinct or district for so much money. If Conkling did not personally direct the movements of these men he, at least, knew what they were doing, and by acquiescence sanctioned their acts. Conkling's fame rests, like Arthur's, not on any broad statesmanship, but on the success of his political maneuvers and plans.

M. C. S.

### Pay as You Go.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 3.—You are voicing the people in your opposition to the craze now raging for additional facilities making it easy for the city to go in debt. It is utterly useless to bring a pressure on the Governor to incorporate in the call for a special session a proposed amendment to the Constitution; and even if submitted, it would utterly fail; for, aside from the Cities of Chicago and Springfield, the present constitutional limit of 2 per cent raises all the revenue needed. The people, then, outside of these places, would look on the proposition as one meaning "more money to squander," and would bury the amendment beneath a perfect avalanche of votes.

Gentlemen of the Citizens' Association, or any other class of citizens so anxious for more money to spend, may be surprised to learn that a very simple process will give them ample power to raise all that is needed for present emergencies and future needs under the present Constitution—namely: an honest assessment, made in accordance with the Constitution, which declares that every species of property shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Yet, in the face of this plain provision, we find proud, rich, boastful, prosperous Chicago worth less for taxable purposes by half than it was in 1873, when $300,000,000 of taxable property was found, while today the Assessors, working under oath, only find $117,000,000; and with this lie they rush before the people of the State for a constitutional amendment, desiring the power to increase the per cent to a higher rate. Is it possible that business-men fail to see the effect of raising the rate of taxation for municipal purposes to a higher figure than 2 per cent? What kind of an advertisement would it make to establish the rate at 5, 7, or 10 per cent for municipal purposes on a valuation of $117,000,000? Capital would most certainly shun a place where such a rate was established. Why not be honest? Why not assess at a reasonably fair valuation? Is not the property of the city worth twice what it was in 1873—say $600,000,000? Could it be bought for ten times that amount? If so, let it be known, and money to buy the entire lot would be forthcoming before the title deeds could be made out. Six hundred millions then would be a very moderate valuation, and 2 per cent on that sum, with a proper license for saloon favors (which, "by the Eternal," will come), would give ample revenue for all immediate requirements, and provide for the future, too. This would be business worthy of business-men. It would place Chicago taxation on a footing with values elsewhere in the State; and until this is done it is wasting time to ask the people to order a constitutional amendment for Cook County.

C. B. A.

### COMPENSATION.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

The wind blows up from the sea,
  And touches the waiting leaves,
And bathes the toiler's brow
  As he binds his ripened sheaves.

The pulse of the wind is cool;
  The breath of the wind is sweet—
So sweet to the toiling man
  That it compensates for the heat.

The worker's limbs drag slow
  Through the long day's tiresome sweep;
But he finds what the idler seeks—
  The balm of the blessed sleep.

The maiden loves in her youth,
  But false is the trusted friend;
She weeps said tears, and deems
  That she shall weep to the end.

But out of her wo is born
  A maid more sweet, more rare,
Than the world has ever seen
  When all of the days were fair.

The preacher preaches in vain—
  Not a soul will come at his call;
But his heart grows humble and poor,
  And that is the best of all.

And, after many a day,
  When his life has changed to the root,
Some other soul he may gain,
  And bear it to God as his fruit.

The statesman labors and strives
  For a helpless people's cause;
But blindly they choose the wrong,
  And defeat his righteous laws.

But, out of its loss and pain,
  The Nation will learn at length;
And the might of a people is more
  Than the strongest statesman's strength.

And the martyr of today
  Is the saint of the future years;
And his greatest good shall spring
  From out the crypt of his tears.

The poet weeps through the night,
  And deems that the night is long;
But, in the morn, his tears have all
  Been crystallized into song.

And the song goes forth in the land,
  And tells it of truth and trust,
And all that is best of life,
  Long after the poet is dust.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

### A Shower of Spiders.

*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

Mr. Joe Jefferson, who lives two or three miles from this city, in Alabama, informed an *Enquirer-Sun* reporter yesterday that a shower of spiders fell between the city and his home on Friday. He says that the ground was literally covered yesterday morning by them. They were nearly an inch long, but no larger than a horse-hair.

Remember, Brown's Iron Bitters give health and strength to mind and body.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

*Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.*

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

*Fifty Cents Per Bottle.*

Radway's Regulating Pills,

*Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.*

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

*Price, 25 Cents Per Box.*

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

*"False and True."*
*"Radway on Irritable Urethra."*
*"Radway on Scrofula."*

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

# SKETCHES.

## Some Reflections on the Rather Distant Subject of Garden Parties.

## An English Writer Who Thinks Women Are in Their Prime at Fifty.

## The Alarming Ignorance of Housewifery Which Prevails Among American Girls.

## German Beer-Gardens and the Customs Which Prevail in Them.

## Japanese Toilets—She Took Down the Parasol—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

### In Disguise.

Love? I know it not.
 I would that life
Had left me ere you came
 To make it strife.
Love? I would forget
 Its very name,
Faithless, false, untrue,
 And sad as shame.

Yet, methinks that Love—
 True love and sweet—
Is angel-sent and white
 From head to feet.
You were not Love, I know,
 But demon sent,
Clad in the Angel's robe
 You sadly rent.

And yet, because in guise
 Of stars, you won my heart,
I think that never more
 My heart can start
In rapture. *You* I scorn
 On this awakening day,
But now, if Angels came,
 I'd turn away.

FANNY DRISCOLL.

### Garden Parties.

Mr. Mill has left it on record that at one time of his life he suffered distress from an idea which had taken possession of his mind that the various arrangements of notes which make music must sooner or later come arithmetically to an end, and then there would be no more new tunes. An apprehension of a different, though slightly analogous, nature might weigh on what the leaders of social fashions are pleased to call their minds, supposing they ever left themselves leisure to think of the future. Will the arrangements and occupations of the twenty-four hours which make up our day and night ever become exhausted? Mere eating remains a habit, since it is a natural need. So does sport—hunting and shooting, at least, which are habits coexistent with that of need. Sleeping and love-making are also likely to continue habitual customs of our race under its present conditions. Dancing is, perhaps, though under all sorts of the most varied forms, and taken to include mere wild jumping about, the most general and permanent form of social amusement, though even it is not universal.

As season follows season various devices to vary the exercise of these primitive ways of humanity are tried, more or less persevered in, and abandoned. We take it that what may be called the "intellectual breakfast" which was so popular some forty or fifty years ago has virtually vanished, through here and there a stray survival testifies to its former existence. No one has time now to converse at breakfast while the morning papers are so full of telegrams which must be looked at. Men won't go out to luncheon parties, and women are beginning to find them a bore. Dinners, especially small dinners of well-selected people, are and always will be liked, because they come at a rational time, when the work of the day is over, they reanimate the fatigued frame, and the mind, satisfied with having done a day's duty, gives itself willingly to cheerful talk. People say, regretfully, "Ah! what a genial, pleasant meal the old-fashioned supper was!" never reflecting that the modern dinner, when not too large or elaborate, is pretty nearly the same thing. Balls have become an immense difficulty, and their extinction is threatened by their own overgrown expense and trouble. When one lady spends over $1,000 for the hire of flowers for her ball, other people think they must do the same, or give no ball at all. Then the men think it such a trouble to dance, and they drop in late and drop out soon, and testify in every way their contempt for the whole business. The people who were most wished to come fail to appear. Friends bring friends uninvited, for whom the giver of the ball never intended her hospitality, and whose very names she never hears. Then, at last, just when the rooms have got well filled and the thing seems likely to be a success, the greater part of the company take flight like a flock of wild geese to another ball at the opposite side of the square, where they meet each other over again, and don't enjoy themselves a bit more than they were doing at the house they have left desolate. Altogether, ball-giving is a hazardous undertaking, and no one can wonder at the lady who fled to her country home after her costly failure, vowing never to make the attempt in London again.

Of all kinds of social gatherings the best at the time of writing is undoubtedly the garden party. Even in the face of the sun which blazes by day, and the comet which shines by night, we may doubt whether the weather will ever be too hot in England for sitting under the shade of trees. It will have to be hotter than it has been yet to make that anything but an exquisit enjoyment. No gardens in the world are so pretty as English gardens, or so suitable for giving parties in. Italian and Dutch gardens are very well to look at from the windows, but one can't have a party in one of them. Round the soft green lawn sit the ladies, sheltered from the sunshine by the trees, while swains lie at their feet and help the fair critics to form judgments of the appearances of the others. There are always a few lunatics present who would rather play lawn-tennis at the risk of death than not play it at all, and these give life and movement to the scene. The air is warm, fresh with small breezes, sweet with fragrant flowers. Verily, the guests of the hostess who gives such entertainments in this ardent month of July shall rise up when it is over and call her blessed.

### Women at Fifty.

It is absolutely untrue, says an English writer, that under tolerably fair conditions a woman is (if we may repeat that crude phrase) "played out" when she has seen 45. If all goes well, or even not very ill, a woman more frequently than not takes a new departure at 50. It is preposterous to assume that a woman of mature age is likely to be behind her growing daughters, or her growing sons, in effectiveness of intellect, in aptitude for "subjects" new or old, in general brightness and susceptibility. In what might be called "quality," in the French sense of the word, she is, upon the suppositions we have just made, so much the superior being, that if the daughters, and the sons, too, do not feel it, there is something wrong with them. It must, indeed, be granted as a preliminary that there is love between the husband and the wife, and that the young people are good in harness, and above all, in themselves; but with these inclusions, little more is needed. And the battle is to be won along the whole line. A gray hair is a gray hair, a crow's-foot a crow's-foot—and these rarely come to the young; but "certainly," as Lord Bacon says, "it is no marvel though persons in years seem, many times more amiable. *pulchorum autumnus pulcher*; for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness." It is the mistake of giddy adolescence, or sand-blind conceit, to suppose that a woman of 50 cannot be exquisitely beautiful, cannot command a man throughout the whole range of his nature; cannot take up all the gladness of life, and beautifully radiate it again, for him and for others. In all this, we are, of course, leaving out, with a sad heart, the miserable life of the very poor. But even with the poor the general rule holds; and among them, some of the pleasantest, brightest, handsomest women are women of advanced maturity, but released from pressure of the cares and toils which young children bring. Such women may even be observed to take a fresh start in mental growth; they read more, and, mixing more with men, pick up general knowledge, and become more agreeable companions than ever. These remarks become more strikingly true as we carry our eyes upward in the scale of money and culture. Rahel, who was always ill, wrote at 50 years of age that she felt in most particulars just as she did at 14 or 15; that she had, on the whole, the same opinions and inclinations as at 30, only that the background of her life was richer with gathered experience and well-connected thought. She laid stress upon the connectedness—meaning, no doubt, that she could take bird's-eye views better than in early life; and she adds, that at her ripe age a joyful yearning or tendency to look forward had sprung up in her, which was a kind of echo of the feeling of early youth.

Of course, every woman is not Rahel, but it was certainly no fault of hers to expect too much of the young; why, she asks, should they believe the old? "Wrinkles are no testimony." No; but one may add that they can believe "for the work's sake"; and, in spite of prejudice of nearness, apprehend a little of what Rahel meant, and what is exemplified in the lives and letters of numbers of women of ripe age. Not to quote other ladies of great ability and culture, take a very ignorant old country dame, William Godwin's mother. She puts "succages" for sausages, and had, on the whole, a hidebound sort of intellect; but what wise, hearty, lively, penetrating letters she writes! The cold Godwin, himself 45, says at her death he felt as if he had now no one to counsel him and take care of him. But, to go to a type common enough, something between Dame Durden and Rahel, take the mother of Frederick, in Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Faithful for Ever"; you may meet her any day in ordinary society. Nothing can be more beautifully wise than her letters; and though it is true that a poet writes the felicitous things for her, yet the poet has something of Richardson's truthfulness. Such a lady had no need to ask for toleration from clever young people.

### Ignorant of Housewifery.

The ignorant young lady may be a beautiful creature, graceful in her manners, pleasant in her deportment, and possessed of a sufficient stock of conversational power to entrap some poor fellow into matrimony. Under our laws there is no bureau of examination to test her qualifications for assuming the responsibilities of married life. The young man who takes her for better or worse, can act as examining board at his leisure, and report at his convenience or inconvenience, as the case may be. He is likely to find that, although she may have entranced him with the fluency of her speech at party or ball, during the blissful experience of courtship, her endeavors at housekeeping are anything but blissful. When she undertakes to bake biscuits, the products of her first day's work may be sold either for paving stones or baseballs. When she wrestles with cobwebs, the industrious spider gets the better of her. When she attempts to set a room to rights, she leaves it looking as if her neighbors had been holding a picnic in it.

But it is when the ignorant young lady becomes a mother that her natural lack of knowledge is most conspicuously displayed. Such a case has recently been brought to light in one of the pretty villages on the Hudson River. The lady had been brought up among surroundings of luxury and wealth, and had allowed much useful information to skip past her without taking the trouble to improve it. One day it became necessary for her to give her bouncing baby boy a bath in his little tin bath-tub. She put him in the water, which was too cool for him, when, happily, her mother-in-law came into the room and told her that the child would be chilled to death unless the water was made warmer. She knew that heating water generally made it warmer, and so, instead of adding some hot water to the cold contents of the tub, she stood the whole thing, baby and all, over the gas-stove. Presently heat had its effect. The child wriggled around in a way which showed that he was uncomfortable. As it grew hotter and hotter, he set up his little pipes in a piercing yell.

The mother was greatly alarmed by this, for since the days of Cain, the first recorded infant, it has been customary for baby boys to yell when they felt like it. But soon the heat increased so much that the baby, with one agonizing scream, kicked the tub over and rolled out on the floor, upsetting the gas stove, drenching his mother with scalding water, and summoning the affrighted mother-in-law to the rescue. While young Mrs. Ignorance was busy fainting, the old lady and the servant gathered up the parboiled infant and put him in a place of safety. Thus does the young woman who never learned in girlhood to become acquainted with the relations of hot water to babies and of babies to hot water. It is never too late to learn.

### Women in Beer-Gardens.

Fancy, says a writer, the horror of the wife of a distinguished American physician, lawyer, or clergyman if you told her to take those well-educated young ladies, her daughters, for an afternoon to the gardens of Tivoli or Brunnthal, there to drink beer or coffee and industriously knit stockings until the husband and father should join them, and all sup together in the open air; or else to return at 7 o'clock with their knitting-needles safely packed away in little baskets on their arms, to prepare the supper at home! Very frequently there is music in these gardens, and in the Englisher garden in fine weather the band plays almost every afternoon, and I doubt whether the well-educated American ladies aforesaid would be at all better able to appreciate the skill of the performer—or, indeed, half so well—as the quiet-looking Bavarians. Who would suspect that quiet-looking man sitting opposite us, with an enormous glass of beer before him, to be an excellent musician and composer? To our left is a whole family of blooming girls with their portly mamma. They appear to have many acquaintances, and not a few admirers; for the Herr papa is one of the most influential burghers in the town, and whole chests of linen are known to be already prepared for the dowry of the girls. Students with their gayly-colored caps and sash-ribbons greet them most respectfully; young officers in light-blue uniforms, and fearfully ugly cloth headgear, are full of solicitude as to the health of the Frau mamma, and little Hans—of whom they hear, to their grief, that he fell out of the window the other day. But while they are exercising their tongues in this way, an unpretending-looking young civilian is filled with just indignation at the neglect of the waiters, who allow the young ladies to sit so long without beer. He fixes his hat more firmly on his head, vanishes among the crowd, and quickly returns with a captured waiter, who listens to the unlimited order for beer, black bread, butter, and salt, and soon provides entertainment for the whole party. And now the young civilian reaps his reward, for he has managed to ensconce himself in a corner between Grethe and Minchen—to the utter defeat of the army and university—and is trying to make up his mind as to which of the two girls is the prettier, when his attention is drawn, by the smiles and nods of his fair neighbors, to a table near, where a pretty, well-dressed young wife is seated with her husband and baby of 2 years old. Baby is thirsty, so mamma has calmly stood him on the table, and is holding the great glass beer jug, with its pewter top, to the lips of her offspring, who appears strongly to approve of the beverage, and sucks away vigorously, to the great delight of papa.

### Japanese Toilets.

The Japanese have been called the "French of the East." Pleasure is to them almost everything, and holidays are numerous. The ladies are out on these occasions in great numbers. The toilet of a Japanese damsel is a matter of no light consideration, and to be in good time for the fair she must be up and dressing long before the sun rises from behind the great sacred mountain, Fuji. The long coarse tresses of raven-black hair must be washed, combed, and greased till the head shines like a knob of polished black marble; the cheeks must be rouged to the proper tint; the throat, neck, and bosom powdered—carefully leaving, however, on the nape of the neck three lines of the original brown skin of the owner, in accordance with the rules of Japanese cosmetic art; the eyebrows must be carefully rounded and touched with black; the lips reddened with cherry paste, with a patch of gilding in the centre. When all this has been done, and the layers of clothes properly adjusted, the "obi," or huge sash of many colors, tied in the knot of the prevailing fashion, the cleanest of white socks, and the newest of black lacquered clogs put on the feet, the belle is ready, and with the proper allowance of pocket-handkerchief paper, her tobacco-pouch, pipe, and fan, she sails forth, turning her toes well in, and playing in well-affected demureness with her fan. Her mother is likewise painted, combed, and adorned; but not a vestige of eyebrow graces her forehead, and her feet are as black as jet, according to the rules of married women. Her father is clean shaved, his "queue" or top-knot smootnly pasted on his head, and his raiment new, stiff, and shining—with the family crest embroidered on back and sleeves. In the streets there are hundreds of neighbors, similarly decked and arrayed, bowing, scraping, paying compliments, chattering, laughing, and pattering along on their high wooden clogs, towards the pleasaunce. Critical eyes examine headdresses and "obis," coquettish eyes laugh and convey tender messages from behind fans, thereby bringing down reproofs from stern parental eyes, which, however, soon twinkle at some jest or well-turned compliment. Everything is good-humor, happiness, and enjoyment, and the cloudless blue sky above, the occasional twitter of birds—for Japan is but poorly off for feathered warblers—and the glitter of the sunshine, all go to make up a holiday picture scarcely to be equaled out of Japan.

### The Cost of Weddings.

Now that the season of fashionable city weddings is once more upon us, it may be interesting to know that some enemy of the human race has prepared and printed the following table of the average expenses of such a festivity. For a wedding of one thousand guests, with ushers and bridesmaids, exclusive of bridal-dress and trousseau:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cards | $200 | to | $350 |
| Matrimonial undertaker | 100 | to | 200 |
| Ushers' scarfs | 12 | to | 15 |
| Ushers' pins | 20 | to | 60 |
| Minister's fees | 100 | to | 200 |
| Sexton's see | 25 | to | 50 |
| Dinner given by groom | 30 | to | 42 |
| Bridesmaids' dresses | 400 | to | 600 |
| Caterer | 500 | to | 1,000 |
| Music | 50 | to | 75 |
| Florist | 300 | to | 600 |
| Organist | 50 | to | 100 |
| Miscellaneous | 100 | to | 200 |
| Total | $1,887 | to | $3,492 |

People about to incur such an outlay may either take *Punch's* advice or imitate the Wall street bear who recently caused a man to put his intended son-in-law up to eloping on the express ground of economy.

### Who Was the Indianapolis Woman?

"Luke Sharp" describes how he saw Queen Victoria. Here is an incident:

"Madame," says a beseeching voice near me, "would you kindly lower your parasol for a few moments?"

One lady in the front rank has a huge lace-trimmed parasol over her, and, although I can see over it, all those behind her cannot get a glimpse of anything beyond. The lady made no response. Here is the only parasol up in that vast assemblage.

"I don't think she hears me," says the man to me. "Would you please call her attention to it? We can't see."

"Madame," I cry, "please put down your parasol just for a moment."

"I don't care for myself," says the man to me again, "but my wife does want to see the Queen."

"Madame," I shout, "he says he wouldn't mind, only its such an old-fashioned, second-hand sort of an umbrella, so oblige us all by taking it out of sight."

She gave a sort of indignant quiver, and half turned around, but still held up the parasol.

"You see," the man exclaimed, "we don't get a chance like this every day. We're from America."

"Madame, third and last time, take down that antiquated balloon, or I'll put my foot through it."

The fashionable parasol came indignantly down, as she was probably not aware that at that moment I could not move my foot, but I am pleased to state that the little lady from Indianapolis got an excellent view of her Majesty.

### Last Summer's Dresses.

I have been through my last summer's dresses,
 Had a regular "closing-out day,"
And of all the most discouraging messes,
 Commend me to old clothes, I say.
There they are, worn and tagged out and tattered,
 On the bed and the chairs and the door,
While some hats, rather rakishly battered,
 Lie socially near on the floor.

There's my white lace, still covered with favors—
 Cost a fortune and turned out a fraud;
But I wore it that night at the Travers',
 When I danced with the swell from abroad.
Here's a bunting, a satin brocaded;
 Here's a nun's cloth, made up rather plain;
And this old muslin, looking so faded,
 And with such an aggressive big stain.

I remember the last time I wore it,
 At that picnic where we caught trout,
And I caught on a thorn-bush and tore it,
 And of course all the shirring came out;
And to finish the wreck more completely,
 Tom McCrary, the blundering old dear,
Must needs upset his berries discreetly—
 The avalanche struck me just here.

Poor Tom! in far-off Colorado
 He's at work in some gully or ditch;
But it never will prove El Dorado—
 Tom isn't the kind to get rich.
And should he return, dear old fellow,
 With his limited income increased,
I'm certain I'd be sere and yellow,
 And he would be forty at least.

It is silly, I know, to remember,
 But some thoughts are so loth to go,
Yet I'll be twenty-three next September,
 And a girl can't wait always, you know.
Well, life is peculiar and puzzling,
 And I don't find much game in the hunt,
But—I always shall keep that blue muslin
 With the strawberry stain down the front.

### Wants Him Back.

It was a proud young lumberman
 Who axed my heart and hand—
"If yew love me as I love yew
 Our marriage shall be planned."

I doted on his stalwart form,
 And, like a silly goose,
Thought ne'er was seen a smarter lad,
 Nor one who looked so spruce.

His eyes were hazel in their hue,
 His hair was chestnut tint—
His mouth ne'er uttered locust words,
 His breath ne'er smelt of mint.

He had a grasp for every palm,
 A tender grip for mine;
He was so pop'lar with the girls,
 They all for him did pine.

He said: "Oak careful be, my dear,
 Beech chaste and always good—
'Tis little I know of the world,
 I'm booked up, buttonwood."

He left me for the leafy glades,
 And went by Maine trunk line
To Androscoggin's logging camp,
 On chops to daily dine.

I willow any one a debt
 Of gratitude if they
Bring tidings of my absent "mash,"
 Now three long years away.

### Spring Smiles.

They were twins. The parents christened one Kate and the other Dupli-Kate.

Under the head of "Musical" a Cleveland paper gives an account of a horse trot. Presume it was an attempt to beat time.

"I should like to see somebody abduct me," said Mrs. Smith at the breakfast table the other morning. "H'm! so should I, my dear, so should I," said Smith with exceeding earnestness.

Some men never lose their presence of mind. In New York a man threw his mother-in-law out of a window in the fifth story of a burning building, and carried a feather-bed down-stairs in his arms.

A letter addressed "To the prettiest girl in Sedalia, Mo.," is posted up for a claimant. The girls all say: "It looks like his writing. I wish they had just sent it to me and not stuck it up that way in a public place. I'll never get it now."

A Vassar College girl challenges any girl of any institution in the United States to chew gum with her. She offers to chew 100 quarters' worth of gum in 100 consecutive quarter days. Gum to be clear of hair, and not mixed with shoemakers' wax.

Snodkins has been making calls in Cambridge during the recess. The mother of one of his lady friends took interest enough in him to inquire what were his intentions in regard to her daughter. "My intentions are to leave, madam," said the hero; and he did. Bravo, Snodkins!

A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I cannot;" she modestly replied. "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at table. "You've eaten eight; I've been countin'!"

It is now reported that the property which Lady Burdett-Coutts gave up for the privilege of marrying Mr. Bartlett is $350,000 a year. A large price to pay for him, and it would embarrass him some morning when he refuses to get up first and make the fire, if she should quietly say, "Ashy, what do you suppose I paid $350,000 for you for?"

Servant-ladyism of the period: "Please, mam, I shall want the dining-room this afternoon as I expect company, and I intend going out to take a walk with a gentleman friend of mine about 3 o'clock." "Very well, Jane, in that case you had better take Timoleon and Evangeline with you." "Me, take them with me! take your children out to walk with my company! do you think I am going to be taken for a nurse-girl? not very much, mam; you can take them out yourself."

## CONTRASTS.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

The solemn dirge and joyful song
 Antiphonally move along,
 And form Life's symphony—
In discords smiting now the ear,
Then rising sweetly, full and clear,
 In perfect harmony.

But yesterday, in weeds of wo,
The sad procession, moving slow,
 The tearful tribute paid;
Today ascends the glad acclaim
In honor of the noble name
 That late our sorrows swayed.

As after storm succeeds the calm,
As wounded trees yield precious balm,
 So pleasure follows pain;
Winter gives place to verdant Spring,
After the ice comes blossoming,
 And sunshine after rain.

Night's darkest hour precedes the morn,
And joy of keenest grief is born,
 Hard labor ends in rest;
Death gives us immortality,
Time leadeth to eternity,
 The grave to mansions blest.

A little sunshine blinds our eyes,
Little we see of earth or skies,
 And O we *know* far less;
But knowledge, sight, shall perfect be
When in His glory we shall see
 The Sun of Righteousness.

Then let us strive as sailors bold
Who through the Arctic night and cold
 Wait for the Summer's sun;
*Their* hope *may* fail, but ours is sure;
Toil, trust, be confident, endure—
 Soon will reward be won.

ELMHURST, Ill. W. J. H. HOGAN.

### The Athenian and Modern Schoolboy.

Prof. Mahaffy, the Greek scholar, has been contrasting the Athenian with the modern schoolboy, to the advantage of the latter. He thinks our youth are better educated in every way than the young Greeks were. In his judgment, cricket, football, rowing, hunting, and shooting, which the young English collegian is permitted to indulge in, will give a better physique than the athletic training of the lads in the golden age of Greek civilization did. Our modern university also is far superior to the desultory and unorganized educational schools of the Athenians. All this will give comfort to our pedagogs; but, as the *Hour* remarks, when one recalls the galaxy of brilliant names in philosophy, poetry, and the arts, handed down to us from Greece, and when the fact is recalled that the study of its language and literature is the very keystone of a liberal education today, doubts will suggest themselves as to the justice of the conclusions arrived at by this great authority on Greek social life. Then, the hazing and ruffianism which distinguish college life in the United States, and the brutal dueling and beer-drinking practices of the German universities, are modern developments of educational systems which had no counterparts in Grecian annals.

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

### After the Opera.

*D. W. Davis in Boston Advertiser.*

We stood one night on Beacon street,
 Before her family mansion,
While in my heart the throbs of love
 Were struggling for expansion;
We just had left the theatre,
 Had heard "Il Trovatore,"
And on the doorsteps talked about
 The music and the story.

She raved about the wondrous voice
 Of Signor Campinini,
She praised his acting and his face,
 While I stood like a ninny;
I wanted to—but why explain?
 (I half suspect she knew it);
I hemmed and twisted like a fool,
 And hadn't pluck to do it.

I waited long for some excuse,
 My stupid brain perplexing;
And then, at length, a silence fell,
 So awkward and so vexing;
But suddenly she brightened up,
 This loveliest of misses—
"O, by the way, did you observe
 How gracefully he kisses?"

### Seventy-three Giants—The Grand Classical Banquet of the Titans in Delmonico's.

*New York Times, March 2.*

The Titans in Delmonico's last evening enjoyed what was called a grand classical banquet in honor of Mother Earth, Protectress of the Order. The crest of the order is a Titan supporting the heavens; the motto, "Usque ad Superos," and the flower, the violet. No man is eligible to membership who is under 6 feet 2 inches in hight. The officers are Gen. John B. Woodward, President; ex-Senator Alfred Wagstaff, J. H. Lau, and ex-Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, Vice-Presidents; Ingersoll Lockwood, Secretary; James J. Yarley, Treasurer; J. Trumbull Smith, High Priest; and John A. Seaton, the gigantic colored police officer of the Equitable Building, Cup-Bearer.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the classical banquet was ready, and seventy-three Titans marched into the dining-room and took seats.

Gen. Woodward, who is 6 feet 3 inches in hight, presided. The other Titans in attendance were: Newton S. Briggs, 6 feet 4 inches; R. B. Briggs, 6 feet 2 inches; Charles B. Brown, 6 feet 2 inches; Lawrence F. Braine, 6 feet 2 inches; Gen. N. M. Curtis, 6 feet 6 inches; Clarence G. Dinsmore, 6 feet 3 inches; Dr. Charles A. Doremus, 6 feet 5 inches; Cleveland F. Dunderdale, 6 feet 3 inches; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, 6 feet 2½ inches; W. Engels, 6 feet 2½ inches; Rufus Fowler, 6 feet 4 inches; Frederick W. Foote, 6 feet 3 inches; James J. Farley, 6 feet 4 inches; Samuel M. Fox, 6 feet 5 inches; H. B. Fischer, 6 feet 5 inches; J. O. Green, 6 feet 2 inches; Col. James R. Gilmore, 6 feet 2 inches; William J. Gage, 6 feet 2½ inches; Russell D. Hyde, 6 feet 2 inches; Dr. William A. Hammond, 6 feet 2 inches; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, 6 feet 2 inches; Joseph M. Hazeltine, 6 feet 2 inches; H. E. Hart, 6 feet 2 inches; C. R. Hickox, 6 feet 2 inches; A. C. Hall, 6 feet 2 inches; John L. Hamilton, 6 feet 3 inches; C. B. Hackley, 6 feet 2 inches; Abram G. Hoyt, 6 feet 2 inches; Charles J. Hartmann, 6 feet 3 inches; F. R. Halsey, 6 feet 2 inches; Marvin Ingraham, 6 feet 3 inches; Col. Thomas W. Knox, 6 feet 2½ inches; Royal Keith, 6 feet 2½ inches, Edward M. Knox, 6 feet 2 inches, Col. Henry C. Lockwood, 6 feet 4½ inches; Ingersoll Lockwood, 6 feet 4½ inches; Howard Lockwood, 6 feet 2 inches; J. H. Law, 6 feet 4 inches; Fred L. Lehmann, 6 feet 2 inches; Col. George W. Laird, 6 feet 2 inches; Julius Ludovici, 6 feet 4 inches; Maj. John A. Leslie, 6 feet 2 inches; Dr. William May, 6 feet 2 inches; Col. James B. Mix, 6 feet 4 inches; Dr. A. E. MacDonald, 6 feet 2 inches; A. D. McKeachine, 6 feet 2 inches; Henry A. Mariotte, 6 feet 2 inches; Valentine Mott, 6 feet 4 inches; Montague L. Marks, 6 feet 2 inches; Col. Norton, 6 feet 3 inches; Dr. A. L. Northrup, 6 feet 2 inches; James B. Olney, 6 feet 4 inches; J. Trevitt Pike, 6 feet 2 inches; Bruce Price, 6 feet 2 inches; Edgar Lee Ryder, 6 feet 3 inches; Dr. J. W. Ranney, 6 feet 2 inches; John C. F. Randolph, 6 feet 3 inches; Frank T. Robinson, 6 feet 2 inches; Col. William P. Rice, 6 feet 2 inches; Louis Rutherford Jr., 6 feet 2 inches; J. Trumbull Smith, 6 feet 2¾ inches; I. Condit Smith, 6 feet 2 inches; Col. W. F. Shaffer, 6 feet 2 inches; James B. Swain Jr., 6 feet 2 inches; T. B. Shoaf, 6 feet 2 inches; Dr. George Strong, 6 feet 4 inches; W. A. Sutton, 6 feet 2 inches; Joseph B. Stewart, 6 feet 5 inches; S. W. Sears, 6 feet 2 inches; Max Schwerin Jr., 6 feet 2 inches; George H. Stokes, 6 feet 2 inches; Col. James W. Vroom, ex-Senator Alfred Wagstaff, 6 feet 3 inches; Charles F. Wreaks, 6 feet 2 inches; Cornelius DuB. Wagstaff, 6 feet 3 inches; James R. Witte, 6 feet 6 inches; and James B. Young, 6 feet 2 inches.

After an invocation by Brother J. Trumbull Smith, the Titans began to devour the banquet. When cigars were lighted President Woodward arose and congratulated the Titans upon the large attendance, saying that there were present 450 feet of humanity. He then introduced Judge Willard, who spoke of the extraordinary part little men had taken in the affairs of the world. He was glad, he said, that the big men were coming to the front. Secretary Lockwood read the first toast, "Diana and Actaeon—a warning to Titans of modern days," etc. Col. Knox responded, and read a poem of his own, which created great laughter. The next toast was "Europa and the Bull—Father Jove's advice to those about to elope," etc. Brother J. Trumbull Smith responded. The best speech of the evening was delivered by Dr. A. E. MacDonald, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island. He replied to the toast, "Apollo, the First Esthete." Dr. MacDonald said he learned with deep regret that Apollo was dead, and had the same feeling for all dead men as men of any trade or profession have for their work. He had had a terrible struggle to find out who Clytie was. He had asked every member of the Lotos Club about her, and had gained information from but one man, his friend Van Praag, who said, "Oh, fie, she's a yacht." Dr. MacDonald thought that no other plea has so much respect for Mother Earth as New York. In speaking the praises of a good man, it was customary to say, "He never shook his mother;" and it might be said of New York that "she never shook her mother." Ex-Senator Wagstaff responded to the toast "Hymen and Utah," and then the "Titan Beaker" was sung by Mr. Law. The beaker was passed around by the colored giant, Seaton, and each member, as he touched it to his lips shouted "Salve." There was considerable dispute as to the pronunciation of the word "salve," and there was much merriment over it. A song, "Oh, I'm a genuine Titan," was then sung. E. M. Dickerson responded to the toast, "Jupiter Pluvius, the Titan Candidate for Street Commissioner." Dr. William A. Hammond spoke to the toast, "Prometheus, the Great Titan Scientist of his Day," and Judge A. J. Willard discussed "Atlas Upholding the Heavens." The giants continued to sing and talk until after midnight.

### Court-Room Courtesies—Mr. Daniell and Mrs. Conkling Exchanging Them Before a Throng of Shop-Girls.

*New York Sun, March 2.*

There were ninety-seven shop-girls in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon when Justice Kilbreth called the case of Mrs. Emma Gates Conkling against R. H. Macy & Co., Daniell & Son, and other firms employing saleswomen, and charged with failing to provide seats behind the counters for the young women. Nicely dressed fresh-faced girls occupied all one side of the court. They had come as witnesses for their employers.

The case of R. H. Macy & Co. was quickly disposed of, being dismissed when Mr. Jerome B. Wheeler assured the Court that the required seats had been provided. Then about half the girls in the body of the court arose, like a flock of birds, smoothed down their plumage, and went out.

The case of Daniell & Son was called. Mr. John Daniell appeared for the firm. Mrs. Conkling said she understood that he and his son were both kind-hearted, and were, perhaps, not aware that the girls had to stand all day. She had satisfied herself that the girls were unprovided with seats when she visited the store, and the space back of the counters was too narrow for anything but small stools to be set there. Mr. Daniell had subsequently invited her to visit the store again. She had not gone, but she was very glad to hear that seats had been provided. She was willing, at the Judge's suggestion, to withdraw her complaint.

Mr. Daniell was not willing that she should do so. He said that her statement was utterly and maliciously false, and that he was prepared to show that there was much more room behind the counters than she had declared. Seats had been provided for his saleswomen for twenty years. He reproached Mrs. Conkling so bitterly that she lost her temper, and said his girls stole boards from under the counters, set them against boxes or any other supports, with one end up, and snatched a few seconds' rest in a half-sitting attitude, to be startled quickly into an upright position on the approach of some of Mr. Daniell's henchmen. She had looked carefully for seats, and had seen none.

Mr. Daniell—That must have been due to your advanced age, madam, and to your impaired eyesight.

Mrs. Conkling—I am not yet 50 years old, sir. I am younger than you.

Mr. Daniell—It will afford me great pleasure, your Honor, to show the animus that governs these strong-minded females. Why did Mrs. Conkling refuse to accept my invitation to visit my store a second time?

Mrs. Conkling—I refused to go again, sir, because I was watched and spied on. I was treated courteously at Macy's.

Mr. Daniell—Yes, you went to Macy's because Mr. Wheeler is a younger and a handsomer man than I am.

Mrs. Conkling—Oh, you have plenty of strings to your bow without me.

Mr. Daniell—Without you, at all events, thank heaven.

"Your Honor," said Mrs. Conkling, turning to the Court a crimson face, "I cannot submit to be insulted by this gray-haired, bald-headed old man. His conduct here is the best proof of what his treatment of his girls is likely to be. I ask to be allowed to make a complaint against him, independent of the one already before the Court."

Mr. Daniell—How about your own head, madam? Isn't that bald and gray, too?

Justice Kilbreth said Mr. Daniell's remarks were entirely uncalled for, and Mr. Daniell apologized to the Court, but said he had no apology to offer to Mrs. Conkling.

"Do you propose to call any of these girls as witnesses?" asked the Court.

"Oh, what good would that do?" replied Mrs. Conkling. "The poor girls would perjure their souls for bread."

"There are no Mrs. Conklings among them, madam," put in Mr. Daniell.

"Another insult!" exclaimed Mrs. Conkling, indignantly.

Mr. Daniell went on to say that the cause of the animus against him was that the daughter of Mrs. Carrie Williams, Mrs. Conkling's associate, had been dismissed by the firm for incompetency. Both ladies denied this. The complaint was dismissed.

Mr. Daniell turned to his employés. "Ladies," he said, "you can go, I regret to say, without being examined. And this woman goes unpunished."

The shop-girls gathered around their employer, and, as he helped them put on their cloaks and wrappers, some of them made threats of person violence against Mrs. Conkling. The head saleswoman of the glove counter said it was a shame that Mr. Daniell could get no hearing. "That is the kind of woman who causes trouble," she said, pointing at Mrs. Conkling.

"Then pitch into her when you get her outside," replied Mr. Daniell.

The police cleared the court, and Mrs. Conkling went out after all the complaints had been dismissed.

### The Aged Typo.

*Denver Inter-Ocean.*

It is remarkable how the habits of life cling to a person even during his last moments. The boys in the *Inter-Ocean* office hardly expected to find the old man at his case when they came to work in the morning, for when he had gone home the night before they had noticed his steps were very feeble. For over forty years he had held a case; first on a metropolitan daily, then on a little country weekly, and then on a religious monthly. His hand was steady as yet, despite his 60 odd years, and very few of his "a's" got into his "r" box. This bright, sunshiny morning he came in and greeted his fellow-typos with a pleasant "Good morning." The boys noticed his hand trembled somewhat, and that his voice was husky and uncertain, but they paid no particular attention to these things; the old man had been acting rather strangely for the last few days, and they attributed these failings to a gradually weakening constitution. He stood at his case for almost an hour throwing in, and had distributed nearly all his matter, when of a sudden, and without any previous warning, his composing-stick fell from his hand to the floor, and he himself tottered and would have fallen had not the boys sprung to his side and supported him to a chair in front of the fire. His head dropped forward on his breast, and his breathing became more and more rapid. The pressman ran for a glass of water, and returning he held it to his lips. As the water touched his parched tongue a spasm of pain shot across his face, and his frame was convulsed with agony. With an effort which seemed almost superhuman he dashed the glass upon the floor, and it was splintered into a thousand pieces. This effort seemed to arouse him somewhat, and he gazed about him with a bewildered stare.

"Boys," he said; "boys, are the cases all full?" "His mind wanders," whispered the foreman, in a low voice, and then said aloud, as he bent over the old man: "Yes, Dick, old fellow, everything is thrown in."

"That's right, that's right," exclaimed the feeble old man, "there is nothing like having the galleys and stones all cleaned off," and he seemed to brighten up considerably, and made an effort to stir the fire with a warped sidestick, which the boys used as a poker.

"I've run short on em quads, boys, and haven't enough to space out this poetry," he said, and his faltering fingers went through the motion of traveling over the case in search of the requisit metal.

"That's all right, Dick, we'll throw in some quoins and that will bring it all right," said one of the boys in a sympathetic voice.

"Ah, Charley," said the old man, "that reminds me of the old Caseyville *Herald* days, when we used to drop out a dead 'ad.' and lock up the planer in the forms to fill out with. Fat times, those," he continued; "they will never come back to the old man," and he leaned his head on both hands and swayed to and fro. The boys gathered around him more closely to prevent his falling.

One of the boys, in coming to the old man's side, stumbled over a chase which was leaning against the composing-stand, and it fell to the floor with a loud crash. The old man sprang to his feet, and it was all the boys could do to restrain him. "You've pied the form," he shouted, "and it is time to go to press. What shall we do, what shall we do?"

"Sit down, Dick, old fellow; it's nothing but an empty chase," said the foreman, and he gently placed the old gentleman in the chair.

"You can't deceive me, Mac," and the tears stood in the veteran's eyes. "The form is pied, and we ought to have been to press an hour ago. The folios are all wrong, Mac. See, here is page 102, backing up page 27," and the old man snatched a proof from the revise-hook, and began folding it in a helpless manner.

"It's all wrong, but it is too late," he gasped. "The press waits." Here his head sank again upon his breast, and his breathing was thick and fast. "Yes, boys, lock up the forms and look out—look out for loose spaces."

The boys stood silently around the old compositor, and the scene was an impressive one in the extreme.

"The pages are all proved, everything all right," he murmured in broken accents. "Now, then, careful, boys; lift off the forms, and clean off the stones, and before, before you start up the press, let us—let us—jeff for the drinks."

He fell with a heavy thud to the floor, and the foreman, with the aid of the pressman, lifted him up and laid him tenderly on a pile of mail-bags under the cutter, and one by one the boys returned to their cases and left him to—sober up.

### Quips.

Arabella—No, powder will not make your hair bang.

A dull raiser—The farmer who does not read the newspapers.

Misses don't count—except in the Treasury Department.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

A gap in the carving-knife betokens that a spring chicken has been in the house.

A man who asserted last week that the world owes him a living was correct. He is now pulverizing stone in the workhouse ten hours a day to collect the bill.

A tailor whose bill had remained unpaid for some years called upon X, an impenitent bohemian, and found him in bed at noon. "Why don't you work instead of sleep?" said the tailor; "time is money." "Ah, well, if time is money, I will pay you in time," answered X.

A giveaway: Yesterday the wife of one of our friends returning home rang at her own door. Nobody coming she rang again. Still nobody. Finally, at a louder, longer, ring, the valet concluded to show himself. "Pray, are you deaf?" said the lady. "I beg pardon, madame," said the valet, tranquilly, "but I heard only the third ring."—*Paris Figaro.*

"Where is your mother?" said a worthy man to a little street miserable. She answered diffidently. "She is dead." "Have you no father?" "Yes, sir, but he is sick." "What ails him?" continued the questioner. "He has got a sore finger, sir." "Indeed?" "Yes, sir." "Why doesn't he cut it off, then?" "Please, sir, he hain't got any money to buy a knife."

A tragedian at Berlin occasionally gave a pass to his landlady. She was sitting with her little girl in the pit of the theatre, when the heavy villain was about to stab the tragedian in the gizzard. The child, seeing her friend's danger, instantly started up, and, with tears streaming from her blue eyes, shrieked out: "O please don't kill him, or he won't give us any more tickets for the theatre!"

A gentleman who is at present in attendance at the stock convention is so bow-legged from riding on horseback that his lower limbs attract attention when he walks on the street. Yesterday a perfect stranger stopped him on Austin avenue, and said: "My friend, you ought to belong to the army." "I don't think so," responded the other party good-humoredly; "I couldn't run very fast with them legs." "You wouldn't never need to run from artillery. The cannon-balls would all go between your legs. There is no other place for them to go."—*Texas Siftings.*

## IN MARCH.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

I bend my neck before the Northern blast;
Or, if I raise my face against the wind,
The freezing rain doth the warm tear-drops
 find—
So I must shut my eyes and yield at last,
Or shelter seek awhile the storm goes past.
Thus did I bow my head to hide my mind.
Thus, when I raised my face, the tears did blind,
When Willie's form into the grave was cast.
O month of driving storms, send wind and sleet,
Bring rain, and snow, and hail, our strength to
 test—
Blow on—thou canst not reach that safe retreat
Where April's sunshine gives us days of rest;
And there's a shelter where the loved ones
 meet—
No storms disturb the mansions of the blest.

JACKSON, Mich. C. P. R.

### Protection for American Wine-Growers.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"Of late years an impure imitation of American champagnes has been thrust upon the market, the wine being made by the quick process of forcing gas into each bottle. Of course these bogus wines can be sold for a song in comparison with the prices demanded by the pure wines. Now, we makers of pure wines demand that we and the consumers shall be protected from these impure wines. At least ten times more of the impure than the pure American champagnes are put upon the market."

"What kind of protection do you desire?" asked the correspondent.

"An act of Congress," replied the winemaker, "that will require a stamp tax to be placed on each bottle of impure American champagne. The makers of the impure wines are notorious in New York and all large cities. If any question be raised as to the impurity of the wine to be stamped as such, the fact can quickly be determined by official analysis. France, the great wine country of the world, protects her people from impure wines. Recently, at the National Laboratory in Paris, out of 455 wines analyzed only fourteen of them were found to be pure."

"Are these impure champagnes injurious to the consumer?"

"Chemists so declare. In charging the bogus wine it is often impregnated with both lead and copper, alike disorganizing the wine and the consumer's stomach. Alum and other unwholesome substances are also used in the manufacture of these cheap wines."

## GUNTOWN.

### "The Tribune" at Last Able to Throw Light on the Identity of "Clarence Linden"—"Clarence Linden" Was a Bounty-Jumper's Nom de Guerre While in the Second New Jersey—Maj. Pearson's Statement.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., March 2.—The discussion now going on and the great interest manifested by the survivors of that ill-fated expedition to Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, when thousands of the best soldiers in America were sacrificed by Gen. Sturgis, make every item on the subject of interest. After nearly eighteen years there has been but one person possessed of sufficient "gall" to come to the defense of Sturgis, and this one being, if he really existed in fact as in name, would not place himself before the people of the country. Who is Clarence Linden who signs himself as "late Captain Company K, Second New Jersey Cavalry"?

This question is of the utmost importance at the present time. Capt. Linden would have saved himself had he not made himself so conspicuous in defending Gen. Sam Sturgis.

By a fortunate coincidence THE TRIBUNE correspondent, who, by the way, accompanied the command under Sturgis, last night met Maj. J. L. Pearson, who at the time of the disaster, was the Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, but was serving on the staff of Col. Karge. After the compliments of the day had passed, Maj. Pearson was asked if he remembered the Sturgis affair. "Yes," said he, "I think I do. There is no man living that was in that terrible hole that will ever forget it to his dying day. I do not allow myself to think of the matter, as every time I do I become so stirred up as to unfit me to attend to business. Yes, I remember it. Sturgis should have been cashiered at least for his damnable conduct."

Correspondent—Yes, but I see that one of the Second New Jersey has come out in favor of Sturgis.

Maj. Pearson—What's that you say? You don't mean to intimate that one of the Second New Jersey has indorsed Sturgis?

Correspondent—Yes, sir; a man who signs himself as Captain of Company K. I forget his name, but I am under the impression that his name is Clarence ——.

Pearson—Hell! Now I see. Clarence Linden. Well, I don't wonder. He is just the man of all others that would resort to such a thing. But, first of all, let me say there is no such man living as Clarence Linden that ever belonged to the Second New Jersey Cavalry. We had a man that went by that name, however, and he may have been acting in the capacity of Lieutenant on that trip. Now, who is this man that went into the army under this name? I will tell you, and I am responsible for the charge. Clarence Linden was a deserter from the First or Third Regiment of United States Cavalry, I cannot say which without examining my papers, which are at home, but he deserted from the army, was a bounty-jumper, and joined our regiment in New Jersey. I learned these facts during the War from another member of the regiment. I am not prepared to give his right name at this time. He was a contemptible coward and a liar; but, fortunately for him, was a favorit with the Colonel of the regiment, Col. Karge, or had some hold on him growing out of the manipulations of a fund known as "the deserters' bounty fund."

"Clarence Linden" was an assumed name, and I have no hesitancy in making the charge. I will prove it by a number of officers in the regiment, and by papers in my possession. Maj. P. D. Vroom, now a Captain of the Third United States Cavalry, is fully acquainted with the facts in the case. There is, possibly, one other man that may attempt to establish a character for Sturgis, but I hardly think he will. He, too, was known in the regiment by a name he assumed.

Correspondent—What do you know of Sturgis' conduct in Memphis before the expedition started?

Pearson—I know that he was drunk at the Gayoso House every day for a week. I saw him with my own eyes the day before the troops started, so drunk that he could not tell a billiard ball from the cue he was trying to play with, and I saw him break glasses and globes on the chandeliers. On the march I often reported to his headquarters for instructions, and saw him drunk more than once. In fact, I saw him when he could hardly keep on his horse. The responsibility of the defeat at Guntown was for years thrown on the shoulders of Gen. Grierson by Sturgis and some of his kind, but the officers and men of the infantry and cavalry knew it was false, and I thank God some one has moved in this matter. The responsibility should rest where it belongs, and even at this late day justice should be done. I shall be home in New Jersey in about ten days, when I will send you some papers that will substantiate all I have said about Clarence Linden. I presume he is now living in Illinois under another name, which probably accounts for the reason of his not being known as Clarence Linden where he now resides.

F. W. S.

## ILLINOIS.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

I can hear the bells a-chiming—
 Bells that ring so loud and gay;
Yet my thoughts today turn backward
 To my home so far away.
Round me flowers bloom and blossom,
 Softest Southern breezes blow;
Though 'tis Christmas' joyous morning,
 Yet I see no frost or snow.
I can hear the Spanish lady
 Chant her strange yet lovely tune;
Near my window are magnolias
 And the oranges' perfume:
Yet my Northern heart is restless,
 Longings wild my soul annoy,
And I'd rather see the snow gleam
 On the plains of Illinois.

I have crossed the grand old "Rockies."
 With their snow-capped heads so high;
Gazed down their rugged bosoms,
 Where the miner's treasures lie;
Roamed o'er Kansas—Colorado
 (Beauteous "Switzerland of the West");
Watched the turbid Rio Grande
 Rushing on in wild unrest;
Crossed the Gila—Brazos—Pecos—
 Gleaming rivers, pure and bright;
Watched the Indians as they gathered
 Round their camp-fire's cheerful light;
Plucked the lovely Southern blossoms,
 Perfumed, sweet without alloy;
Yet I'd rather have a violet
 From the plains of Illinois.

Wonder not my heart turns backward
 From these bright but stranger scenes;
That I'm longing for the prairies
 With their placid-gliding streams;
That I choose from out her sisters
 Illinois to love the best,
And that none like her can ever
 Hold first place within my breast.
Mountains, valleys, caves, and cañons,
 Perfumed air, bewildering song,
Though they win me for a moment
 Do not claim my homage long.
I will tell you now the secret
 Why I thus these scenes disown:
As a child I roamed the prairie,
 And Chicago is my home.

DEC. 25, 1881. ULLIE R. AKERSTROM.

### Who Represent the People.

According to the directory of the Forty-seventh Congress, there are in that body 293 members:

One hundred and ninety-five lawyers.
Nineteen professional politicians.
Three railroad officers.
One capitalist.
One clergyman.

There are sixty-five members representing the useful employments of the country, as follows:

Seventeen merchants.
Eleven farmers.
Twelve editors.
Ten manufacturers.
Five physicians.
Two civil engineers.
Two miners.
Two mechanics.
One metallurgist.

The useful employments are still worse represented in the Senate, as the following shows. There are seventy-six members, whose professions are as follows:

Fifty-seven lawyers.
Five bank officers.
Three railroad officials.
Three professional politicians.

Of the useful professions there are eleven:

Three merchants.
Three manufacturers.
Two miners.
Two general business.
One farmer.
One editor.

### Barnum and the Elephant Jumba.

*New York Tribune, Feb. 24.*

Visitors to the Royal Zoölogical Gardens, Regent's Park, London, will doubtless recollect the monster elephant Jumba, which has been on exhibition there for years. He is the largest animal of the kind known to exist, and Queen Victoria, members of the Royal family, many noblemen, and probably a million children had at various times ridden on his back. The London agent of the Barnum and London Combined Shows recently purchased this elephant for exhibition in this country, and since the sale took place some English papers have complained of the action of the Directors of the "Zoo" in disposing of him. The price paid was £4,000. Mr. Lesage, of the *Daily Telegraph* (London), has just telegraphed to Mr. Barnum as follows:

"LONDON, Feb. 22.—*P. T. Barnum, New York:* Editor's compliments. All British children distressed at elephant's departure. Hundreds of correspondents beg us to inquire on what terms you will kindly return Jumba. Answer, prepaid, unlimited. LESAGE, *Daily Telegraph.*"

From recent information it would appear that a large amount of money is being subscribed in England with the hope that it will tempt Messrs. Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson to restore the elephant to London. Mr. Barnum's reply was as follows:

"NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1882.—*To Lesage, Daily Telegraph, London:* My compliments to editor *Daily Telegraph* and British nation. Fifty-one millions of American citizens anxiously awaiting Jumba's arrival. My forty years' invariable practice of exhibiting best that money could procure make's Jumba's presence here imperative. Hundred thousand pounds would be no inducement to cancel purchase. My largest tent seats 30,000 persons, and is filled twice each day. It contains four rings, in three of which three full circus companies give different performances simultaneously, In the large outer ring or racing track the Roman hippodrome is exhibited. In two other immense connecting tents my colossal zoölogical collection and museum are shown. In December next I visit Australia in person with Jumba and my entire mammoth combination of seven shows, via California, thence through Suez Canal; following summer to London. I shall then exhibit in every prominent city in Great Britain. May afterward return Jumba to his old position in Royal Zoölogical Gardens. Wishing long life and prosperity to British nation, the *Telegraph*, and Jumba, I am the public's obedient servant. P. T. BARNUM."

## A PRESIDENTIAL ANGLER.

### Has Mr. Arthur Cast for a Salmon and Caught a Consul-General and a Judge?

*Albany Evening Journal.*

Among the very few mistakes made by Gen. Garfield during the brief period he administered the Government was the removal of Gen. D. B. Warner, of Ohio, from the office of Consul at St. John, N. B. The General is a one-armed soldier who made a splendid record on the field, and who, for that reason as well as others, deserved well of his country. He had, to be sure, filled the position a good many years, and under the old rule of "rotation in office" his decapitation might have been justified. But there was no other reason for his removal except that a very worthy gentleman, S. C. Fessenden, of Maine, wanted the office. It is said Mr. Blaine secured the change a few days before the President was shot. If so, he doubtless thought he had good and sufficient reasons for it. But President Arthur evidently didn't think so, as he has reinstated Gen. Warner in his old position. And thereby hangs a tale, as creditable to the President as it will be gratifying to all "brothers of the angle."

Although blessed with but one arm, Gen. Warner can cast a fly and kill a salmon as deftly as any fully-equipped angler we ever met with, and it was as an angler and not as a Government official that Gen. Arthur first formed his acquaintance. He was the lessee of the river from which the President has taken many a score of the king fish of all waters, and, having enjoyed this unpurchasable luxury through the courtesy of Gen. Warner, it must have afforded him extreme pleasure to reciprocate his courtesy and at the same time to do justice to an honorable gentleman and gallant soldier by reinstating him in the office from which he had been inconsiderately removed.

Having shared in Gen. Warner's courtesy upon more than one occasion, and thereby reached the summit of an angler's ambition, we desire to congratulate him upon the fact that the bread he cast upon salmon waters years ago has returned to him after many days. It was while enjoying the kingly sport made possible by Gen. Warner's kindness that the President met the scholarly and accomplished Judge Gray, of Massachusetts, whose appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court has given such universal satisfaction. From these simple incidents it can be seen that it sometimes pays to be courteous, and that it is not always time wasted to "go a-fishing."

## THE VETERAN.

[LINES UPON THE DEATH OF A NAPOLEONIC SOLDIER, ADAM SHOCH, AGED 93 YEARS.

*For The Chicago Tribune.*

Once more I look across at morn,
 As oft I've done before,
To see a little, time-worn form
 Come thro' the open door.

I watch to see the aged feet
 Move down the garden-walk,
And see him pause to kindly greet
 His friends with silvery talk.

But what is this my vision sees,
 That speaks with speechless tongue?
For some dark pall of mysteries
 Is o'er the homestead hung—

Some sabled thing of mighty breath,
 With trembling, holy awe;
Methinks the messenger of Death
 Has here fulfilled the law.

Alas! the veteran lieth low;
 His heart is stilled to rest;
His kindly hands are folded now
 Above his gentle breast.

His spirit could no longer stay;
 His sands have outward run;
And, after Life's long, lingering days,
 Behold the setting sun!

The ear that heard the bugle-blast
 Along a conquering plain
Has caught a bugle-call at last
 Of more seraphic strain.

If honors bound his breast of steel,
 Or lay upon his brow,
What power of Heaven could e'er conceal
 The honors on him now?

We stand with friends about his bier,
 And sing his triumph-song,
And drop a silent, sorrowing tear
 For the grand old veteran gone.

But he is with a knightlier host,
 Beneath a flag more true—
A King whose cause is never lost.
 Kind patriot, friend, adieu!

AUSTIN, Ill., Feb. 25, 1882. M. O. P.

### Features of the Irish Struggle.

In acknowledgment of the attention which English journals give to crime in Ireland, Irish journals devote some space to records of English crime. A late number of the Dublin *Nation* gives a list of forty criminal events in England for the week ending Jan. 30. Their most notable characteristic is extreme brutality. Stamping the life out of women seems a favorit pastime among the English. A number of atrocious assaults on women are included in the list, and three little girls one a deaf mute, are among the victims. A Dr. Manders branded the naked body of a boy with a heated poker in sixteen different places. A young man named Wilmore was beaten to death in the Thames embankment by a party of roughs just by way of jollity, their victim being an unoffending stranger. One workhouse inmate killed another by thrusting a red-hot poker down his throat. A young man had his throat cut by three ruffians, who robbed him of two shillings. The reports of these crimes were culled from English papers. Had they happened in Ireland, it is easy to believe that they would have furnished texts for indignant disquisitions upon Irish savagery.

A case that came before a sub-commission of the Land Court, sitting in Kings County, makes an interesting revelation of the ways of the British landlord. Some tenants in a little hamlet called Moneygall had applied for a reduction of rent. The landlord contended that Moneygall was a fair and market town, and that hence the holdings were not agricultural. It was, however, known that there was no such a thing as a genuine fair or market there, but that the landlord had commanded his tenants to bring their cattle and produce there for sale, so as to make it one. This exercise of feudal authority did not save the landlord from a reduction of rent to reasonable proportions.

It appears from evidence before the Derry Sub-Commission that it is considered a fair rule by landlords there to base rent charges upon the value of agricultural produce. When crops are good rents are advanced, and thus the profits of tenants are appropriated. The main difference between tenancy-at-will under such a system and slavery seems to be that under the former the plantation owner is not obliged to provide for the keep of those who work his lands.

The country people still see to it that the interests of imprisoned suspects shall not suffer. Their lands are plowed and farmwork done by the voluntary action of neighbors. The people gather by hundreds, and the work is enlivened by the playing of a band. At Ticknock, after the work on the farm of E. P. O'Kelly, who is in Kilmainham Jail, had been done, there were some impromptu horse races. Meanwhile the Government is giving evidence that it wishes the prisoners well off its hands. A number who were allowed to go out on parole to attend some special business were given to understand that they need not come back again if they would refrain from political agitation, but all refused. Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, who was paroled from Clonmel prison, was actually refused admission when he returned. He at once wrote to Secretary Forster that he did not consider himself under parole any longer and would re-begin the activity in politics for which he had originally been imprisoned. Members of women's land leagues are no longer imprisoned. The policy seems to be to harass them by frequent arrests. The constabulary will march a number of them to the station-house, and when their cases are called the magistrate will dismiss them with a lecture. The women are meeting these tactics with damage suits. Eight members of the Drumcollither Ladies' Land League have brought actions for $40,000.

To keep the husband, father, or son in health by the timely use of Hop Bitters is to keep them good natured, free from the blues, and always attentive to business.

# ISSUING BONDS.

### Meeting of the Citizens' Association Committee of One Hundred.

### A Document Prepared to Be Submitted to the Governor.

### Two Energetic Protests Against the Policy of Piling Up Debt.

### Messrs. Davis and Silverman Show How the Money Can Be Raised.

### Some Suggestions for the Council and the Legislature to Consider.

### But the Majority Are in Favor of Giving the Council Lots of Money.

### A Remonstrance Which Will Be Handed to the Governor When He Arrives.

The Committee of One Hundred, appointed by the Citizens' Association to urge upon the Governor the importance of the proposed constitutional amendment giving the city power to issue at least $10,000,000 in bonds for public improvements, met at the rooms of the association yesterday afternoon. Among those present were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert Hayden, | George C. Clarke, |
| R. T. Crane, | Charles Henrotin, |
| A. A. Carpenter, | A. C. Bartlett, |
| John C. Coonley, | R. J. Smith, |
| Marcus Farwell, | A. A. Libby, |
| Edwin Lee Brown, | J. H. Davis, |
| F. F. Eimendorf, | Lazarus Silverman, |
| Judge Booth, | W. W. Boyington, |
| Gen. Henry Stong, | Thomas Murdock, |
| D. B. Shipman, | C. B. Boynton, |
| Bryan Lathrop, | Max Wineman, |
| J. M. W. Jones, | J. H. Bradwell, |
| A. F. Seeberger, | M. Feisenthal, |
| J. Hall Dow, | J. W. Oakley, |
| J. N. Jewett, | M. A. Fuller, |
| Robert A. Ray, | W. W. Ely, |
| Marshall Field, | John M. Clark, |
| Mat. Tobey, | Judge Wood, |
| M. Bogue, | A. A. Sprague. |

In the absence of Mr. E. C. Larned, the Chairman, Mr. George C. Clarke called the committee to order and took the chair. He said they were there for a specific purpose—not to discuss the propriety of the proposed action, but simply to carry out the resolution of the body that made the appointment.

THE PURPOSE OF CALLING THEM TOGETHER was this: It had been suggested that it would be scarcely proper for so large a committee to visit the Governor, and that a sub-committee of twenty be named to do that, and report to the whole body. Mr. Larned in naming the hundred did not expect all to call on his Excellency, but that those who went would have the moral support of the association and of the larger body; and, in order to put the matter in permanent shape, it would be well for the whole committee to sign a written request to the Governor.

Secretary Ambler stated that he had telegraphed the Governor Thursday, but had received no reply. He was expected here Friday or Saturday.

Mr. Silverman supposed that parties who were not in favor of the movement would be justified in saying that they did not encourage it—would decline to serve. If an opportunity were afforded he would like to give his reasons for declining.

The Chairman said it would be hardly proper in a meeting of the committee appointed by the association for the specific purpose of asking the Governor to include in his call the amendment of the Constitution, to discuss the original subject. If any gentleman on the committee of one hundred was not in harmony with the object he would not in any sense be bound by his appointment to carry it out. The only question before them it seemed to him was

HOW THEY COULD CARRY OUT THE PURPOSE

for which they were designated—to wait upon the Governor.

Mr. Bartlett moved that the Chair appoint a sub-committee of twenty to wait on the Governor. A committee of 100 was unwieldy.

Mr. Davis said Mr. Silverman could give his reasons if he was opposed to the motion.

The Chair held that any discussion would be out of order; but it was for the meeting to decide.

Mr. Davis said Mr. Silverman occupied the same position he did. Unfortunately, he (Davis) didn't see the call for the meeting of the Citizens' Association, and therefore he wasn't present, and had no voice in the action taken, but he found his name in the newspapers as a member of the committee. It seemed to him there ought to be a time somewhere before the committee waited upon the Governor for the members to express themselves. If it was simply this, that those who were not in favor of the scheme as promulgated were to say they were not and some one was to be substituted, that was the end of it; but very few gentlemen liked to come before so respectable a body and simply say, "We are not in favor of the scheme before the house," and stop there. When anybody was in favor of or opposed to any scheme he liked to give his reasons. He had his, and was satisfied in his mind, clearly and perfectly beyond question, that the city has the means at hand to get all the money needed.

The Chair said the committee could throw the meeting open to discussion if they wished to.

Gen. Strong took it that the matter was all settled the other day, and the committee being appointed for a specific purpose, could not certainly revise the action of the association by which they were appointed. If any one was opposed to the object it was his duty to decline to serve.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chair remarked that there was

ONE QUESTION THAT SHOULD BE SETTLED.

Mr. Larned's original motion was that a committee be appointed to request the Governor to introduce into the call the subject of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the issue of bonds not to exceed $10,000,000 for the purposes of water and sewerage. Mr. Jewett proposed as an amendment to add the words "and for other corporate purposes," and Mr. Larned, without saying anything or submitting it at all, incorporated them, and the resolution passed in that way. The Council, if he understood rightly, had requested the Governor to introduce this same subject in the call, but limited it to water and sewerage. The President of the Citizens' Association, as representing it, would like to have it confined not to water and sewerage alone, but to include viaducts and tunnels—in other words, apply the money to purposes of permanent improvement. A large number were opposed to dictating to the Governor to put into his call an amendment for the issue of bonds for such a general purpose as "other corporate purposes." The committee of twenty would want to have, perhaps, an expression as to the limitation, though, of course, the matter could be left to their discretion.

A motion was made that it be so disposed of.

Mr. Field said it seemed to him that

FOR ONCE THE COMMON COUNCIL WAS RIGHT.

Money for tunnels and viaducts should be raised by general taxation. That derived from the sale of bonds should be devoted to water and sewerage.

Mr. Sprague moved as an amendment that the bonds be confined strictly and solely to sewerage and water-works.

Mr. Crane didn't feel at all clear on the matter. He, for one, had great confidence in the effect of the pumps that were soon to be set going in Bridgeport. His idea was that they would at least very largely remedy the whole difficulty about sewerage and water. It seemed to him it was not the thing to undertake to get up plans and provide for spending a large amount of money when they didn't actually

KNOW WHETHER THEY WOULD NEED IT OR NOT.

He didn't know of any defects in the water-works except maybe the crib wasn't large enough or the tunnels under the lake were too small, but remedying this wouldn't call for the expenditure of a very large sum. It was too early, when the Bridgeport works had not been tested, to get up a new scheme for water-works. It was better to wait to see what effect the $200,000 or $300,000 would have, before the city spent a further sum. It was well known by most of the people here what the effect was when the old pumps, which had not more than half the capacity of the present ones, were running. To his recollection they didn't run for over a day or two before the river was comparatively clean, and they were not run over two or three or five or six days in a month—never run until the river got black and pressure was brought on the authorities to start them. With works of double the capacity, he didn't think there would be any sort of question about the sewerage. Remedying that evil would remedy the other—give pure water in the lake. Then the only thing to be done would be to enlarge the small tunnel and enlarge the crib.

Mr. Field didn't see how the pumps would affect the water in the lake.

Mr. Crane replied that they would take the sewage away from it.

Mr. Field rejoined that the Fullerton avenue conduit ran into the lake.

Mr. Crane said the lake water could be pumped into the North Branch.

Gen. Strong said the action proposed was to be taken in order that,

IN CASE OF THE FAILURE OF THE BRIDGEPORT PUMPS,

the city should not be left remediless. It wasn't necessary to issue the bonds if the money wasn't needed.

Judge Booth thought it would be better to limit the issue to water and sewerage purposes. An emergency existed as to both, which did not exist as to viaducts and tunnels. Those who had investigated the matter understood pretty clearly that not only was the ultimate capacity of the water-works likely to be reached in the course of a very few years—within the time needed to increase the supply—but also, in spite of all that could be done, a constantly-increasing quantity of sewage was pouring into the river and the lake; that the sewers would become more and more corrupt year by year, and that there was great danger of the crib itself being carried away. If relief could be secured in the mode contemplated—creating a bonded debt—the city's finances would be relieved, and funds raised by taxation could be applied to the other purpose. If all the different objects were included in the application to the Governor it would very likely be defeated. It seemed to him, therefore, it would be better to concentrate their efforts upon the two questions alone.

Mr. Davis said, as he was

OPPOSED TO THE SCHEME ALTOGETHER,

it might be quite natural that he should be in favor of Mr. Sprague's motion. His reason was this: He was of the opinion that the city had at hand the means to consummate any improvement desired. As to viaducts, it would be supremely ridiculous for Chicago to undertake to build them by taxation or in any other way. It did seem to him that the railroad corporations of this country were quite strong enough, in view of the privileges they had received from the community, to take care of themselves in entering and going out of the city. He was opposed to issuing bonds for water purposes because the works could be enlarged under the present system. It was a well-known fact that the receipts were in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, there being a surplus of $200,000 or $300,000 every year. A slight increase of the rate, 20 or 25 per cent, would furnish $300,000 or $400,000, which could be appropriated to the building of the grandest water-works on earth. What was the use of borrowing $3,000,000 or $5,000,000, when only $300,000 or $400,000 could be used in a year? The city had the grandest opportunity in the world. It could build the works on the lake shore where the land wouldn't cost anything; and, if possession were taken, Chicago would have something which could not be stolen some of these days. In his view the water system could take care of itself, and

IT OUGHT TO INCLUDE THE FIRE SYSTEM.

We expended $600,000 or $700,000 every year for a fire department that could just as well be included in the water department by adding a little tax that nobody would feel any more than the tax on tea or on the coat he wore. If the water department took care of the fire department there would be $600,000 to go into the treasury. The police department was another expensive institution. The interest that required it—the whisky interest—should take care of that. The saloon license should be increased enough to pay for the police. That would put another $600,000 into the Treasury. With $1,200,000 in hand why issue a bond and pay interest? He saw in a newspaper that the city hadn't money enough to pave the street intersections. Why were not the millions in bank used? The trouble was we had magnificent departments. We had $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 in bank drawing interest, and yet couldn't pay for paving the street intersections. The policemen couldn't be paid if there was no money in the "police fund"; so with the firemen. "We have money in the bank, but it belongs to another fund." In his opinion the City of Chicago should be straightened out, and the money in hand used. It was easy to raise $3,000,000. There were 500 insurance-men roaming around the streets who paid no taxes. Let them pay $100. There were 2,000 or 3,000 brokers who didn't pay anything. Some of them had a horse worth $1,000, a buggy worth $450, and harness $150, for which they paid $4 or $5. The only way to reach them was by a license system.

WHY MORTGAGE POSTERITY?

What had posterity done to us? All the things spoken of were needed, he admitted, but we should pay for them as we went along. But if bonds were to be issued the purpose should be limited. There was no telling where a license system could go to. He drove a couple of horses which were assessed at $100, and the tax was $4 or $5. He wanted to know why his horses didn't wear out the streets just as much as those of the poor drayman. All knew that property was not assessed anything near its value. A man with $1,000 was assessed for $850, but how was it with those who lived on Michigan avenue? He knew of one man with $750,000 in personal property who paid taxes on only $2,500. The constitutional amendment was not needed at all. There were 20,000 or 25,000 horses in the city. Tax them $5 apiece. That would produce $100,000. See what the dog-license yielded. There were 10,000 buggies and carriages that were not taxed. Suppose these owners paid $5 apiece. Any one who could afford to drive a buggy could pay that, and a carriage should yield a little more. Instead of issuing bonds to build viaducts

LET THE HORSE RAILROADS CHIP IN.

A tax of half a cent on every fare would not be missed by anybody, yet it would produce $500,000. He was in favor of getting better and purer water. It had always been a strange thing to him why the crib was located where all the filth from the city could reach it, when a place could have been selected where only a northwest wind, which seldom blows here, would have affected the water. Issuing bonds was putting temptation in the way of men to draw interest for political purposes and to speculate.

The Chair said the question was Mr. Sprague's amendment.

Mr. Silverman asked if it passed whether the Governor would be requested to put in $10,000,000 or leave the amount blank?

The Chair said the Association had not named any sum, but $10,000,000 was mentioned in the resolution passed by the Council.

Mr. Silverman didn't like to force his ideas on the meeting, but he wished to ask whether he would be allowed to say a few words with regard to the amount that should be asked for.

The Chairman—Certainly.

Mr. Silverman would ask for the smallest sum. Mr. Davis had aired his (the speaker's) ideas on the subject. When the 5 per cent limitation was under consideration there was a great hurry in Chicago to get something like $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of bonds printed and circulated before action was taken. And never in the history of Chicago was the city harder up than the year following when those millions were in the Treasury. The general expenses then were $7,000,000. Now we get along with $3,000,000. We had $300,000,000 of taxable property, the rate on real estate being 6½ per cent and on personal property 7⅛ per cent, and, notwithstanding, hundreds of thousands of certificates of indebtedness were issued and went to New York and Boston and sold, and afterwards some parties sought to repudiate them. We passed through the hard times and the people had learned that they could get along as well with $3,000,000 as with $7,000,000, and there should be

NO HURRY ABOUT ANOTHER ISSUE OF $10,000,000,

of indebtedness. The 5 per cent limitation was a godsend to the taxpayers, and the 2 per cent limitation on the city was also a good thing. The rate was 5½ per cent. It was said people avoided paying taxes. How could they help it, when 4 per cent bonds were taxed 5½ per cent, which took the coupons and part of the principal? When the tax was limited to 1 per cent every man could pay an honest tax. Real estate was overburdened. It paid almost 90 per cent of the taxes. Was that its proportion? Only a few years ago a man rented his house simply to pay the taxes and assessments; he realized nothing from it. And it was proposed to tax realty more now because the personal property could not be reached. Every railroad-car that came into the city should be taxed 50 cents. That would yield $2,000 a day, or $3,000,000—more than a quarter of the yearly expense of the city. The railroad corporations made their money out of Chicago, and the bond and stock holders paid no taxes here.

EVERY MAN WHO DOES BUSINESS IN THE CITY

should be taxed. He had learned that the transactions on the Board of Trade amounted to $5,000,000 a day. That should be taxed 25 cents a $1,000. The hogs killed here were worth $20,000,000. A tax of one-half of 1 per cent should be imposed there. A man with $100,000 of personal property would then say he was willing to pay 1 per cent on it. Something of this kind should be done. The lot-owner was oppressed so now that people wouldn't buy property in Chicago.

Gen. Strong thought the amendment was a just one, because any general expenditure of money for unlimited and unnamed purposes would be dangerous and unpopular. We had a specific and crying want, which all felt and recognized. Two gentlemen had said we could do this and do that—could tax this man and exact a large license-fee from that one, and thus raise an abundance of revenue. He remembered when at school that the boy who was on the committee to prepare a resolution for discussion at the next meeting wrote this report: "*Resolved*, That slavery is an evil, and is hereby abolished." He took it that there was just exactly as much probability of success in abolishing slavery by resolution as of getting the Common Council of Chicago to agree upon any one of the projects which Mr. Silverman or Mr. Davis had suggested as a means of raising revenue. It would simply produce a combined effort on the part of all those persons against any increase of revenue from this man's trade, or that man's avocation, or the other man's occupation. And it would be

A NOVEL FEATURE IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

in this county at any rate to attempt to raise a revenue, not only for the city's yearly expenses, but for a great public improvement, requiring the expenditure of millions, for sanitary purposes, for which our health, our lives, and the lives of our children and the prosperity of the city depended, by a lot of immatured schemes which had no basis and no precedent in municipal legislation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Chair said it had been suggested that it would probably be well for the body to decide whether the Committee of Twenty should carry with them a written request signed by the hundred.

THE FOLLOWING WAS SUBMITTED,

adopted, and signed:

*To his Excellency Gov. S. M. Cullom:* The undersigned committee of citizens appointed by and representing the Citizens' Association, which comprises in its membership from 775 to 800 citizens, request that, in issuing your call for an extra session of the Legislature, you include the subject of submitting to the public an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the City of Chicago to issue bonds for the purpose of providing improvements in the water-supply and sewerage.

Mr. Crane moved that only $1,000,000 bonds be issued in a year. Lost.

The chair named the following as the Committee of twenty:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. C. Bartlett, | Marshall Field, |
| Max A. Meyer, | R. J. Crane, |
| M. A. Farwell, | J. H. Bradley, |
| J. W. Oakley, | John M. Clark, |
| W. A. Fuller, | J. N. Jewett, |
| A. A. Sprague, | W. A. Libby, |
| George M. Bogue, | O. W. Potter, |
| A. F. Seeberger, | A. J. Keith, |
| O. R. Keith, | Henry Strong, |
| N. K. Fairbank, | E. G. Mason. |

Mr. Silverman asked if, as there were a great many members of the association who

DID NOT COINCIDE WITH THE MEMORIAL,

whether it would be proper to have a minority report stating that they were not in favor of issuing bonds.

The Chair said the association had adopted, at a regularly called meeting, the resolution without a dissenting voice, and a protest would not be proper at this stage. Another meeting of the association might, however, be called.

The committee then adjourned.

Gov. Cullom was expected to arrive here last night, but he did not. He may come today. If he does the Committee of Twenty will call on him at the Grand Pacific and present the document, the text of which is given above.

## "PAY AS YOU GO."

The following remonstrance against increasing the bonded indebtedness of the city, and showing in what manner the expenses of the city can be met, is being circulated among the business-men of the city, and will be presented to the Governor:

"*To the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois*—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, understanding that an effort is being made to remove the constitutional limit on the amount of indebtedness that our city can legally incur, desire to enter their earnest protest against the opening of the door to the further mortgaging of the property of the people for the following reasons:

"First—That Chicago by any such step would be setting a most pernicious example to every city and town in the State, to the State at large, and to every town and city in the Union.

"Second—That any such step is entirely unnecessary, the means at command, if rightly used for purposes of revenue, being ample not only to keep the Treasury of the city well supplied with funds to pay all necessary expenses, to keep all the streets and alleys clean, to cleanse the river, to extend the water and sewerage system, to pave all necessary street intersections, to build all necessary viaducts, but also to furnish a sinking fund to pay all the existing debts and liabilities of the city. Such means at command are:

"1. The taxes on real estate, already existing are heavy enough.

"2. The adoption of a system whereby the liquor-sellers of the city shall be compelled to pay into the Treasury, in the shape of licenses, such a sum as shall make good the large deficiency between the amount now received for licenses and the cost of supporting the system, such deficiency estimated to be between $600,000 and $700,000, in order that the cost of supporting pauperism and crime shall be taxed upon the interest that produces them.

"Third—By compelling the gas companies and city railway companies to pay into the City Treasury quarterly, semi-annually, or annually such sum or sums as new companies would be willing to pay for their privileges, in order that the people may begin to receive some return for the valuable franchises granted to such corporations.

"Fourth—The adoption of a system of licenses for vehicles of every description, the revenue from which should be used to keep the streets and alleys clean and at all times in good order and condition.

"Fifth—The adoption of a general system of licenses for all branches of business, in order to distribute the cost of carrying on the business of the city as widely and equitably as possible.

"We believe that each generation should pay the cost of its own improvements, and that posterity should not be burdened with the cost of improvements then necessary, together with paying the debts of former generations.

"The pride and glory of the State of Illinois is that it has called in its last bond, and is today practically free from debt. We believe that the greatest benefits will flow from this condition of affairs, and that it will give a new impetus to the growth and prosperity of the State.

"We believe that Chicago, instead of increasing, should pay off all existing indebtedness in the manner proposed, and stand forth before the world a bright and shining example of a city free from debt, with taxation light and equitably distributed, and offering to the tax-burdened people of other cities and countries every inducement to locate their homes, manufactories, and institutions of learning and art in our midst."

# MME. DE NOVIKOFF.

### An Intriguing Russian Lady Who Entangled Mr. Gladstone.

*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Mme. de Novikoff, remarks the cable man in London, has left that city for Moscow, "and probably will not return to England." All of which is interesting, and might possibly be important if the halo of mystery surrounding Mme de Novikoff could be removed. Count Schouvaloff, when Russian Ambassador at London, said that Mme. de Novikoff "is neither young nor pretty, nor spirituelle enough for Paris, but even she, it seems, will do for London." This Novikoff woman is the wife of a Russian officer at Kharkoff, but she has long been separated from her husband, and is, therefore, tabooed in Russian society, which has always been so very remarkably virtuous in matters of mere etiquet. She is now well along towards middle age in years, so there has been ample time for the fashionable Russian novelist Bolerinski to dish up the amours of her giddy youth in a novel entitled "La Victime de Nuit." That Mme. de Novikoff is the real heroine of Bolerinski's book has been established out of her own mouth, for on one occasion, in a crowded apartment, she exclaimed: "How could Bolerinski tell these things of me?" Years ago, being denied the consolations and comforts of a home, she determined to occupy as much space as possible in the public eye. So she threw herself into the Panslavist movement, but the suspicious Panslavists took her for a spy, and she could make no headway in that direction. Her desire for notoriety then carried her over Europe, and caused her to attend nearly every European congress on education, international law, science, etc., but she still made little progress. About 1876 she appeared in London, and for a time was well received in society. When, however, she began her campaign in 1877 by opening a salon, only gentlemen visited her, but her success among gentlemen was most remarkable, and that was better than obscurity. A special importance was given to her when she first opened her salon in London by the well-known fact that her brother-in-law was Ambassador at Vienna, a centre of Russian intrigue, while one of her brothers, who had enriched himself by the most barefaced plunder on a grand scale in Poland, was aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Nicholas, who was then at the headquarters of the Russian army in Bessarabia. These two kept up a constant correspondence with Mme. de Novikoff, and she consequently possessed the most accurate and detailed information concerning all the movements of the Russian army and the intrigues at the Court of Vienna. Her power of predicting events in the Turko-Russian war made her greatly sought after by newspaper-men, over whom she endeavored to throw all the allurements of her charms. No one connected with the press was too insignificant for her endeavors; if he had only a grain of influence he was invited to her receptions, to private tête-a-têtes, and no pains nor patience was considered too much to win him over to her cause.

But these are small matters—she finally captured even Mr. Gladstone, then the leader of "her Majesty's Opposition," and an earnest Turkphobist. She began her designs upon poor Mr. Gladstone by writing him a letter full of praises of the "Great British philanthropist," and lauding his pampiet against the Turks. At first Mr. Gladstone was so discreet as to have Madame's letters answered by his wife; but discretion is not one of the characteristic features of the Liberal leader, and before long there was, according to the very general belief, an almost daily correspondence between him and Mme. de Novikoff. His private meetings with her were numerous, and no one better than Mme. de Novikoff understands how to make her influence felt by such means; they are her favorit methods of obtaining followers and the source of most of her power. The indiscretions of Mr. Gladstone's letters—of which Madame made no secret—went so far that in one of them he is said to have confided to her that Lord Beaconsfield was to be overthrown by means of an agitation for household suffrage among the rural laborers. When these affairs began to spread abroad after Mme. de Novikoff had left for Paris, a provincial admirer of Gladstone published a letter demanding an explanation from the Liberal leader, who replied by expressing his contempt for those who meddled with his "private affairs." Later on, when angered by some transparent allusion in Parliament to the Novikoff connection, he answered boldly and wrathfully that the whole matter was an invention and a fiction.

At the time this remarkable intimacy between Mr. Gladstone and Mme. de Novikoff began, the latter was probably in no way guided or influenced by the Russian Government. But when she had fairly ensnared so powerful a personage as the Liberal leader, Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, quietly took possession of her and her salon, and she became thenceforth—according to popular belief, at least—a mere creature of the Autocrat of All the Russias. As might have been expected, the advent of Count Schouvaloff at her salon proved rather troublesome at the very start, and accusations that she was a Russian spy became so frequent and persistent that she was forced to make a pretense of abandoning politics and diplomacy. But although the presence of Schouvaloff—the despised ex-chief of the Third Section—drove away most of the respectable Russians who had frequented Mme. de Novikoff's salon, it in no wise, according to popular belief, diminished her extraordinary influence over Mr. Gladstone. Meanwhile she had taken to journalism and authorship; and, besides writing most remarkable letters to the *Russ*, a Moscow newspaper, about the customs, manners, and habits of thought prevailing in England, and the prospective turns and twists in the Eastern question, she published, early in 1879, a book entitled "Friends or Foes," which was signed with the pseudonym of "O. K." (Olga Kireef). This book was nothing more nor less than a barefaced attempt to whitewash every doubtful and tyrannical act of the Russian Government, and about on a par with it in audacity was her recently-published letter excusing the persecution of the Jews. And now this curious creature has gone back to Moscow, and England is threatened with the calamity of knowing her no more. Mr. Gladstone, for one, ought to be thankful for the riddance.

## SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Much excitement was created in the eastern suburbs of this city this morning by the finding in a clump of woods of the dead body of a well-dressed man covered with blood, a pistol-shot wound in his forehead, and two large shooting pistols lying near the remains. In his vest pockets were found some money and a gold watch and chain. On one of his fingers was a large amethyst ring. Thus far there is no clew to the identity of the dead man.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRING LAKE, Mich., March 3.—The body of Henry Van Seylen, who has been missing fifteen weeks, was taken from the river today. His watch and a small sum of money were in the pockets. Circumstances point strongly toward foul play.

## DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

COLDWATER, Mich., March 3.—David F. Cole was discharged today on examination of the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, for which he has been in jail several days. That such a prominent, public-spirited, and heretofore considered reliable man should have been arrested upon any such a charge created a great deal of excitement here. Numerous of his creditors allege the same false representations, but no action will probably be taken. None of his obligations are due, and he assures his creditors that they will all be met when they fall due.

## GOLDEN WEDDING.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSON, Mich., March 3.—The golden wedding of Dr. J. A. Robinson and wife, who were married at Concord, Mass., fifty years ago, was celebrated here today by their children and grandchildren. Among those present were the wife and children of the Hon. J. K. Graves of Dubuque, Ia., Mr. Fay, wife, and children, of Chicago, and children from Ohio and Michigan. The worthy couple are highly regarded here.

### Cassava for Glucose.

If no unexpected obstacle turns up to increase the cost of the production of glucose from cassava, the factories which are making such enormous profits out of corn glucose will have to be content with smaller dividends. A bushel of corn will yield thirty pounds of glucose, and an acre of corn will average thirty-five bushels. This gives 1,050 pounds of glucose to the acre. Now, the cassava or manioc root will, it is said, yield twenty tons to the acre. Of this, fifty-six pounds make a bushel, and every bushel will yield thirty pounds of glucose. Thus, the cassava will yield 21,000 pounds of glucose to the acre, or twenty times as much as can be obtained from corn. The glucose is obtained in the same way from each plant—namely: by maceration, causing precipitation of the starch and treatment of the latter by sulphuric acid. Vast quantities of cassava starch are already made. Tapioca, arrowroot, and other substances are obtained from the same tuber. There is no reason to doubt that glucose can also profitably be made from the cassava, but we take liberty to doubt if there are thirty pounds of glucose in fifty-six pounds of tuber which in all probability resembles other tubers in having from 85 to 90 per cent of water in it.

Invalid mothers, weak, sickly children need Brown's Iron Bitters.

## NOTICE.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the arrest of any person caught stealing THE TRIBUNE after the same has been left for city subscribers.

Notify this office immediately after such arrest is made.
M. C. EAMES, Circulator,
Room 6 Tribune Building.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 483 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

JOHN MYERS, Druggist, 1602 West Madison-st.

R. T. SILL, Druggist, 628 West Lake-st., northwest corner of Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GRAND OPERA-HOUSE OR between that and the corner of Washington-st., gold bangle padlock, monogramed "L. W. R." Return to J. EMERY JR., 137 Wabash-av.

LOST—MARCH 1, A LADY'S GOLD hunting-case watch, beveled edge, made by Dubois, of Neufchatel; $25 reward if left at Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT H. C. WALKER'S, 249 TO 263 STATE-st.: Landaus, coupes, rockaways, 2-seat phaetons, new and second-hand top and open buggies, new and second-hand trucks of all kinds, first-class makes, also a large lot of open and top grocery wagons and express wagons. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Horses and wagons to let by the day or week.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—HORSES—A LARGE LOT of fine horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 each. Inquire at new building southwest corner Fifth-av. and Congress-st., one block south of Van Buren-st.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF carriages and at the lowest prices, including landaus, coupes, landaulets, rockaways, buggies, etc., of our own manufacture; also a great variety of second-hand at low prices. Our facilities for repairing large carriages unexcelled, and prices the lowest. F. L. SMITH & CO., 304 and 306 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR CASH—BLEMISHED young horses with corn or spavin of short duration, unruly horses of backing, kicking, biting habits. At stable, 494 Wabash-av. DR. AUG. MILLER.

## INSTRUCTION.

BEST SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND IN three months. Shorthand Institute, 88 La Salle-st. Type-writers for sale and rent. Instruction free. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co. Individual instruction in bookkeeping, writing, and telegraphy.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 112 Dearborn-st., guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar what will require years by the old method. Instructions evenings if desired. No charts. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

SECOND WINTER TERM OF THE CHIcago Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., opened Feb. 6 with increased numbers, the increase since Jan. 1 being upward of 300, making nearly 1,300 students in all its branches. The best of teachers in reading and spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, and grammar. Day business and grammar departments, phonography, type-writing, vocal and instrumental music at lowest rates. The fifth lecture of the course on English literature will be given on Friday at 4:15 p. m. at Chicago Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., by Prof. John Fraser. Subject: Chaucer's works, The Canterbury Tales. Four dollars for course of 20 lectures.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

MRS. COLLINS, CLAIRVOYANT AND test-medium; magnetic treatment for nervous diseases and rheumatism; circles Tuesday and Thursday evenings. 207 Dearborn-st., corner of Adams.

SUCCESSFUL MAGNETIC HEALER for rheumatism and nervousness. MRS. J. M. THOMAS, 124 West Madison-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—IN AN ESTABlished mercantile business, an experienced office and a stock man with $5,000 to $8,000 capital each, to take an active part in the management. Present proprietor desires to be relieved in part of above duties. Good chance for the right ones. Address W 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE, profitable, and legitimate business, an active man with $2,000 or $3,000. W 66, Tribune office.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st., 75x125.

Cottage Grove-av., 25 lots, park front, on easy payments.

Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-second-st., 26x137, with 10-room house, containing all modern improvements, at only $3,500.

Cottage Grove-av., southeast corner of Forty-fifth-st., 200 feet front, on easy payments.

Drexel-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-ninth-sts., 100 lots at a bargain, on long time; if desired, monthly payments can be made.

Dearborn-st., between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts., a number of houses and lots and vacant property.

Fourth-av., lot between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., west front and Dearborn-st. front.

Forest-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement brick and barn at a very low price.

Fourth-av., near Polk-st., house and lot, 25x100.

Fourth-av., 1 lot near Harrison-st., 49.79x100.

Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50x100, east front.

Hyde Park-av., 100x140; an offer wanted.

Indiana-av., a number of fine residences at low prices.

Indiana-av., opposite Thirty-sixth-st., 30x125, at very low figure.

Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick residence and brick barn.

Michigan-av., a number of residences at low prices.

Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st., 200x165 feet.

Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., at $50 per foot.

Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75-feet front.

Michigan-av., near Sixty-first-st., 82x180, with 3 houses and barns.

Prairie-av., No. 3555, marble-front house, with all modern improvements, very cheap.

300 lots in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards, cheap, and terms to suit purchasers.

State-st., a number of lots between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts.

Wabash-av., a number of residences and vacant lots.

Johnson-place, near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story and basement brick house, very cheap.

Archer-av., near Twenty-second-st., 3-story and basement marble-front store.

Archer-av., near Bonfield-st., 3-story and basement brick store and dwelling.

Butterfield-st., near Eighteenth, 2-story frame dwelling, with 8 rooms.

Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., 2 houses, 1-story and basement frame, cheap.

Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh, 1-story and basement house; lot 25x100.

Wentworth-av., several lots between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WEST SIDE.

West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., lot 50x190.

West Adams-st., east of Halsted, 25x128, with 2-story brick house.

West Adams-st., a number of fine residences.

Blue Island-av., near Halsted-st., 2-story frame store and dwelling, with cottage in rear.

Campbell-av., corner Congress-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with lot 57x125, on easy payments.

West Chicago-av., near Ashland-av., 2-story house and lot, very cheap.

Fulton-st., west of Hoyne-av., 66 feet front, cheap and on long time.

Hermitage-av., near Polk-st., 2-story and basement brick house.

Hoyne-av., corner Moore-st., 50 lots on long time and easy terms.

West Harrison-st., corner Laflin, 93x112, at $90 per foot.

West Jackson-st., a number of desirable residences.

West Lake-st., near Ada, 56¼x165 to alley.

West Lake-st., near Robey, 75x115; improved.

Milwaukee-av., a number of well-located brick business buildings and dwellings.

May-st., corner Carroll-av., 6 cottages and lots, an investment that pays good interest.

Park-av., near Union Park, 3-story and basement octagon stone front, with all modern improvements.

Park-av., 25x105, with 6-room cottage, very cheap.

West Randolph-st., near Union Park, a good 3-story and basement brick building with mansard roof, at a bargain.

Throop-st., excellent marble octagon-front residence, with two-story brick barn, opposite Jefferson Park.

Throop-st., opposite Jefferson Park, 75x150.

West Twenty-second-st., near Hoyne-av.; 19 lots on payments to suit purchasers.

West Taylor-st., near Throop, brick house at very low price.

Twenty-first-st., near Wood, 25x125, with 6-room cottage and large barn.

Union Park-place, 2-story and basement brick residence, containing all modern improvements.

Van Buren-st., near Halsted, brick building.

Maxwell-st., near Clinton, brick house containing 2 flats.

Warren-av., southeast corner Western, 40x125, with 2-story and basement brick house and barn; also 56 feet vacant south of it.

West Washington-st., a number of desirable residences.

West Congress-st., corner Wood, 2-story and basement brick, at a bargain and easy payments.

West Congress-st., corner Robey, 2-story attic house.

West Congress-st., near Throop, two 3-story frame houses; in best of order, and cheap.

West Harrison-st., near Leavitt, 3 lots, 33x124 each, north front.

Warren-av., corner Stanton, 2 brick dwellings arranged in 3 flats each.

South Ann-st., between Randolph and Washington, 2-story frame dwelling with 9 rooms.

West Superior-st., corner Lincoln, 7-room cottage with brick basement.

West Thirteenth-st., near Loomis, two 2-story frame houses.

Union-st., corner Barber, 69x115; a splendid factory site.

Breslau-st., between Hamburg and Ems, 5 lots, 23x100 each.

NORTH SIDE.

Bissell-st., near Centre, 30 lots, on monthly payments if desired. Money furnished parties who will improve. The cheapest lots in the market.

Bissell-st., several nice brick houses.

North Clark-st., corner of Belden-av., 93x152; very desirable for a block of houses.

North Clark-st., near Sophia, two 2-story brick flats at very low figures.

Chicago-av., several brick business buildings.

Division-st., near Larrabee, one lot at $2,000.

Division-st., opposite Clybourn-av., 2-story and basement brick store, and tenements above.

Dearborn-av., a number of residences at from $10,000 to $40,000.

Dearborn-av., near Schiller-st., 8 lots.

Rush-st., between Ohio and Indiana-sts., three 3-story and basement stone fronts, lots 21x120.

North Franklin-st., brick building, lot 27.7 feet, running back to North Clark-st., cheap.

Fremont-st., near Webster-av., 2-story and basement house and barn, at $8,000.

Huron-st., east of Sedgwick, 25x100.

Lincoln-av., near Centre-st., 6 marble-front houses.

Larrabee-st., near Centre, 50x125; on long time.

Larrabee-st., corner of Elm, 52x100.

La Salle-av., east front; an elegant residence with spacious grounds.

La Salle-av., near Grant-st., excellent brick dwelling.

North Wells-st., near Division, 29 feet front; cheap and on easy terms.

North Wells-st., north of Chicago-av., 50x100; a splendid location for flats.

North Wells-st., between Ohio and Ontario, 3-story and basement stone front.

Dayton-st., corner Garfield-av., 2-story and basement brick house, lot 25x125 to 14-foot alley.

Indiana-st., between State-st. and Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement brick.

Ontario-st., between Clark-st. and Dearborn-av., four 2-story brown stone-front houses.

North Park-av., brick building, frame barn in rear.

ADOLPH LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn, in Sec. 23, T. 38, R. 13.

10 acres fronting Vincennes-av., near Forty-third-st.

10 acres at Hinsdale, with fine orchard, cherry trees, and grapery.

5 acres at Cornell, corner South Park-av. and Seventy-ninth-st.

3 marble-front residences, containing all modern improvements; Rush-st., near Ohio.

40x106 Fourth-av., near Van Buren-st.

2-story house, with lot, on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

70x170, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

50x160, Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.

45x160, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

4 lots on Thirty-ninth-st., near Butler.

10 lots on Dearborn-st., near Forty-fourth.

10 lots on State-st., near Fifty-third.

20 lots on Marvin-st., near Western-av.

20 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.

20 lots corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.

10 lots on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Ashland-av.

100x160 Madison-av., near Fifty-fifth-st.

50x160 Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st.

100x160 State-st., near Forty-second-st.

100x160 Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.

100x160 Michigan-av., near Sixtieth-st.

20 lots Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.

1½-story cottage, with lot, near Forty-second-st. $2,800.

10 lots School-st., near Forty-fourth.

40 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.

50 lots outside fire limits and adjoining city limits, on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes; price of lots, $300 to $400, on easy payments.

50x125, with 2-story house, corner Evergreen and Linden-avs., at Maplewood, four miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; price, $1,500.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH PARK-AV.—Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., splendidly built frame house, two stories, with 52 feet of ground; cheap.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A number of elegant stone-front houses between Twelfth and Twenty-ninth-sts., ranging in price from $14,000 to $30,000.

KOSSUTH-ST.—Near Halsted, two two-story frame houses, 25x121½; $3,000.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—River and railroad frontage. The southwest corner Twenty-second and Grove-sts., being about 280 feet on Grove-st., 225 feet on Twenty-second-st., 235 feet on the river, and 278 feet on the south line, with brick, iron, and stone improvements thereon. Suitable for warehouse, elevator, or manufacturing purposes, with 280 feet of sidetrack. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE with lot, Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $6,500.

50x160 feet, Indiana-av., near Fifty-third-st.

100x125 feet, St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st.

50x160 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.

4 lots fronting South Park, near Fifty-sixth-st., $650 per lot.

Cottage with lot, South Dearborn-st., near Fiftieth, $1,550.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

WEST HARRISON-ST., east of Morgan, 2-story brick dwelling, store below and rooms above; lot 25x120 feet; cheap, on time.

ALSO—40x108 feet on Harrison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS corners on West Madison-st.

Cottage and lot on Polk-st., near Morgan.

House of 10-rooms, lot 25x125, Polk-st., near Western-av.

14 acres, corner of Ninety-fifth-st., and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—25x140 ON STATE-ST., 75 feet north of Fourteenth, with two frame houses; price $8,250 cash. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3156 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house and lot, $7,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAIN—48 feet near Thirty-fifth-st., east front, for $95 per foot cash. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIdences, with every conveniences, on the West Side, from $15,000 to $25,000. W. T. BUCKLEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—236 AND 238 MARSHFIELD-av., near Van Buren-st., one block west of Ashland-av., octagon brick, 10 rooms; all modern improvements. $4,800 each. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4. Choice lots on Barney-st., at Englewood, on very favorable terms, or will build any style of houses desired and sell on easy terms.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

WEST MADISON-ST.

$125,000—Block of stone-fronts paying 10 per cent.
$50,000—Block of 4 brick stores; will pay 11 per cent.
$35,000—3-story stone-front, 40x116 feet.
$30,500—Brick store and flats, 21x116 feet.
$22,000—Frame stores and flats, 48x125 feet.
$22,000—4-story and basement marble front, 25x125.
$18,000—3-story brick stores and flats, 42x175.
$15,000—3-story brick stores and flats.
$15,000—28x200 feet, near river; frame improvements.
$12,000—25x125 feet, brick store; corner.
$12,000—25x200 feet; frame improvements.
$11,000—24x125 feet; frame store and flats.
$10,500—50x138 feet, vacant, near Western-av.
$5,500—30x125, frame; big bargain.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., EAST FRONT, near Fortieth-st., octagon front residence, in elegant order. This property is in a beautiful location, near the lake, at Oakland, and is the finest house for the price ($6,000) in that section. Apply at once to ELLIOTT & CLARK, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Room 20.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR MARket, 142 feet to alley, at $100 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NEAR Leavitt, 1½-story cottage, 7 rooms, lot 38x126 feet, $3,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., ELEGANT residence, 2 stories and basement, pressed brick octagon front, $7,500.

Also 2-story, brick basement, frame residence, all improvements, $4,500.

ELLIOTT & CLARK, Northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Room 20.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—BROWN-stone front, $8,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—Brick store; fine corner; will rent for $1,200; $12,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—FINE COTtage; gas, water, bath, etc.; assessments and taxes paid; $2,900. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BLUE ISLAND-AV., NEAR Twenty-second-st.—Frame store and dwelling above; lot 22x100; rents for $480; $4,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SCHOOL-ST., near Forty-third, at $350 each; will make a sacrifice of five lots. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 46X150, east front; $130 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—A FRAME building and lot, north of Eighteenth-st., only $6,500; a bargain. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick store and flat; $4,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 125x188 feet, east of Ashland-av.; $100 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FORTIETH-ST., NEAR Drexel-boulevard, 2-story and basement swell-front brick residence; lot 45x125; $5,500. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., 2-story brick store and flat; good lot; price $7,500. Apply to ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 30X190 feet, at $120 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon pressed-brick residence on Monroe-st.; $6,500. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV., SIX LOTS, 25x125 each, together or singly, at $50 per foot; cheap. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FORRESTVILLE—3 LOTS, east front, on Langley-av., cheap, and on easy terms. ELLIOTT & CLARK, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts., Room 20.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAIN—2-story frame, and lot 44 feet front, corner, south of Thirty-ninth-st., $4,000. 25x180 feet, $1,500. ELLIOTT & CLARK, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts., Room 20.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST., NEAR LA Salle-av.—56x140 feet, suitable for flats. Cheap. ELLIOTT & CLARK, northwest coner of Randolph and La Salle-sts., Room 20.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—South front—About 250 feet east of Oakley, the finest building lot on West Side, 27x200 feet to alley. Sell very low if taken before Monday evening. Apply to ELLIOTT & CLARK, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts., Room 20.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:

Adams-st., near Ashland-av., fine stone front house, large lot; brick barn; $15,000.

Adams-st., fine stone front; $9,000.

Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, brick barn; fine place; $7,500.

Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone front, two bath rooms; very cheap; $8,500.

Warren-av., 2-story sub-cellar; house 70 feet deep; good lot; $8,000.

Warren-av., one of the cheapest houses on the street, 2-story frame on brick basement, 10 rooms; lot 25x125; $4,200.

Washington-st., some fine 2-story and basement brick houses, very cheap.

Washington-st., two-story frame, 9 rooms; lot 30x125; south front; $4,200.

Randolph-st., near Union Park, 2-story and basement stone front, furnace, etc.; $7,000.

Lake-st., fine corner, 50x100, at a bargain.

Fulton-st., very fine little home.

Park-av., several fine places very cheap from $4,500 to $8,000.

Van Buren st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, lot 25x125; in good order; $3,300.

South Side, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; rents for $30; $3,750.

South Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, brick barn, $6,500.

McGregor-st., cottage near Wentworth-av.; $2,000.

Lot on Monroe-st., near Laflin, 50x188.

Lot on Warren-av., 42x125; cheap.

Lot on Dearborn-st., 37x150.

FOR SALE—BY BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.:

West Madison-st., 24 or 48x125, improved.

Randolph-st., near Elizabeth, 50x128, improved.

West Van Buren-st., fine corner with two stores and flats above, and three two-story brick dwellings, now rented for $1,800 per year; good investment.

Leavitt-st., near Adams, 99x140, improved.

Washington-st., near Peoria, 30x100, improved.

491, 493, and 497 Webster-av., two-story and basement brick houses, good brick barns, lots 22x125.

94 and 132 Kruger-st., 2-story brick houses, bargains.

Halsted-st., Lake View, two-story concrete brick house, two-story frame barn, lot 50x125.

Groveland Park-av., 2-story and base. stone-front.

3126 Wabash-av., two-story frame, brick basement, fine condition, lot 28x182 feet.

Thirty-seventh-st., corner of Vincennes-av., lot 96x99, with two houses.

Thirty-seventh-st., corner of Stanton-av., lot 42x110, with two two-story and basement frame houses.

404 West Erie-st., lot 25x125 feet.

3112 Wabash-av., two-story and basement frame.

BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:

Monroe-st., octagon-front brick house, 11 rooms, $7,000.

Monroe-st., octagon-front brick house, 16 rooms, $12,000.

Monroe-st., stone-front house with extension, 12 rooms, barn, $7,500.

Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front house, brick barn, $8,000.

Adams-st., brick house, with dining-room and kitchen on first floor, $4,000.

Washington-st., 3-story stone-front house, 14 rooms, $40,000.

Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick house, $7,000.

Ellis-av., brick house, 16 rooms, $14,000.

Michigan-av., octagon stone-front house, $10,000.

FOR SALE—23 FEET ON CLINTON-st., south of Monroe; $2,600.

100 feet on Calumet-av., near Forty-first-st.; only $33 a foot. Only little cash; balance on or before 3 years' time. Houses will rent readily here and pay investment of 12 per cent. Investigate.

40 acres 3½ miles southwest of Chicago. Only $150 an acre. Part cash; remainder on or before 3 years. The 160 acres a mile further west than this once sold for $300 an acre. This will sell for $350 an acre soon, in view of the new railroad building near by. It is high and dry.

Ten acres near Lawndale at a sacrifice.

Choice bargain on Madison-st.

NELSON THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

UNION PARK PLACE—Near Carroll-av., 2-story and basement marble-front house, $5,000.

WARREN-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, frame barn, between Wood and Lincoln-sts., on easy terms.

TWELFTH-ST.—100x100 feet, just west of Canal, with large house.

IRVING PLACE—Just south of Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick house.

FOR SALE—SITES FOR APARTMENT houses:

92x177—Corner of Prairie-av. and Sixteenth-st.

42x158—Corner of Indiana-av. and Eighteenth-st.

80x144—North front, Twenty-second-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

100x120—South front, on Twenty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

WOODLAND PARK.

Four 50-foot lots fronting Douglas Monument and overlooking the lake. Want an offer on 50 feet.

THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

OHIO-ST.—Between Clark and Dearborn, 3-story and basement brick house; lot 20 feet, full depth.

ONTARIO-ST.—3-story and basement brick house, between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

GREEN BAY-ROAD and Wellington-av., 12-room 2-story brick house, with lot 100x200 feet.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEBSTER-AV.—Large lot with two-story brick house, $3,750. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING block, centrally located, 80x100 ft. five story and basement brick, with power and elevator; can be had at a bargain. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER Ashland-av. and Fulton-st.; must be sold before May 1. This is a fine building lot, and will pay to improve. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., NEAR CARpenter, 25 feet, with 2-story cottage, only $2,500. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—NO. 257 WEST FOURteenth-st., frame house with brick basement; rents at $29 per month; lot 25x100 feet, $3,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., 100 FT. in the Wentworth Block. Very choice. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING, Room 10 Borden Block, Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

| | |
|---|---|
| NORTH. | |
| Indiana-st., east of Clark, 3-story and basement brick residence, and 80-foot lot, south front.. | $10,000 |
| Ontario-st., near Pine, fine residence: white stone front inc. shades, carpets, and screens.. | 13,000 |
| A comfortable and spacious home with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 54x108 feet; large stable; cheap. | |
| Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings.. | 9,000 |
| North Branch Canal, near Oak-st., 50x150 ft.. | 5,000 |
| Larrabee-st., near Clybourn-av., two buildings and large lot.. | 4,500 |
| Larrabee-st., north of Clybourn-av., 25x100 ft.. | 2,000 |
| Larrabee-st., north of Willow, 46 feet front, with buildings.. | 5,000 |
| Wendell-st., near Wells, with cottage and stable | 3,000 |
| Fremont, near Webster-av., brick dwelling and barn.. | 3,500 |
| Hickory-av., near Division-st., 2-story dwelling. | 2,000 |
| Bissell-st., near Dayton, house and lot.. | 1,000 |
| Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 50x108 ft.. | 1,000 |
| Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 25x108 ft.. | 2,750 |
| Grace-st., near Division, with brick cottage.. | 1,400 |
| Hawthorne-av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft.. | 1,000 |
| North-av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $30 per ft.. | |
| Clybourn-av., north of Sheffield, 2 lots, each.. | 1,100 |
| Kemper-place, near Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., fine large lots at $30 and $35 per ft.. | |
| North Halsted-st., south of Centre, 25 ft. lot.. | 1,300 |
| Manufacturing property: North Branch dock lot, 130x300 ft. near Clybourn-place, cheap.. | |
| Business property on the North Branch, improved; river front docked.. | 40,000 |
| Manufacturing property, 130 feet front, on the N. W. R. R. and Milw. & St. Paul R. R.. | Cheap |
| Hurlbut-st., north of Belden-av., 50 feet.. | 3,300 |
| SOUTH. | |
| Michigan-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story brick residence and brick barn; lot 50x175 feet east front.. | |
| Mary-st., near Archer-av., with house.. | $1,300 |
| Sanger-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick.. | 4,000 |
| Archer-av., corner of Joseph-st., with house.. | 2,000 |
| Maine-st., near Stearns, cottage.. | 1,200 |
| Twenty-eighth-st., near Hanover, with fine cottage.. | 1,600 |
| Kossuth-st., near Butler, 52 feet and house.. | 1,200 |
| Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth, lot.. | |
| Langley-av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet east front, at $40 per foot.. | |
| Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st., 82x170 feet, a splendid lot, east front, at $30 per foot.. | |
| Choice—240 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., opposit South Park; gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruit; cottage and green-house.. | |
| Normal Parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet, east front, cheap.. | |
| Lots on Charles (Eleventh)-av., north of Sixty-seventh-st.. | |
| Vincennes-av., corner Ninety-sixth-st., 75 feet.. | 1,000 |
| WEST. | |
| West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling.. | $7,400 |
| Washington boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., 52x118 ft.. | 11,000 |
| Milwaukee-av., corner Indiana-st., 151x180 ft, improved business property.. | |
| Lake-st., near Halsted, 25x100 ft, with buildings.. | 6,500 |
| Milwaukee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 25x100 ft.. | 5,000 |
| Canal-st., near Bunker, store and dwelling.. | 6,000 |
| Depuyster-st., east of Halsted, 50x119 ft.. | 3,000 |
| Evergreen-st., cor Hoyne, 78x150 ft.. | 2,400 |
| Irving-place, near Polk-st., brick dwellings, $2,650 and.. | 2,550 |
| Leavitt-st., cor Ewing-place, 50x150 ft.. | 1,200 |
| Leavitt-st., cor Evergreen, 25x150 ft.. | 700 |
| Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 25x150 ft.. | 750 |
| Chicago-av., east of Hoyne-st., 48 ft, north front.. | 1,600 |
| North Morgan-st., with 2-story frame building.. | 1,800 |
| Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house.. | 2,200 |
| Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, 26x150 ft.. | 700 |
| Lubeck-st., cor Oakley, 24x100 ft.. | 500 |
| Clybourn-place, near Ashland-av., 25 ft.. | 400 |
| Central Park boulevard, near Sacramento Square, 25 ft.. | 600 |
| Ashland-av., north of Division-st., 24-ft lot.. | 1,200 |
| Lake-st., 62.44 feet, near Elizabeth, $150 per foot. | |
| OUTSIDE. | |
| State-st., near Sixtieth, 49⅔x170 feet.. | $1,800 |
| Seminary-av., north of Wrightwood, 25 feet, with nice two-story dwelling.. | |
| Belmont-av., corner Halsted-st., 24 building lots. | |
| Barry-av., east of Demmy road, 50x166-ft lot and brick barn.. | 3,500 |
| Sheffield-av., corner Montana, 38 ft, with cottage | 2,200 |
| Best-av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots.. | 1,600 |
| Fine corner in Brown's Add. to Lagrange, 136 ft. | 800 |
| Improved farm, 40 acres, near Elmhurst, at $100 per acre.. | |
| Elston-av., corner Jefferson-av., 4.21 acres, at $600 per acre.. | |
| 20 acres extending along Twelfth-st., from Desplaines River to Maywood Road, per acre.. | 300 |
| Acre lots on Foster and Washington-avs., west of Lincoln-av.. | |
| Whitesides County, Ill., stock farm of 800 acres at $30 per acre.. | |
| 20 acres, with buildings, 12 miles north of Milwaukee, on Wisconsin Northern Railroad.. | 2,500 |
| Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates. | |

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, near Fourteenth-st., 3 rooms deep; one of the best built, finished, and planned house on South Side of its size. Price, $18,000. The house cost that sum to build. The lot is worth $7,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon brown stone house, near Eighteenth-st., heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor. Built about four years ago; good brick barn.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome residence, south of Twenty-second-st.; elegant dining-room on parlor floor, finished in hardwood; $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house, near Twentieth-st.; heated by steam, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

SEVERAL NEW AND FINE RESIDENCES ON SOUTH SIDE—$80,000, $83,000, $70,000, and two at $100,000 each.

INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, near Twenty-ninth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,500.

INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, near Twenty-fifth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $15,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Stone-front house near Twenty-sixth-st.; 4 rooms deep, with lot 37x175 feet. The house is in perfect order; no money will have to be expended in painting or decorating. Price $16,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house north of Twenty-second-st.; light and ventilation on three sides; a very desirable place; $30,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 26-foot lot, near Eighteenth-st.

LAKE-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, near Thirty-fifth-st. depot; $10,500.

LAKE-AV.—Stone-front house, near Thirty-fifth-st.; 3-story and basement; $8,500.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE with lot 60x175 feet, on one of the best corners south of Twenty-second-st. The house is in first-class order and the neighborhood is excellent. Price $22,000.

BROWN STONE-FRONT in vicinity of Twenty-second-st., dining-room on parlor floor; new about three years ago, and has all modern improvements. Price $18,000.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND AND VICINity:

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—No. 4318, large well built 2-story residence, 10 rooms, 40-foot lot. $4,500

BELLEVUE-AV.—Northeast corner Forty-fourth-st., one block west of Cottage-Grove-av., first-class swell front brick residence, water throughout, has bath-room, water-closet, bay window, and good 30-foot barn; all newly roofed and sewered; good neighborhood; lot 30x134, only. 3,600

BOWEN-AV.—No. 1337 (near Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-first-st.), good 2-story and basement brick residence, water on two floors, recently grained and calcimined, good condition, new sewer; is within a few blocks of Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards, two suburban trains and street-cars; rents readily to good tenants; now nets over 8 per cent on asking price; best bargain in vicinity; favorable terms. 3,300

BOWEN-AV.—No. 1335, adjoining above, in same block, similar house. 3,750

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—Near Forty-second-st., west front, fine lot 106x238; cheap.

ALSO several residences on Drexel, Bowen, Forty-first, Ellis, etc.

ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Northeast corner Fifteenth-st., triangular-shaped lot, 77x124 feet; cheap. Also, lot on Blue Island-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; $2,900.

FOR SALE—27 ALDINE-SQUARE, $7,000, 29 Aldine-square, $6,500. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3444 WABASH-AV.—2-story and basement stone-front; the owner of this property is about to leave the city, and wants an offer this week; price, $7,500. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000. 40 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14; $2,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOME, NO. 3081 South Park-av.; lot 50x150. Price $6,000. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NO. 352 BURling-st., two-story brick house all on two floors, $3,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, in beautiful order; No. 563 Division-st.; price $8,000. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING LOT 100x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

MILWAUKEE-AV.—Between Desplaines and Union-sts., well-built 3-story and cellar building, store below and flats above, now paying a good interest; will be sold cheap. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 66 FEET FRONT ON Lake-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; also 67 feet on Ellis-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., at a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 5035, 5037, AND 5039 School-st., 3-story, 8-room brick houses, 2 blocks from C., R. I. & P. car shops. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV. RESIdence, south of Chicago-av., with 30-foot lot, $14,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—332 FEET ON DREXEL-av., at $30 per foot; 116 feet on Cottage Grove-av., at $20 per foot; and 162 feet on Madison-av., at $15 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE on Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 34x90 feet; $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X100 FEET TO ALLEY, on northwest corner of West Washington and Curtis-sts. Price $12,500; on easy terms. THOS. FREEMAN, 120 Randolph-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED to offer the best investment in State-st. property now in the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Indiana-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; $135 per foot if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-AV., SEVeral very choice residences, one with immediate possession. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., CORner of Twenty-ninth-st., 250 feet; fine property for builders; a bargain. Also, an elegant residence, with 100 feet of ground, in Groveland Park; $23,000. WM. GARNETT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3333 CALUMET-AV., MARble-front house, three rooms deep, in complete order, and brick barn. F. GAYLORD, 85 Clark-st., Room 15.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BY BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
144 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE—IMPROVED.

Forest-av., 2-story and cellar brick, with all modern conveniences; lot 22½x125; bargain; $4,000.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st., elegant 2-story and basement stone, east front; lot 28x165; $6,500.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st., 2-story and basement stone; lot 22x165; only $6,000.
Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., splendid 2-story and basement brick, with brick barn; lot 22x135; $6,000.
Lake Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story and basement stone; $6,000.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 4-story stone front, $12,500.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story frame and brick basement; lot 25x180; cheap.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick; cheap.
Prairie-av., north of Eighteenth-st., 4-story and cellar brick; lot 33x125; only $14,000.
Wabash-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., elegant 4-story and basement residence, hardwood finish, 25-foot lot; a great bargain.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., 55½ feet with 2-story frame, stone cellar; very low.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story frame; lot 25 feet front; $5,500.
Wabash-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., east front, 2-story frame dwelling, with barn; lot 24x130; $4,000.
Vincennes-av., opposite Aldine-square, 2-story and basement brick; $4,500.
Thirty-fifth-st., near Vincennes-av.; lot 56x231, with 2-story frame house, for sale at a bargain.
Thirty-fifth-st., near Grand-boulevard, choice corner, 100x115, with 2-story frame, at a low figure.
Ellis-av., choice corner, north of Thirty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement brick, in first-class condition; $5,000.
South Dearborn-st., bargains in improved property.
Thirty-second-st., near Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick; $4,000.
2722 Cottage Grove-av., store, with dwelling above.
Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement house; rented for $480; $4,000.
State-st., near Twenty-ninth, 2-story frame; lot 48x147; will trade for improved property.
State-st., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth, improved corner; cheap.
Butterfield-st., six 2-story brick houses; lot 100x100; rented for $1,800; $15,500.

UNIMPROVED.

State-st., near Thirty-fifth, 25x144½, cheap.
Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st, 50-foot corner; $160.
Wabash-av., 25 or 50 feet, near Thirty-second-st.; cheap.
Lake-av., near Oakwood boulevard, 93x200.
Stanton-av., 38x100; very cheap.
Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., 100x180, east front.
Corner St. Lawrence-av. and Forty-fourth-st., 133x170; $28.
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth, 25x100.
Lot 25x150, fronting on Archer-av. and Grove-st., between Twenty-third and Bushnell-sts.
Also, a long list of other property at our office.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st.:
$30,000—4-story brick, Jefferson-st., between Washington and Randolph; rents, $3,120.
$25,000—Stone-front, Randolph-st., near Fifth-av.
$35,000—Improved corner, West Madison-st.; best corner on West Side; lot, 46x125; rents, $3,500.
$160,000—La Salle-st., near Madison; business block; well-rented.
$30,000—Business block and flats; brick; stone trimmings; West Lake-st., near Lincoln.
$5,500—Large frame, 8 rooms, south front; Monroe-st., between Paulina-st. and Ashland-av.
$8,000—2-story and basement brick store, 24x60; West Lake-st., near Western-av.; rents, $80 per month.
$8,000—2-story and basement brick, all modern improvements; Washington-st., near Wood.
Two-story brick; lot, 68x172; Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; want offer.
$10,000—10-room brick, stone trimmings; Cass-st., near Indiana.
$1,500—Cottage, 4 rooms; Carroll-av., near Wood-st.; lot, 22x125.
$3,000—14-room frame; lot, 25x112; Walnut-st., near Paulina.
$3,500—Fulton-st., near Farfield-av.; 2 cottages; lot 50x125.
$1,275 each—Cottages, Atlantic-st., near Forty-seventh; cash and payments.
$2,500—Walnut-st., near Paulina, 8-room house; lot 25x112.
$8,000—10-room brick, all modern improvements, Monroe, near Lincoln.
$3,000—2-story brick, West Polk; 7 rooms, marble mantel; cheap.

UNIMPROVED.

66 feet on Ellis-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., $110 per foot.
37½ feet on Ohio-st., near Leavitt, $1,000.
100 feet on Twelfth-st., corner Brown, $115 per foot.
20 feet on East Lake-st., near South Water, $800 per foot.
75 feet on Ogden-av., corner Harrison, $6,000.
46 feet on Division-st., between Wells and La Salle, $140 per foot.
50 feet on Ashland-av., near Adams, $185 per foot.
50 feet on Ashland-av., near Congress, $150 per foot.
43 feet corner Washington-boulevard and Clarkson-court, $2,500.
50 feet on Monroe-st., near Paulina, $130 per foot.
100 feet corner Belden and Sheffield-av., $2,500.
Lots in all adjoining suburbs; cheap.
Acre property all around city.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPERTY—

| | |
|---|---|
| 128 feet and 147, corner Twenty-sixth-st., with 6 buildings well rented | $32,000 |
| 50 feet near Twenty-fifth-st. | 150 |
| 50 feet near Thirtieth-st., east front | 175 |
| 24 feet near Thirtieth-st., west front | 125 |
| 25 feet near Thirty-third-st., west front, at | 100 |
| 25 feet near Thirty-fourth-st., east front | 105 |
| 50 feet near Thirty-fourth-st., west front | 90 |
| 2-story brick near Thirty-fifth-st. | 6,000 |
| 25 feet near Thirty-fourth-st., west front, full depth | 100 |
| Southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-st., with brick building | 7,500 |
| 25 feet near Thirty-fifth-st., west front | 90 |
| 50 feet near Thirty-fifth-st., east front | 125 |
| 125 feet, corner, near Thirty-sixth-st., west front | 100 |
| 100 feet near Thirty-seventh-st., east front | 100 |
| Cheapest piece on the street, 25 feet, west front, near Eda | 80 |
| 100 feet, west front, near Thirty-seventh-st. | 100 |
| 2-story brick, 25x70, east front, near Thirty-seventh-st. | 7,000 |
| 25 feet, with two cottages, corner alley, near Thirty-eighth-st. | 4,000 |
| 50 feet, east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., a bargain | 130 |
| 200 feet near Thirty-ninth-st., west front | 100 |
| 50 feet with cottage, near Thirty-ninth-st. | 5,500 |
| 50 feet near Forty-seventh-st., east front | 50 |
| 25 feet near Forty-seventh-st., with two-story building, a bargain | 3,500 |

GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST., lot 33x177, east front, $400.
PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST., lot 30x170, east front, $600.
PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF TWENTIETH-ST., lot 50 feet front, $600.
CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 150x180 feet, $250.
CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 50x135 feet, east front, $300.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., 50 feet vacant, $600.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 40 feet, with dwelling, $16,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 80 feet, with buildings, $500.
MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 42 feet, west front, $350.
MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 50 feet, corner, $450.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—Near Schiller-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; lot 30x150 feet.
RUSH-ST.—Several 3-story stone-front houses, three rooms deep, on Rush-st., south of Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, mansard roof, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; all modern improvements; lot 42 feet front by 90 deep; brick barn in rear. Price $10,750. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER ON Calumet-av., 300 feet front. Only $28 per foot if taken at once; is well worth $35 per foot. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK OF THREE-story and basement marble front stores on West Madison-st., between Elizabeth and Throop-sts.; a good investment for income. Will sell two or more to suit purchasers. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM, STONE-FRONT house on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $5,500. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A LOT 80X200, CORNER Adams and Jefferson-sts. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 24 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND basement brick residence, mansard roof, No. 3608 Michigan-av.: all modern improvements; lot 42 feet front by 90 deep; brick barn in rear. Price $10,750. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR INVESTment in lots and improved places on State-st. Lots and residences east of State-st. south of Thirty-first. Desirable acre tracts south and northwest. S. B. LINGLE, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3817 INDIANA-AV., 3-story and basement brick residence: all modern improvements; lot 25x124 to alley; terms liberal. Price $4,400. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—BARGAIN—2-story and basement stone-front house, east front, near Twenty-seventh-st. This is a bargain for $10,500. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT BASEMENTS, some fine brick houses near Oakland for $6,000, $6,500, and one, a 35-foot house, for $9,000, and other brick houses for $3,000 and up to $6,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—North of Chesnut-st., 74x150 feet, or a part at a greater depth.
INDIANA-ST.—Southwest corner Pine, 50x100 feet.
CLARK-ST.—Near Elm, 93x150 feet.

FOR SALE—

| | |
|---|---|
| 431 Carroll-av. | $5,750 |
| 574 Marshfield-av. | 3,000 |
| 1349 Fulton-st. | 2,800 |
| 661 Walnut-st. | 2,800 |
| 1341 Fulton-st. | 2,800 |
| 648 Walnut-st. | 2,800 |

All good brick residences with large lots.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.: 2 lots, Lake Park-av., near Thirty-third-st. 45½ feet, also 51½ feet, Madison-st., near Wood. House and lot 146 Aberdeen-st., $4,000. Cottage and lot southeast corner of Oakley and Walnut-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURLING, HALsted, and Dayton-sts., between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av., $50 to $60 per foot. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—4739 STATE-ST.—2-STORY frame store and 25-foot lot, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BARGAINS—This is the time to invest: residences and investments throughout the entire West, North, and South Sides, varying from $2,000 to $50,000. Everyone desirous of buying, selling, renting, or exchanging should call and see me. W. T. BUCKLEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—30 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY, attic, and basement marble front residence, fronting Union Park. Price $8,000. Terms easy. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE 2-story marble-front house 2448 Prairie-av., parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; has all modern improvements; fine stable. Inquire at 153 Dearborn-st., in bank.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st:

| | |
|---|---|
| Madison-st., near La Salle, 4-story stone-front | $90,000 |
| Quincy-st., 100 feet west of State, 25 feet | 20,000 |
| Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. house and lot 20x135 | 6,500 |
| Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., 3-story | 18,000 |
| Butterfield-st., near Twenty-eighth, 2-story frame | 4,200 |
| Aldine-square, 2-story and basement stone-front, all modern improvements; lot 25x125 | 7,000 |
| Dashiel-st., 9-room brick dwelling | 2,250 |
| Eugenie-st., near Clark, 3-story dwelling | 8,500 |
| North La Salle-st., near Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front; all modern improvements | 8,000 |
| North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front; all modern improvements | 8,000 |
| Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, 11-room swelled brick, all modern improvements | 6,500 |
| Seminary-av., house and lot | 1,850 |
| North Wells-st., near Whiting, 2-story, 25 feet | 4,500 |
| North Wells-st., near Huron, 2-story frame | 4,500 |
| North Wells-st., near Chicago-av., 2-story frame | 5,500 |
| North Wells-st. and Chicago-av., 50 feet | 16,000 |
| 338 North Wells-st., store and lot 18x100 | 2,300 |
| Huron-st., near Clark, 2-story brick | 6,000 |
| Mohawk-st., 2-story and basement brick, flats | 16,000 |
| Mohawk-st., cottage and lot; first-class | 3,800 |
| Larrabee-st., near Blackhawk, 14-room house; lease $15 per year | 1,800 |
| East Kinzie-st., near Dearborn, 2-story brick | 11,000 |
| West Indiana-st., east of Lincoln, 48x100 feet, with 2 two-story brick house; rent $1,400 | 12,000 |
| West Indiana-st., east of Lincoln, 24x100, with 2-story brick, rent $500 | 5,500 |
| West Indiana-st., east of Lincoln, 24x100 | 2,000 |
| West Indiana-st., east of Lincoln, 2-story frame dwelling, lot 24x100 | 3,500 |
| West Indiana-st., near Ada, lot 25x150 | 2,700 |
| West Indiana-st, near Robey, 2-story frame | 2,500 |
| 593 West Indiana-st., store, barn, and lot | 2,600 |
| West Indiana-st., near Rucker, cottage | 3,000 |
| Huron-st., near Robey, 2-story frame | 1,500 |
| West Erie-st., near Lincoln, fine brick cottage | 3,000 |
| West Erie-st., near Lincoln, first-class cottage | 2,600 |
| West Division-st., large 2-story brick | 6,000 |
| West Ohio-st., near Elizabeth, 2-story frame | 2,500 |
| Chicago-av., near Robey-st., cottage and lot | 1,500 |
| Bismarck-st., near Noble, house and lot | 1,700 |
| Milwaukee-av., near Carpenter-st. | 5,600 |
| Milwaukee-av., near Rucker-st., 30 feet | 5,000 |
| Milwaukee-av., near North-av., 50 feet | 2,100 |
| Milwaukee-av., near Diversy-st., 2 acres | 3,000 |
| 12 Elk Grove-av., near Wood-st., 7-room brick | 2,000 |
| Hastings-st., large house, barn, and lot | 2,000 |
| Hope-st., near Blue Island-av., 2-story frame | 1,500 |
| West Lake-st., east of Carpenter, large dwelling | 4,000 |
| West Lake-st., near Clinton, house and lot | 6,000 |
| 282 Park-av., 2-story frame, lot 45 feet | 6,000 |
| West Madison-st., near Leavitt, house and lot | 4,500 |
| Ogden-av., near Washington-st., 4-story | 8,000 |
| Centre-av., near Madison, 12-room dwelling | 8,000 |
| Adams-st., near Wood, 14-room dwelling | 6,500 |

We have also a large number of vacant lots on State, Dearborn, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth-sts., and Wentworth-av.; also vacant property in the West, North, and South Divisions.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:

LOTS.

90x125 northwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-second-st., below the market.
160x171 southwest corner Vincennes and Bowen-avs.
40 feet on Drexel-boulevard, near Fortieth-st.
A very choice corner on Drexel-boulevard.
40 feet, east front, Ellis-av.; best piece on the avenue.
Large list of lots and tracts on all streets and avenues at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.
95½x125 northwest corner South Park-av. and Thirty-second-st.
50 feet, east front, on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-second-st., under the market.
414x164 northeast corner South Park-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., very choice.
Several lots on Indiana-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-seventh-sts.
Same on Prairie-av., including choice tract 175 feet, at bargain.
50 feet, east front, Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.; bargain.
Choice corner on Wabash-av.
125 feet, east front, on Calumet-av. by 134 on Gano-st., at $100; very low.
Large list on all avenues south and south of limits.

RESIDENCES.

Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., brown stone-front.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., large, fine stone-front cheap.
Indiana-av., several desirable residences, between Twenty-ninth to Thirty-ninth-sts., from $4,250 upward.
Prairie-av., very choice brown stone-front, near Twenty-fifth-st.
Prairie-av., 2-story frame near Thirtieth-st., 26-foot lot, east front.
Prairie-av., 2-story frame near Thirty-first-st., 37½-foot lot.
Forest-av., a large list, including some very fine 2 and 3 story bricks, cheap.
South Park-av., very choice marble-front near Thirty-second-st.
South Park-av., several desirable frames and bricks.
Vernon-av., 2-story and basement stone front near Thirty-fourth-st.; bargain.
Vernon-av., very elegant 2-story pressed brick; living rooms on main floor; also 2-story frame, brick basement, 4 rooms deep, very pleasant, at bargain.
Vincennes-av., several brick houses from $4,500 to $8,500.
Langley-av., very choice 2-story and basement marble-front near Thirty-seventh-st.; bargain.
Langley-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., 66 feet, with two cottages.
Johnson-place, several brick and frame houses cheap.
Bowen-av., 2-story and basement brick, good barn, 42-foot lot; cheap.
If you do not see what suits in above list call at our office. Large lists on all avenues and streets south.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.
$45,000—Double store in wholesale district.
$22,000—Madison-st., 2 brick stores near Throop-st.
$27,000—South Water-st., a finely-built store; a great bargain. Well built, fine light.

HOUSES.

$4,500—Park-av., frame, on brick basement; fine order.
$12,500—La Salle-av., an elegant east front brick, fine barn, furnace, and gas-fixtures.
$4,000—Jackson-st., south front, 2-story frame.
$7,500—Jackson-st., south front, octagon brick; no expense spared; 3 rooms deep; good barn.
$5,500 to $6,750—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; furnace and gas fixtures; modern marble fronts. Improvements alone worth the prices.
$14,000—Dearborn-av., stone front, east exposure.
$3,500—Adams-st., near Western-av., 2 lots and house for two families; the land is worth the price.
$8,000—Indiana-av., a very desirable residence, wide and deep lot; fine barn; 2 dining-rooms and 2 kitchens; a bright and sunny home, elegant and complete.
$12,000—Ashland-av., a fine marble front, with d. r. and k. on parlor floor; brick barn.
$5,000—Marble-front, near Jefferson Park; all impts.
$9,000—Offered $1,200 rent, fine house and barn; wide lot, desirable location, West Side; will take smaller place in part pay; good barn.
$6,500—Park-av., octagon marble front; d. r. and k. on parlor floor; wide lot; frame barn.
$5,750—Indiana-av., desirable stone front; the house alone cannot be built for the price.
$6,000—Indiana-av.; octagon stone-front.
$6,000—Wide brick; Green-st.; large lot; all impts.
$9,000—Sangamon-st.; fine house and large lot.
$5,500—Adams-st., a northwest corner, octagon front.
$12,000—Near Jefferson Park, d. r. and k. on parlor floor; an elegant and complete residence; south front; no expense spared; a bargain.
$4,500—Adams-st., a corner brick, with d. r. and k. on parlor floor; east light its entire length.
$3,200—Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick house, east front, close to steam and horse cars.
$7,500—D. r. and k. on parlor floor, wide lot, east front, 2-story and cellar marble-front; South Side.

LOTS.

$225—Ashland-av., the best vacant lot on the street, 180 feet deep, east front, party walls each side.
$225—Ashland-av., an elegant corner, north of Van Buren-st., a desirable place for modern apartments.
$175—Adams-st., between Jefferson Park and Ashland-av., some fine south fronts; easy terms.
$120—Jackson-st., south front, east of Ashland-av.
$105—Jackson-st., a fine N. W. cor. near Ashland-av.
$175—Throop-st., facing Jefferson Park, 75 feet; a superb location for modern apartment house; will furnish the brick to improve it at $8 per m.

FOR SALE—242 BISSELL-ST., OCTAgon-front brick house, 9 rooms, water and gas, $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 577 DIVISION-ST. AND 579 Division-st.; both 3 stories and basement, swell-front, brick residences, with modern improvements. GEORGE VAN ZANDT, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING CENtral Park boulevard, near Kedzie-av., at $2,500 per acre. Also, 6 acres fronting Douglas Park boulevard, cheap. C. J. HAMBLETON, 12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 HAMILTON-AV., frame house of 10 rooms and lot 50x128 feet, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2517 MICHIGAN-AV., A frame house with brick basement and extension, $6,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH of Schiller-st., east front, 37½x149 to alley; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., EAST front, near Thirty-second-st.—Two-story and basement stone-front house, brick barn, and lot, $7,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE of 11 rooms and lot on Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st., $6,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY AND ENglish basement brick residence, Johnson-place, south of Thirty-eighth-st.; large, extra well built. Very cheap for few days. W. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOUR MARble-front stores on State-st., north of Peck-court, which we will sell together or separately at a low figure. YOUNG & SPICER, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—36 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Burling-st., south of Belden-av., at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT MODern brick house, barn, and lot, in southeast section of city, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $8,300. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY AND basement cellar house on Campbell-av., near Monroe-st.; $3,500. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—1025 WEST MONROE-ST., between Western and Campbell-avs., octagon front brick, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc., hot and cold water, furnace, and gas-fixtures. J. WEST, 245 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDing, 2½ acres of ground, with railroad track, desirable for manufacturing purposes. S. B. LINGLE, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHwest corner Bowen, beautiful grove lot 167x171, at $60 per foot. Also, 40x150 Vincennes-av., near Oakwood, for $3,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—25x200 feet, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
INDIANA-AV.—South of Thirty-second-st., 25x161 ft.
INDIANA-AV.—Between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., 27½x170 feet.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 855 West Madison-st., if taken within a few days. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL HOME AT Geneva, Ill., at half-value; commutation fare, 18 cents; excellent opportunity. ROBINSON & CORLIES, 38 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON SIXTY-SECond-st., near depot; $300; 6 cents fare; bargain. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., CORNER, 2-story and basement brick store and flat; $7,500. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN LAKE View.
Nice house of six rooms on 50-foot lot, nicely improved, lake water, good sewerage.
17 lots on Diversy-av., south front, all city conveniences, 2 blocks from horse cars.
23 lots on Wolfram-st., 3 blocks from horse cars, 3½ miles from Court-House.
6 lots on George-st., 4 blocks from street cars.
6 lots on Belmont-av., best street in Lake View, near the lake, good sewer and lake water, short distance from Lincoln Park.
9 lots on Fletcher-st., first street south of Belmont-av., near lake.
5 lots on Barry-av., three blocks from Lincoln Park, well improved street, sewer and water, 3 blocks from street cars, 4 miles from Court-House.
McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON — CHICAGO-av. residence, $7,000; Wesley-av., $5,500; Sherman-av., $2,700; Judson-av., $6,500; choice building site, $2,500; Hinman-av., $4,500.
SOUTH EVANSTON—Wheeler-av., 9-room house, $4,000; Chicago-av., 8-room house, $2,800; Judson-av., cottage, $2,500; 9-room house, $4,000; Lincoln-av., new 8-room house, $3,500; 7-room house, $2,000; Benson-av., cottage, $2,000; Greenleaf-st., lots, $500.
WINNETKA—8-room house and large lot, on shore, $3,000.
RAVENSWOOD—7-room house and lot, $2,500.
All bargains and on easy terms.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IN GENEVA, ILL.—A 2-story house, with horse and cow barns, carriage-house, etc., five minutes' walk from the C. & N. W. depot; all in perfect order.
The lot is 100x300 feet, on a fine street, in an excellent neighborhood; plenty of green lawn with shade trees.
Three large cisterns give a constant supply of soft water, and a well in the house gives pure cold water.
The house has fifteen rooms, numerous closets, and is well arranged.
This place is for sale because the owner wishes to move away.
Address for price and particulars,
W. D. TURNER, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY D. W. & J. M. KEAN, 97 Clark-st., Room 58:
Acre property at Rogers Park.
Acre property at Ravenswood.
Acre property at Evanston and South Evanston.
Acre property at Glencoe and Lake Forest.
Vacant lots and improved at Rogers Park, Evanston, South Evanston, and Ravenswood. Houses built to suit purchasers at Rogers Park and Ravenswood on easy payments.
Vacant lots at Brighton Park at half the usual price.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, NEAR PULLman and Kensington—A very pretty new cottage of 5 rooms, with cellar, 115th-st., on the ridge; will sell for $1,350, or with two lots for $1,600. Terms easy. THOMAS SCANLAN, at W. D. Kerfoot & Co.'s, 90 Washington-st., or E. T. BROOKFIELD, Kensington.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN LOTS—ON the ridge west of Pullman and Kensington, from $135 upward. Long time. Monthly payments. THOMAS SCANLAN, at W. D. Kerfoot & Co.'s, 90 Washington-st., or E. T. BROOKFIELD, Kensington.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL City of Waukegan, a nice home of 20 acres, good house, barn, outbuildings, water, and large orchard. Easy payments and low interest; a bargain.
A cottage house, barn, and orchard, with 3½ acres, on State-st., lake front, on favorable terms; also several other good homes at bargains. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Waukegan, Wis.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.:
A list of choice property at Pullman.
Lots and acres at Pullman a specialty.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME: a fine residence with 3 acres of ground finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery, brick carriage-house, at Park Ridge, 13 miles from the Court-House. A good bargain is offered in this property. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, 37, 14, corner State and Ninety-fifth-sts. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ONE ACRE in Hart L. Stewart's sub-lots 9 and 10, Block 12, near Normal school. Want an offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of city limits, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT—300 FEET on Grand-boulevard, at Forty-third-st. $65 per foot—175 feet, west front on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—A GOOD frame house of nine rooms, and lot 70x225 ft; plenty of shade and fruit trees, $3,250. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES FRONTING South Park at Sixtieth-st., at a great sacrifice. Also 4 acres on Woodlawn-av., near Sixty-third-st., at less than $1,000 per acre. C. J. HAMBLETON, 12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—NEAR Brown's Rolling-Mills, 40 acres, Sec. 17, 37, 15. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES—STONY ISLAND boulevard and Eighty-fourth-st.; very cheap. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ULLMAN AND Thirty-third-sts. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—124X125 FEET (5 LOTS), Forty-third-st and Shurtleff-av., $1,500. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—125X133 FEET NORTHwest corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Calumet-av., $40 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, northwest corner of Randolph and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—GOOD-SIZED house, grove lot, 75x180: price $3,500. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES OF GARDEN land near Grand Crossing, in Sec. 27, 38, 14. Will sell cheap. OWNER Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES HIGH RIDGE land, with fine native trees, ¾ of a mile from Morgan Park, at $350. C. J. HAMBLETON, 12 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose—Lots, blocks, or houses very cheap; long time; two railroads; thirty daily trains; fare, 9 cents. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., BARGAIN, 50 x161 feet, southeast corner State and Forty-second-sts., $3,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOUSE, stone foundation, lot 50x170; price $2,200. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSES with large lots at Lawndale and Winnetka, from $2,200 upward. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENT—Valuable stock and grain farm of 755 acres, 65 miles from Chicago, convenient to the line of the Wabash R. R., in Will County, Illinois; only $40 per acre. It has 1¼ miles frontage on Kankakee River, with high banks and good drainage; location is very healthy; plenty of timber, 9 tenant houses, 2 orchards, 9 springs, 8 wells, 4 miles of hedge fence, farm fenced throughout, 2 barns, 2 stone quarries, 1 pair of scales, cribs for 10,000 bushels corn; now growing 70 acres winter wheat, 70 acres winter rye; 600 acres under good improvements, which are such that it can be subdivided, making 4 fine farms, thus accommodating parties who would like to be neighbors; steamboat landing on farm. Terms $10,000, to remain on bond and mortgage 3 years, 7 per cent interest; balance cash down; no trade. E. S. HULBURD & CO., Room 67 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE FARMS NEAR CHIcago:
250 acres near station Wallworth County, Wis.
190 acres near station Kane County, Ill.
240 acres near station Livingston County, Ill.
200 acres near station Pulaski County, Ind.
130 acres near Hillsdale, Mich.
232 acres near Gundrum, Pulaski County, Ind.
300 acres Reynolds County, Mo.; very cheap.
Some fine farms to trade for goods.
R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING BATAVIA, on Fox River, finely improved property of 62 acres, good-sized dwelling, barn, outbuildings, orchard, and abundance of small fruit, plenty of natural shade trees, evergreens, etc., excellent water. The place is one of the handsomest in appearance and location on the river. Five to 20 acres may be purchased separate, with or without house. J. S. TOWNE, owner, Batavia.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BEAUTIful country residence of 14 rooms; 15 acres; fine orchard, grapery, etc.; is convenient to Chicago. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—540-ACRE FARM, BRICK improvements; will take city for part pay. Apply at 80 La Salle-st., Room 5. Hours, 10 to 3:30.

FOR SALE—FARMS—BY G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st.
Eighty acres within half mile of depot at Downer's Grove, on C., B. & Q. Ry., cheap.
Finely improved farms in all the adjoining States, cheap.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 520 ACRES, 18 miles from the city, all improved in plow land and timothy; can be bought at the exceedingly low figure of $60 per acre; good gravel road and railroad convenient. Must be sold. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE MUST SUPPLY TWO customers with residences, south of Chicago-av., and on or east of Dearborn-av., south or east front, good sized lot, worth, one from $12,000 to $15,000, and the other from $18,000 to $22,000. Owners please call on or address WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

WANTED—WE ARE HAVING SO many inquiries for houses and cottages in all parts of the city from parties wishing to purchase that we have concluded to make a specialty of supplying the demand. Owners desirous of selling please leave descriptions with us. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY G. W. DAWSON & CO., dealers in real estate, houses and lots in all parts of the city, as we have cash customers for same. Room 10 Tribune Building.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A BUILDING suitable for manufacturing purposes containing 8,000 to 10,000 square feet floor surface. Address, stating location and price, X 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT 40 TO 50 FEET front, by good depth, by the side of an alley preferred; vacant, or with cheap building on it suitable for a manufactory; must be situated between Van Buren and Kinzie-sts. and east of Halsted-st. Leave description and price with H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE AND lot for $5,000 or $6,000, South or North Side. M. W. DIFFLEY, 72 Madison-st.

## FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals; no commissions. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—
At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgages bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
LEWIS & KNOTT,
Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO, 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property in sums to suit. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

MANUFACTURER WITH $15,000 clear wants to borrow $3,000 or $4,000 for one year; will pay good interest. Address X 32, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property. Cash in hand. Can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $3,000 AND upwards, at 6 per cent, upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$30.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit on Chicago real estate at 6 and 7 per cent. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON REAL EState and securities. W. T. BUCKLEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING HOUSE in Chicago; established 15 years; 3 cylinders, job presses, power paper and card cutters, with tons of type, etc., all in fine order; business past year, $20,000; clear profit nearly $5,000; full showing made; invoice about $12,000; will sell for $8,000; big bargain. Address LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIFTH INTEREST IN a glucose factory; one of the best in this country; special inducements if taken at once. Address W 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL GROCERY AT invoice; fixtures, horse, and wagon thrown in. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY BUSINESS; small stock; will sell or exchange for cottage in some suburban village. Address W 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF TAKEN WITHIN TEN days, a general stock of merchandise in a live county-seat town in Illinois; large trade established; will bear investigation; capital required about $5,000. Address W 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A WELL selected stock of hardware. Address Box 485, Hastings, Neb.

FOR SALE—A FINE SALOON WITH 4 living rooms in rear, on the South Side; cheap rent, 2 years' lease. For particulars call at 852 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A MERCHANT TAILOR'S stock and fixtures, mostly new; price about $800; good reason for selling. For particulars address ANDERSON & CO., Shelbina, Shelby County, Mo.

FOR LEASE—GOOD PAYING HOTEL of about 100 rooms for term of years; furniture for sale; favorably located; bargain for right party. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—CHEAP if taken at once; fixtures nearly new. 1651 West Van Buren-st.

STORE FOR SALE—AT NEW LENOX, Ill., on C., R. I. & P. R. R., 34 miles from Chicago; general stock, with line of drugs; real estate $2,300; stock, $3,500 to $4,000; reason, ill-health. W. KNICKERBOCKER, P. M.

SPLENDID CHANCE—A FURNISHED house, 60 rooms, centrally located, and full all the time; five years' lease; will sell low, as proprietor is ill; best show for making money in this city. Call at 162 La Salle-st., Room 37.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

TO A FIRST-CLASS CARPET MAN only, one-half interest in the best retail carpet business in Minneapolis. For particulars address CARPETS, care Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — KENWOOD: PLEASE send me your address, care Al, at home. KENWOOD.

PERSONAL—A PROFESSIONAL GENtleman of means desires to become acquainted with a lady of 25 or 30 years of amiable disposition and pleasing appearance of some means with a view to matrimony. All communications confidential. Address X 82, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — FOR PICTURES, PICTure frames (in stock or to order), gold, velvet, plush, and other styles of cabinet frames, photos of celebrated characters, stereoscopes, graphoscopes, views of Chicago and the world, albums, chromos, artotypes, engravings, etc., sold to the trade and public at low prices. Catalogues mailed free on application. New goods constantly. E. LOVEJOY, Opp. Marshall Field's. Take elevator. 88 State-st.

PERSONAL—SAM'L DODSWORTH & CO., Nos. 90, 92, and 94 Franklin-st., edition binders in cloth, morocco, and law sheep, manufacturers of first-class blank books and commercial binding of all kinds. Telephone communication.

PERSONAL—MATRIMONIAL AGENcy, office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday. Strictly confidential. C. HEGENBERG, 94 North Clark-st., 2d story.

## TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERty—One first-class residence in St. Paul; one in Milwaukee, Wis.; hotel at Belvidere, Ill. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEE HERE—ALL who cannot meet their demands and have stocks of goods in large or small amounts, and wish good real estate for them on short notice, address, in confidence, P.-O. Box 240, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD BRICK or stone-front house, West Side—200 acres of good land, part of it heavy timber, in Illinois, and a 2-story brick house in Chicago. Will pay cash difference or assume. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO EXCHANGE — ELEGANT BEDroom set, cost one year ago $275, for good top buggy. Address A 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF FINE farming land near railroad and cash for house and lot, city or near suburbs. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 125-HORSE stationary engine, 22x30, complete; one double propeller engine, cylinders 18x20, with fixtures for boat; one tug engine, cylinder 15x15; also all sizes of new and second-hand engines, boilers, and machinery. L. D. POLLARD, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND 6 horse-power boilers, one 8 horse-power engine, one large Worthington steam-pump, all in good order, at JOHN DAVIS & CO.'S, 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF second-hand radiators and coils, large and small. JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED—A CARload of Worthington steam-pumps, all sizes; also Knowles'. JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE SILVER-PLATED show cases, nearly new, also 40 shelf-boxes, good for millinery and notion use, cheap for cash. 611 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—THREE BURGLAR-PROOF bank-safes, one 1,800 lbs, one 2,500 lbs, and one with inside chest 4,100 lbs. At 1600 Indiana-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### North Side.

TO RENT—A VERY CHOICE STONE-front 2-story house on the North Side, in the most popular location, 9 rooms; all the modern improvements that a house could have; the furniture for sale, which is of the very best a private family could buy nine months ago for $1,750; compulsion obliges the sale at sacrifice. Address X 50, Tribune.

TO RENT—FOR THREE YEARS, THE homestead and grounds of David Goodwillie, 1146 North Clark-st., 73½ feet front and 700 feet deep, running through to Lincoln Park drive. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 529 Hurlbut-st.

TO RENT—NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Schiller, 10-room brick house; rent $50. Possession May 1. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—219 AND 221 PARK-AV., TWO good frame houses. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—A 14-ROOM HOUSE ON ABerdeen, near Monroe, from May 1, $65. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT 13-ROOM house, modern improvements, 49 Ashland-av., fronting east on Union Park. Apply to H. H. HURLBUT or F. F. STRONG, 337 West Randolph-st.

### South Side.

TO RENT—11 HARMON COURT—TWO-story and basement dwelling, 12 rooms; all conveniences; possession at once. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

70 Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms.
559 State-st., front flat, 4 rooms; modern improvements.
565 State-st., second floor, front flat, 4 rooms.
565 State-st., second floor, rear flat, 4 rooms.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

559, 561, 563, and 565 State-st., 2 double stores and basements, 40x80 feet each.
378 West Madison-st., store and basement, 25x80 feet.
Jackson-st., four-story and basement brick building, 25x83½ feet, elevator, from May 1.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—NEW HOUSE. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—HOUSE, TEN rooms; possession April 1 if desired. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 28 LOTS, garden, henery, orchard, at La Grange, $150 per year. EDWIN HANCOCK, 440 Ogden-av.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### North Side.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT NEAR LINcoln Park. For sale, the elegant furniture therein, all complete; rent $35 per month. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT ON HURON-st., near Dearborn-av. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, BATH-room, hot and cold water; West Side; rent $25 per month. DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FEW LEFT OF THE pleasant four-room flats in the new McAvoy Building, $20 and $25. None but respectable parties need apply. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO 3-ROOM FLATS, 134 North Clark-st; also 6-room flat 47 Seeley-av., near Madison-st., $18. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of parlor, suitable for sleeping-rooms or offices, $1 to $4 per week. 7 North Clark-st.

### South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—FRONT AND back parlors with all modern conveniences, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address W 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms. 177 South Clark-st., Room 24.

TO RENT — $2 PER WEEK, WELL-lighted, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st.—One large room nicely furnished; gas, fire, and use of bath.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. Room 30, 164 Washington-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

### Stores.

TO RENT—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:
South Water-st., 5-story building, water elevator.
237 Fifth-av., 3-story building, 22x80 feet.
12 Madison-st., store and basement.
Wabash-av., Jackson-st., store, 20x90 feet.
Michigan-av., near Lake-st., 4-story building, 24x125 feet; water elevator.
Randolph-st., 4-story building, 30x180 feet; water elevator.
Michigan-st., building containing 12,000 feet for manufacturing; power.
State-st., near Lake-st., 2 lofts, 50x70 feet; good light.
Lake-st., 3 lofts, 26x150 feet; water elevator.
Monroe-st., 3 lofts, 22x160 feet; good light.
Wabash-av., near Randolph-st., second floor.
Buildings, lofts, etc., to rent in the business centre.

TO RENT—STORE, 3102 STATE-ST., next to corner of Thirty-first, 25x80 feet; fine stand for gents' furnishing, clothing, boots and shoes, or hardware store. Apply at BUCHMAN'S drug-store, corner State and Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LIGHT BASEment 171 Randolph-st.; second floor, 20x165. Room 30, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE WABASH-AV. store, north of Madison-st. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITH LIVING rooms; one of the best locations on the West Side; low rent; a small stock of millinery for sale; business established 6 years. Address W 14, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS, NEW block, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire till 2 at 21 Times Building.

### Lofts.

TO RENT—TWO LOFTS, 100X100 EACH, at the northeast corner of La Salle and Michigan-sts. For particulars call at our office, 121 Michigan-st. MILLER & KLEIN.

TO RENT—LOFT 30X140 ON LAKE-ST., near State. Inquire of WEBER & SCHMID, 46 North Clark-st., Room 4.

### Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—WHARFING lot corner of West Washington and Water-sts., well suited for dockage, warehouse, or railroad elevator. O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR flat of from 7 to 10 rooms, in a good locality on the North Side; small family, best of references, and rent six months or a year in advance. Give location, description, and price. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO MODERN houses by May 1 for first-class tenants. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED — TO RENT—WE HAVE daily calls for houses, flats, and stores, both for immediate and spring leasing. We can rent at once to good, prompt paying tenants. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON West Side (without basement preferred) for a small family; can furnish good references; state terms; wish a house between Hoyne-av. and Loomis, Van Buren, and Washington-sts. Address V 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM cottage; also, an eight or ten-room house, furnished or unfurnished; possession between 1st of March and middle of April; responsible parties. Address O V 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FACTORY suitable for manufacturing hardware; 12,000 to 18,000 square feet in size, with plenty of light. Address W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEfore March 20, three, four, or five rooms on South Side, first flat front, with all conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, to be used for light housekeeping, within five minutes' walk from corner Clark and Washington-sts. Will purchase furniture if desirable. Call on or address with full particulars, G. B. SHERMAN, 128 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I AM HAVING daily applications from parties wishing to rent houses, flats, stores, etc.; owners leaving their property with me will obtain desirable tenants. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and lady (no children) two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, not more than half-hour's walk from Tribune Building. Locality must be good and price moderate. Faultless references given. Address 248 South State-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A DEsirable tenant, from May 1, a good house of about 10 rooms, in good location, convenient to the I. C. R. R., south of Twenty-second-st. and north of Hyde Park. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEfore May 1, a dwelling containing 6 or 7 rooms, in Englewood, near the Normal School. Good references given. Address P.-O. Box 76, Winnetka, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A REsponsible party with satisfactory references, a building or flat suitable for renting rooms, or to negotiate with owner of building to have same arranged in desirable shape for the above purpose. Address W 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY G. W. DAWSON & CO. 100 dwellings, 150 rooms, and 25 storerooms, in all parts of the city, as we have good tenants for same. Room 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT — RESIDENCE with barn, good location. Rent not to exceed $100 per month. A. S. WORK, 211 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping; South Side preferred. X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY G. W. DAWSON & CO., furnished boarding-houses and flats, as we have cash customers for same. Room 10 Tribune Building.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—THREE SMART, WELL-educated boys, aged about 16 years, to learn the wholesale dry-goods business. Address by letter X 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS COMmission house a young man to make himself generally useful; one who lives with his parents preferred. Address X 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, a young man about 17 years old to assist bill clerk; must be correct and rapid at figures and write a good hand; wages to commence with, $5 per week. Address X 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, living with parents, to work in store. Call between 10 and 11 o'clock today. M. W. DIFFLEY, 72 Madison-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—AT ONCE TWO WOODworkers on light work only; also, one painter; steady employment and good wages for right kind of men. A. PEARSALL & SON, McGregor, Iowa.

WANTED—A PRINTER: COMPETENT man of family to take business and mechanical charge of good country weekly. Address W 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SILVERburnishers. Apply Union Brass-Manufacturing Company, 103 Ohio-st.

WANTED — PATTERN-MAKERS — 4 young, active, and first-class workmen; steady work and best of wages. ALEX D. CUNNY, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICKMAKER, one that is capable of running a small yard; must be a good setter and understand burning with coal. Reference required. Address GEORGE WITHALL, Box 1582, Ottumwa, Ia.

WANTED — CIGARPACKERS — SEVeral thoroughly experienced, steady packers can find permanent employment at ED ASCHERMANN & CO.'S, Milwaukee.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS ELECtrotype finisher on book work. Apply at once. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—TWO MECHANICAL draughtsmen. Union Foundry Works, corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED — A COACHMAN, WITH good city reference, who is a perfect driver, understands the best care of horses and carriages, single, clean, polite, temperate, and willing to make himself useful about the house, will find a good situation and good wages. Inquire at Room 7, 108 Dearborn-st., from 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—MAN TO CLEAN HARness, drive extra; also hostler. 1325 Wabash.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-WASHER AND harness-cleaner at 140 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER, also groom—must be experienced—for extra driver. None but temperate need apply. 804 West Madison-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN WILLING TO WORK six hours daily can have pleasant employment and 100 to 300 per cent profit on small capital handling our goods; best chance in America; $1 samples free; $30 to $50 per week guaranteed in any State; it will pay to investigate; full particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN HONEST, ACTIVE boy in office of a manufacturing concern on the West Side. The place would be permanent to one capable, who could also expect to be advanced as opportunity offered and his ability warranted. Wages not to exceed $4 per week. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving references, X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 BOYS FROM 16 TO 18 years of age, to work on egg carriers. Apply at once to BILLINGS, COBURN & CO., Indiana-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—ARTISTS—THE ADDRESS of 11 water-color portrait artists to whom to send our extra work. No letters answered unless accompanied by sample of work by mail (we will return same way) with prices expected. None but first-class workmen, experienced on copied work, need apply. The Boston Copying House, Stevens Point, Wis.

WANTED—RETAIL SILK MEN OF acknowledged ability and active city experience can find permanent positions and best salary at MANDEL BROS'S., 121 and 123 State-st. Apply in person or address by mail.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN IN ST. Paul, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Detroit, and other cities and country towns for a new and very popular work; liberal terms; address at once, T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A CANVASSER IN EVERY city and country town, for a new and handsome book, the Life of Gen. Burnside; large commissions paid. For terms address T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — CANVASSERS EVERYwhere for that popular and elegantly-bound book, Garfield's Career; liberal terms. Send for circulars to T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED TRAVeling salesmen in boots and shoes; men who have sufficient confidence in their own ability to advance their own expenses and travel on commission; to any such a good chance will be given by an old-established Chicago wholesale house. Address, with reference, and state what experience have had, X 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADvertising solicitor. Address with references X 80, Tribune office.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL by a small family for general housework, at 182 East Huron-st.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 4 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD CITY reference to do first work in a small private family. 1251 Michigan-av.

WANTED — WORK FOR WOMEN—Strangers assisted; board $2 and $2.50 a week. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

### Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FOR LITTLE girl 2 years old; must be accustomed to and fond of children. Apply immediately at 3649 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — NURSE to care for a sick old lady. German preferred. Call for two days at 1338 Wabash-av.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GOOD GIRLS WITH first-class references. International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO MAKE EGG carriers. Experienced hands preferred. Apply immediately to BILLINGS, COBURN & CO., Indiana-av. north of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO TURN WOMEN'S shoes; also, to run trimming machine and to vamp. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

8 PARK-ROW—TO RENT—FURNISHED rooms, with board.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—SECOND STOry front rooms, also other rooms, with board.

430 WABASH-AV.—A NICE FRONT room with board, suitable for one or two persons.

### West Side.

16 NORTH ADA-ST.—TWO DAY boarders. Terms reasonable.

463 WEST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHed front rooms with board; gentlemen, or gent and wife.

### Hotels.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—163-165 South Clark-st.; rooms from 75c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre. Rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; per week, $7 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures elegant rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM IN A respectable family by a gentleman of good family. Address T 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife want good board and room for from four to six weeks in private family. References given and required. Will pay about $16. Address at once X 38, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
245 and 247 State-st.

NO BUGS—GET IRON BEDS AND keep away bugs; housekeepers, hospitals, etc., supplied. Chicago Iron Bed Co., 49 Wells-st. Mail orders attended to.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments at low prices.

## STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and best facilities in this city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc.; low rates; cash advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

## OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL OFFICE DESK, Andrews' make, in perfect order; $20. J. R. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A CIRCULAR desk. Address X 79, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENtleman of legal and commercial experience as special for a jobbing or wholesale house. First-class references and security. Expectations moderate. ATTORNEY, care Carrier 5, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED — EVENING work, writing or posting up books, by an elegant penman and expert accountant. W 16, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ASSISTant bookkeeper by an active young man with 4 years' experience in a first-class wholesale house; speaks English, German, and Swedish. Best references. Address X 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 19 years old who has employment through the day, who would like to do general writing or copying work of evenings. Address X 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESpondent with first-class grain house, by a young married man of steady habits. Best references from present employers. Address V 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper, having several years' experience. Can give undoubted references. Address X 72, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTive and intelligent young man, member of the Board of Trade and Call Board, desires immediate employment. Best references. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man, with perfect business qualifications, sober, and has no bad habits; not afraid of work. First-class references. Has had 3 years' experience with an iron manufacturing company. Wishes a position as bookkeeper or general clerk. Address C. BAURMANN, 319 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man well posted in general mercantile business to take charge of freight work with railroads. Have good acquaintance and references. Address X 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE secretary or confidential clerk by one of 10 years' experience in a Government office; law and literary qualifications. Highest testimonials, references, and security. Address X 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent druggist in retail store; 5 years' experience. Best of references. Address S 39, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN EXperienced baker on bread, able to take charge; also, good second hand; both able to work on cake. Address X 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOB printer to complete my trade in first-class job office in Chicago; have had three years' experience on job work in good country office. ROLLIN HANN, Wabash, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who is a good cutter, to learn sewing and do cutting. Address CUTTER, 165 Thirtieth-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MEchanical draughtsman. Best references. X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class gardener; thoroughly practical in all branches; not afraid of work. Good references. English; single; age 35. Address X 11, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY young man as teamster or any other kind of work. Good references. Call at 128 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, who speaks the English language thoroughly, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. First-class testimonials. Call or address CHARLES HOFFMAN, 162 East Van Buren.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SPECIAL agent for insurance company by young man of 7 years' experience as local agent. Best of references as to character and ability. Address K, 3428 Indiana-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as traveling salesman, or to take charge of the general department, with six years' practical experience and one on the road; acquainted with Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa trade. Address X 2, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THIS SOCIety wants to find work for German, Swede, and Norwegian girls with good testimonials from the old country, and for girls for housework who bring good references from parties for whom they have worked in Chicago. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-class German cook, with the best of references; city or country. Address X 39, Tribune office.

### Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY; is competent to take full charge of dressmaking establishment as fitter and designer, or would make a specialty of children's clothing; has a good trade established. Address W 13, Tribune office.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SCANdinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 158 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A HIGHLY accomplished young German lady, graduate of a German seminary, holding a position in Germany now, would like a situation in this country as governess or teacher in private school; can teach German, English, French, music, drawing, and the elementary branches. X 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady thoroughly competent as accountant, bookkeeper, correspondent, or general office work. Can furnish good references. S 64, Tribune office.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill. The only institution of the kind in America having offices in each of the principal cities affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States or Canada. Business houses and families can be supplied with competent help of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.
PIANO.
"The only Western firm manufacturing their own pianos."
"The only real first-class piano made in the West."
Pianos sold at wholesale prices on installments.
Save dealers' profits, and call at the manufacturers' wareroom, 175 Wabash-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT pianos. They stand in tune longer than any other pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure; and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co. upright unrivaled. We have a fine second-hand square grand of above make, taken in exchange for upright, that we will offer for sale at reasonable discount. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

IN ADDITION
To our own manufacture,
THE KIMBALL ORGAN,
we have a number of second-hand organs (in good condition) that we can sell at low prices, on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO to PROSSER & CO.'S; they make renting a specialty. Established 1850. 215 State-st.

N. GOOLD & SON, PIANO MANUFACTurers, warerooms 262 State-st. Pianos and organs to rent and for sale on installments. Best instruments and lowest prices. Be sure and call before you buy or rent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS OF THE BEST qualities and at the lowest prices. HORACE BRANCH, 308 State-st.

$165 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, good as new; $85 buys 7-octave square; easy payments. H. SCHAAF & CO., 276 W. Madison.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving; sidewalks, driveways, basement floors in private residences, stores, breweries, malt houses, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for cement paving in any part of the United States. All work fully guaranteed. Address J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 10, 116 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A FINE LOT RARE COINS AND MEDals for sale. STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building. Office hours 3 to 5.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100s AT $15, IN 50s at $16 per 1,000; sent C. O. D.; fully guaranteed. No drummers. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st.

NO BUGS—IRON BEDS, CRIBS, COTS, mattresses, etc.; housekeepers, hospitals, etc. supplied. Chicago Iron Bed Company, 49 Wells-st.

WANTED—BY G. W. DAWSON & CO., for spot cash—A stock of goods of any variety or size, as we have customers for same. Room 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO BUY A RESTAURANT or coffee and ice cream saloon. Address X 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE TICKet. Address, stating lowest price, X 25, Tribune.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. R. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.,
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—150 ACRES OF LAND ON State-st., 8 miles from the city, with good dwelling and stable. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO LEASE — ON LONG OR SHORT time—110x132 feet, Clark-st., corner of Nineteenth, through to Butterfield; will divide. Also 150 feet, with railway facilities. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

## PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 605 F-st., Washington, D. C.

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*All Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.*

*Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.*

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THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $1,000,000.
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Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest; act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.

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Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission at the New York Stock Exchange, and carried on margins. New York correspondents—HATCH & FOOTE, 12 Wall-st.

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GEORGE H. GODDARD,
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Chicago, March 1, 1882.

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Deal in UNITED STATES, Municipal, and leading Railroad Bonds.
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Dealers in Investment Securities. Offer good dividend paying securities yielding 8 per cent per annum.

**$10 TRY IT. WHEAT. $200**

$10, $20, $50, $100, $500,

Invested in our new and only safe plan of Speculating in Wheat Stocks, etc., quick and profits large. Now is the best season to take hold. Write for our pamphlet, etc., giving particulars: Sent Free. FLEMING & MILLER, Brokers, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

**$250 STOCKS. $500.**

**$25 to $25,000**

Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. SOULE & CO., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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**A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,**
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

Our National Debt is about
**$2,097,803,889. SAFE**
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and Leading Firms of Chicago.
J. W. NORRIS, Gen. Agt.,
57 State-st., Chicago.

### HUMAN HOPE.

Like to an airy bird
With every feather stirred,
A skylark mounting upward to the sky;
What though its nest we pass,
Where low winds wave the grass,
And butterflies and bees go flitting by.

It lives not in the Now;
Though blossoms deck the bough,
The harvest-fields with golden spires it sees:
The seed falls in the ground;
It knows no burial mound,
But crimson fruit that glow among the trees.

And when fierce storms do blow,
And bare boughs in the snow,
Songless and flowerless, stretch through gloom afar,
Still, still the Angel Hope
Bids us with Life's ills cope,
And through the darkest shades see every star.
—*Lydia L. A. Very.*

One of Carter's Little Liver Pills taken every night stimulates the liver, carries off the bile, and improves the digestion and appetite; 25 cents.

# BUSINESS.

## Stocks Not So Active as the Day Before, and Not So Strong.

## Money in New York 6 Per Cent Bid—Strong Bear Feeling Among Chicago Operators.

## The Produce Markets Less Active, but Mostly Firmer—The Chief Exception Was Rye.

## A Reaction in Grain, Due to a Decreased Visible Supply and Fears of a Corner in Wheat.

## A Decrease of About One-Sixth in the Winter Packing of Hogs in the West.

## FINANCIAL.

Stocks were steady and quiet at the opening, with the exception of Louisville & Nashville, which advanced rapidly at the start to 83. It afterward sold down below 80, and closed at 80. It was the most active and the strongest of all the list. Money was 6 per cent bid. Toward the close of business the statement that Secretary Folger had anticipated the payment of the called bonds soon coming due gave a momentary life to the market. But the close was tame, and showed losses for most of the active stocks. The attempts to galvanize Missouri Pacific into activity continued, and are said to be in pursuance of a plan to put the stock down gradually to a lower level, in order to make it a favorit with the speculative fraternity and to make it more acceptable as collateral to the banks, which do not like to lend on inactive cliqued stocks. The bank statement today is not expected to be very favorable, and if it is not unusually favorable prices, the bears believe, will go much lower.

In Chicago operators in stocks are doing little. Thursday of last week there was some heavy buying by men who were strong enough to stand up against the heavy current that was running then, and who believed that in the prosperous condition of the country there was not much chance of a real panic. Most of these "investors" have sold out at a profit, and if they buy again will do it at lower prices than these. On the bear side there has been some pool selling as the market went up. But the total volume of transactions has been small.

The general situation seems to be improving. Abroad and at home the money market appears to be free from the likelihood of anything like real stringency. Wheat prospects are brilliant. Another bull point is that the feeling on the part of the outside public is very bearish. This is one of the indications, usually, of a rise in stocks. A discouraging feature for the bulls is the fact that the moment prices are advanced the market grows stagnant. The public will not buy. Bonds of all the new issues are dead. The people have become strongly imbued with the idea that prices have been put very high by speculation, that net earnings will not, on account of decreased tonnage and increased operating expenses, be as high as they have been, and that the leading stocks are held by cliques which are anxious to unload. Under these circumstances, the people are not likely to start to buying again with the appetite of 1879 and 1880, unless new inducements are offered. These inducements must be either much lower prices or an unmistakable wave of new prosperity in railroad business.

The reports that Vanderbilt has advanced on the security of a second mortgage the money to pay off the floating debt of Lake Shore, and that Louisville & Nashville has also converted its floating debt into bonds will not, on reflection, add much to the popularity of the stocks. The bonds must have been negotiated at a discount, so that the companies paid a high rate for their money, and the transaction in each case added to the fixed charge ahead of dividends on the stock.

"Northwest" informs the New York *Journal of Commerce* that up to March 1 the storms had done the winter wheat much less damage than might have been expected. As to spring wheat, the "early seeding" for 1882 has been brought to a close by a severe snow-storm, and the ground is now frozen deeper than at any former period within the present season. Spring seeding has therefore now two elements against it—first, the fact that the land must in a great measure be plowed, and, secondly, the liability to unsettled weather in March.

In the money market, the *Public* looks for activity in March, with times of considerable stringency. The tendency to monetary pressure would be greatly increased if an active speculation for an advance in stocks should spring up, and would operate to check that tendency. For that reason many hold it improbable that the shrewder men of the market will attempt a serious advance at present.

In New York savings deposits have increased $18,000,000 during the past year, and now amount to $443,000,000.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

| Stocks. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 79¾ | 80⅛ | 79¼ | 79¾ |
| C., B. & Q. | 131½ | 131¾ | 131½ | 131¾ |
| Canada Southern | 48⅞ | 48¾ | 48⅛ | 48¾ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| Rock Island | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| Illinois Central | 134½ | 134½ | 133¾ | 134 |
| Manhattan | 55½ | 56 | 55½ | 56 |
| New York Central | 132¼ | 132¼ | 131¾ | 132¼ |
| Metropolitan "L." | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| Erie | 38 | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Do preferred | 76½ | 77 | 76½ | 77 |
| Michigan Central | 82¾ | 82⅞ | 81¾ | 82⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 114⅝ | 114⅞ | 114⅛ | 114⅝ |
| Northwestern | 132 | 132¾ | 131½ | 132¼ |
| Do preferred | 142 | 142⅜ | 142 | 142¼ |
| St. Paul | 109⅛ | 110⅛ | 109⅛ | 110⅛ |
| Do preferred | 121⅞ | 122¼ | 121⅞ | 122¼ |
| Omaha | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅝ | 33⅞ |
| Do preferred | 101 | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| Chattanooga | 69½ | 70 | 68⅞ | 68⅞ |
| Wabash, St. L. & P. | 34⅛ | 35⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅞ |
| Do preferred | 58⅜ | 59⅜ | 58⅜ | 59 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 81½ | 83 | 79¾ | 80⅜ |
| Reading | 59 | 59⅛ | 58⅞ | 59 |
| L. B. & W. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Union Pacific | 114⅝ | 115 | 114⅛ | 114¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph, pfd | 84 | 88½ | 83⅞ | 87½ |
| Northern Pacific | 32⅞ | 33 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| Do preferred | 71½ | 72⅜ | 71⅛ | 71⅞ |
| Kansas & Texas | 31⅜ | 31⅞ | 30⅞ | 31⅜ |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 124⅜ | 124⅝ | 124 | 124⅜ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 107 | 107⅛ | 106⅞ | 107⅛ |
| New Jersey Central | 93 | 93 | 91⅞ | 92⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 41⅛ | 41¾ | 41⅛ | 41½ |
| Morris & Essex | 122⅛ | 122⅛ | 122 | 122 |
| Ontario & Western | 24⅜ | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ |
| Erie seconds | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅛ | 97⅜ |
| Central Pacific | 90½ | 90¾ | 89⅞ | 89¾ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 64½ | 64⅞ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ |
| Peoria, D. & E. | 31 | 31 | 30⅞ | 30⅝ |
| Missouri Pacific | 96 | 96⅝ | 94⅞ | 95⅝ |
| Texas Pacific | 41 | 41⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| Ohio Central | 21 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ |
| Oregon | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| Pullman P. C. Co. | 125½ | 125¾ | 125½ | 125¾ |
| Richmond & Danville | 164 | 164 | 162 | 162 |
| East Tennessee | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅞ |
| Nor. & W. | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ |
| Manitoba | 110¾ | 110⅞ | 110⅛ | 110¾ |
| Cleveland & Pitts. | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 |
| Roch. & Pitts. | 31½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

In its weekly review of the financial situation, the *Hour* says:

The bears have possession of all the markets of the country. On the Stock Exchange the bulls roar as gently as sucking doves and take to their heels on the slightest provocation. So with the grain, provision, and cotton markets. There is literally a panic in prices, with no signs of immediate recovery; stocks have lost all buoyancy, while every reduction in the price of cotton or grain in New York or Chicago is responded to by still lower figures in Liverpool and the other foreign markets. By the close of the present season it looks as though the new railroad and other schemes would be even more severely punished than they were in the spring of 1880. That set-back in prices was the natural reaction from the unwarranted advance in quotations during the previous year. Then the gold importations, which had done so much to stimulate prices, ceased for a while, nor did the market revive until the promise of the summer crops settled the question that we should have an exceptionally large surplus of grain and cotton to send abroad. It is a fact worth keeping in mind that all bull movements since 1879 have coexisted with gold importations, for the bears have immediately taken possession of the market when there was any interruption to the precious metal supplies from abroad. This general break-down in prices is very unusual. In ordinary years, low quotations for grain and cotton advance the prices of stocks upon the list of the exchange, because of the increased consumption, which, of course, gives a larger business to the transportation lines, while manufacturing industries are at the same time stimulated. The great increase in business upon our railways in 1879, 1880, and 1881 was contemporaneous with very low quotations for all the products of the soil. Despite the stoppage of the railway war and the enormous shrinkage in prices in the provision, grain, and cotton markets, there is no improvement, as would naturally be expected, in the quotations of the bonds and stocks of the railways, but, on the contrary, all the influences at work tend to lower prices.

The National banks are a factor in prices which must be considered, as they have entered upon a course of contraction which is certain to bring upon them the wrath of people interested in the speculative schemes of the country. During the three years of inflation, when gold was pouring into the principal seaports, the banks fanned the flames of speculation by adding over $40,000,000 to their issues. This resulted in the greatest stock, grain, cotton, and general speculation ever known to the history of the United States. It is notorious that the banks have used all their available funds to help the stock and cotton speculation in the East and the grain and provision speculation in the West. The money locked up in cotton alone is estimated at over $80,000,000, against $62,000,000 at the same date last year. The tightness in the money market which has been experienced during the past year has been due to the absorption of the money of the country in margins on fancy-priced stocks of all kinds. Having done all the mischief they could in helping the bulls, the banks are now contracting their issues. As the season advances the withdrawal of circulation becomes larger and the distress of the holders of securities and stocks of cotton and grain will become greater. Secretary Folger favors this withdrawal of currency on the ground that it will put a stop to mischievous speculation and permit the exportation of American products. Undoubtedly the banks will deserve well of the country if they break down the rings which are keeping up prices and deprive us of a foreign market; but it will secure for them the keen enmity of very powerful interests.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amounted to $5,965,154, against $8,528,255 for the corresponding week of 1881. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York for the week ending Feb. 28, 1882, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

| | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $ 5,915,154 | $ 8,528,255 | $ 5,293,449 |
| Previously reported | 45,288,056 | 49,944,040 | 42,451,565 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $51,253,210 | $58,472,295 | $47,745,114 |

Chicago bank clearings were $6,500,000. New York exchange was quoted between banks at 50@60c per $1,000 discount. Loans were quiet at 6@7 per cent.

Foreign exchange and Government bonds were the same. The supply of foreign exchange is very light.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular and dull today, but in the main strong, and values are generally ⅛ to 5¼ higher than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1¾ higher for Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, 1⅛ higher for Wabash Pacific, 1 higher for East Tennessee, 1¾ lower for Cameron Coal, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further advance of ⅛ to 1⅛, the latter in Louisville & Nashville. This was followed by a decline of ⅛ to 3¼, Louisville & Nashville, Denver & Rio Grande, Memphis & Charleston, Missouri Pacific, New Jersey Central, Chattanooga, Kansas & Texas, and Michigan Central leading the downward turn. There was then a recovery of ⅜ to 2¾, in which Hannibal & St. Jo preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Wabash Pacific preferred, Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Northern Pacific preferred, Kansas & Texas, and New Jersey Central were prominent. Early in the afternoon Hannibal & St. Jo preferred advanced 2½ further, and then reacted 2. The other fluctuations were merely fractional. The market closed weak.

The money market was active at 5@6 per cent on call, to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral with a few loans as high as 1-32 of 1 per cent per diem in addition to legal interest. The last loan was at 5 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@3½ per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The amount of gold engaged for export by tomorrow's steamer is variously reported at from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The sterling exchange market was steady. The nominal asking quotations are 486½ for sixty-day bills and 490½ for demand. Actual business was done at 485½@485¾ for sixty-day bills, 489¾@490 for demand, 490¾@491 for cable transfers, and 483½@484 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active at generally advancing prices. East Tennessee incomes declined from 52¾ to 52, and recovered to 52½. Erie consolidated seconds fell off from 98 to 97¼. Kansas & Texas general 6s advanced from 79 to 79½. Texas Pacific incomes rose from 65 to 68½. Atlantic & Pacific incomes advanced from 33 to 33½; Ohio Southern firsts from 86½ to 88; Central Pacific firsts, San Joaquin Branch, from 108½ to 110; do firsts, main line, from 114 to 115; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes from 23½ to 25; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, from 80¼ to 81; St. Paul consols, from 119 to 120; Northern Pacific firsts, from 97 to 98; New Jersey Central consols, from 112 to 112½; New Orleans & Pacific firsts, from 87½ to 89; Louisville & Nashville general 6s, from 98⅞ to 98; Northwestern coupon gold bonds, from 122 to 126; New York Elevated firsts, from 115½ to 123; Kansas & Texas consols, from 102¼ to 103; do seconds, from 61⅞ to 62½; Houston & Texas, Main Line, firsts, from 111 to 111½; Great Western firsts, from 108⅛ to 108¼; do seconds, from 101⅛ to 103; Colorado coal 6s from 90 to 91⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s from 46½ to 47; Louisville & Nashville firsts, St. Louis Division, from 104 to 104½; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 52 to 51⅛; Evansville & Terre Haute consols from 96 to 95¼; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible 8s from 108½ to 104¼; Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts from 90 to 88½, Lake Erie & Western firsts, from 104½ to 104; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts from 100 to 99½; Northwestern firsts from 107 to 104; Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, from 108 to 105; Richmond & Danville 6s from 106 to 104; Louisville & Nashville firsts, New Orleans & Mobile Division, sold at 90.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—Governments were quiet and steady.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were fairly active and generally higher.

Share speculation opened firm and generally ⅛ to ¾ higher than prices at yesterday's close, the latter for Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, while Richmond & Danville opened 1 lower. In early dealings a fractional advance in the general list and 1½ in Louisville & Nashville was succeeded by a decline ranging from ⅛ to 2¼, Denver & Rio Grande, Richmond & Danville, Memphis & Charleston, Missouri Pacific, and New Jersey Central being prominent in the downward movement, while Louisville & Nashville sold down 3½, at 79½. Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, however, advanced 1¼. About 11:30 the market commenced selling up, and advanced with occasional fractional reactions till after the Second Board, the advance ranging from ⅛ to 1¾, Rochester & Pittsburg, Wabash preferred, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and New Jersey Central being prominent in the upward movement, while Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred advanced 4½, but subsequently reacted 2. In the late dealings the market fell off ⅛@1¼, Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, Memphis & Charleston, Rochester & Pittsburg, and Texas Pacific being most conspicuous in the decline. The market closed rather weak.

The election for Atlantic & Great Western Trustees was held today in London, and the question of the future management of that road settled. The vote of the bondholders was $31,000,000 in favor of the present Trustees and the present policy of the company against $5,000,000 in favor of the proposed new Trustees—the Gowen-Vanderbilt combination.

Transactions, 360,000 shares.

Money, 5@6. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6. Sterling exchange steady at 485¾; demand, 490.

Dry goods imports for the week, $3,572,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | 100¾ | 4s | 118 |
| 5s | 102 | Pacific 6s of 1895 | 125 |
| 4½s | 115⅜ | | |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific | 114⅛ | U. P. preferred | 115⅞ |
| Erie seconds | 97 | U. P. land grant (off'd) | 115¼ |
| Lehigh & W. | 105⅝ | U. P. sinking fund | 118¾ |
| Louisiana consols | 65 | Virginia 6s | 34 |
| Missouri 6s | 112⅝ | Virginia consols | 60 |
| St. Joe (off'd) | 109⅝ | Virginia deferred | 14⅛ |
| St. Paul & S. C. | 112 | Tex. Pac. land grants | 69½ |
| Tennessee 6s | 52 | Tex. Pac. (R. G. Div.) | 81 |
| Tennessee new | 51 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 142 | Northern Pacific pref. | 71¾ |
| Alton & T. H. | 30 | Northwestern | 132 |
| Do preferred | 77 | Do preferred | 142¼ |
| American | 92 | New York Central | 132¼ |
| B., C. R. & N. | 80 | Ohio Central | 21 |
| Canada Southern | 48⅛ | Ohio & Miss. | 32 |
| C., C. & I. C. | 10⅞ | Do preferred | 95 |
| Central Pacific | 89⅝ | Ontario & Western | 24 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 21⅛ | Pacific Mail | 41⅞ |
| Do 1st preferred | 30 | Panama | 190 |
| Do 2d preferred | 23 | P., D. & E. | 30⅝ |
| Chicago & Alton | 130 | Pittsburg | 136 |
| Do preferred | 135 | Reading | 58⅞ |
| C., B. & Q. | 131 | Rock Island | 131⅞ |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 74 | St. L. & San F. | 39 |
| Cin., San. & Clev. | 47 | Do preferred | 50 |
| Clev. & Col. | 78 | Do 1st preferred | 90⅛ |
| Del. & Hudson | 107 | St. Paul | 110⅛ |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 124⅛ | Do preferred | 121⅞ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 61⅞ | St. Paul, M. & M. | 110¾ |
| Erie | 37⅞ | St. Paul & Omaha | 33¾ |
| Do preferred | 77 | Do preferred | 101 |
| Fort Wayne | 134⅛ | Texas Pacific | 40⅜ |
| H. & St. Joe | 90 | Union Pacific | 114¾ |
| Do preferred | 86 | United States | 74 |
| Harlem | 200 | W., St. Louis & P. | 34⅞ |
| Houston & Texas | 62 | Do preferred | 59 |
| Illinois Central | 133½ | Fargo | 126 |
| L., B. & W. | 41 | Western Union | 79¾ |
| Kansas & Texas | 31⅛ | East Tennessee | 12⅞ |
| L. E. & W. | 31 | Do preferred | 20 |
| Lake Shore | 114⅝ | Caribou | 2 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 80 | Central Arizona | 1 |
| L., N. A. & C. | 68 | Excelsior | 1½ |
| M. & C. 1st pref. | 12½ | Homestake | 19 |
| Do 2d preferred | 8 | Little Pittsburg | 1⅛ |
| Mem. & Charleston | 62½ | Ontario | 35¾ |
| Michigan Central | 82½ | Quicksilver | 13 |
| Missouri Pacific | 95⅝ | Do preferred | 59 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 27 | Silver Cliff | 1⅝ |
| Morris & Essex | 122 | Standard | 16⅞ |
| Nash. & Chatt. | 67⅛ | Sutro | 1 |
| New Jersey Cen. | 92⅝ | Robinson | [illegible] |
| Norfolk & Western | 45⅝ | South Pacific | 2 70-100 |
| Northern Pacific | 32⅞ | | |

BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, March 3.—At the Stock Exchange today there was rather more doing, but the tone of the market shows no special improvement. In railroad shares, Atchison was fairly steady on sales at 85½@85, closing at 84¾ bid, 85 asked. Mexican Central, new blocks, declined 2, to 88; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 131¼ to 131½; Pullman 1, to 126; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington ⅛, to 7⅛; Louisiana & Missouri River, ½, to 16½; Iowa Falls & Sioux City ⅛, to 79; Union Pacific ⅛, to 114¾; Detroit, Lansing & Northern preferred was steady at 112½; Wisconsin Central declined ¼, to 17½; Connotton Valley 1⅜, to 6¼; Little Rock 1⅛, to 15; Flint preferred 1, to 94. In the home roads, Fitchburg advanced ⅛, to 135¼; Boston & Maine was steady at 145½; Massachusetts Central at 17; and Eastern at 35; Metropolitan declined ¼, to 76; New York & New England 1, to 50.

In bonds, Denver extension 4s advanced ¾, to 84; Union Pacific 7s ⅜, to 113; Atlantic & Pacific incomes ½, to 33¾; do 6s ¾, to 94½; Atchison land-grant 7s were steady at 114½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, Southeastern Division, 6s sold at 17; do, St. Louis & Cincinnati Division, at 15½; Mexican Central 7s declined from 78 to 76¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dubuque Division, 6s declined ⅛, to 101⅛; Connotton Valley 7s 6½, to 62½; Hartford & Erie 7s ¼, to 52; New York & New England 7s ½, to 115; Massachusetts Central 6s 3, to 82; Eastern 4½s were steady at 107¼.

Bell Telephone sold at 129, as before. Boston Land was 1-16 lower, at 7 15-16.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, March 3.—Stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Power | 5⅜ | C., B. & Q. | 131½ |
| Boston Land | 7 15-16 | Cin., San. & Cleve. | 25 |
| Boston, H. & E. 7s | 52 | Flint & P. M. | 22 |
| Eastern 4½s | 7¼ | L. R. & Ft. S. | 55 |
| N. Y. & N. E. 7s | 115 | Old Colony | 128 |
| A. & T. R. R. | 84⅝ | Wisconsin Central | 17½ |
| Boston & Albany | 163¼ | Flint & P. M. pfd | 94 |
| Boston & Maine | 145½ | | |

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 3—5 p. m.—4½ bonds, 115½; 4s, 119¾.

Illinois Central, 137½; New York Central, 34¼; Erie, 38¾; do seconds, 99; Reading, 30¼.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Imperial Bank has reduced its discount rate to 4½ per cent.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes, 83f 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 487.

## MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Mining stocks today were active and irregular. Over one-third of the business was in Robinson, 85,030 shares of which were sold at 360 to 320, closing at 350. At the Trustees' meeting of the Robinson Company today Hiram A. Johnson was elected President, William K. Lothrop Vice-President, George I. Gordon Treasurer, and James K. Selleck Secretary. State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 were weak at 74 to 70, and South Pacific sold at 250 to 270. Amie declined to 23. Sales at both exchanges, 216,980 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez Mining Co | 3 | Pewabic | 12⅛ |
| Calumet & H. | 239 | Quincy | 45¾ |
| Catalpa | 19-32 | Silver Islet | 18 |
| Franklin | 10⅞ | Osceola | 32 |

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 1⅝ | Martin White | 7 |
| Alta | 3¼ | Mexican | 9⅛ |
| Belcher | 11-32 | Mono | 1⅛ |
| Best & Belcher | 6⅞ | Northern Belle | 9⅞ |
| Bodie | 4⅝ | Ophir | 4⅜ |
| Bullion | 29-32 | Oro | 11-32 |
| California | 11-32 | Overman | 9-16 |
| Chollar | 1⅜ | Potosi | 1 |
| Con. Virginia | ¾ | Savage | 1⅛ |
| Crown Point | 7-16 | Sierra Nevada | 8⅛ |
| Eureka Con | 12¾ | Silver King | 18⅛ |
| Exchequer | 9-16 | Union Con | 11⅛ |
| Gould & Curry | 3¼ | Yellow Jacket | 11-16 |
| Hale & Norcross | 1½ | Scorpion | 27-32 |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, March 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fulton st, 137 ft w of Sheldon, s f, 26x124 6-10 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Master in Chancery to estate of Henry Young) ... $7,324
West Chicago av, n w cor of Fairfield, s f, 122x125 ft, dated Feb. 27 (H. C. Gross to Samuel E. Gross) ... 2,000
Twenty-fourth st, 200 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (Thomas Barry to Philip Waldorf) ... 1,150
The premises No. 45 Fay st, dated March 1 (estate of Jacob Balz to Paul Hoffman) ... 2,725
Ambrose st, s e cor of Hoyne av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated March 1 (L. and J. E. Wright to Jacob Darmstadt) ... 1,800
Desplaines st, between Randolph and Washington, w f, 38⅜x150 ft, dated Feb. 11 (Peter Gerhardy et al. to W. Fisher) ... 4,000
Main st, 225 ft n of Lyman, e f, 25x115 ft, dated March 2 (Richard Cole to John Carbary) ... 1,500
West Jackson st, 188⅓ ft e of Sacramento, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (Margaret Hannis to Cecilia Davidson) ... 1,250
West Seventeenth st, 50 ft e of Paulina, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Ellis Kaufman to J. and E. M. Drysh) ... 715
Twenty-second st, s e cor of Wood, n f, 23x100 ft, dated March 3 (J. Sander to John Reitz) ... 570
Ashley st, 250 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 22x90 ft, dated March 1 (H. A. Goodrich to John Cramer) ... 450
Cherry av, 462 ft s of North av, e f, 228 6-10 ft to river, dated Sept. 9, 1880 (Bryan Lathrop to Azel F. Hatch) ... 33,000
May st, 72 ft n of Nineteenth, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated March 17 (Carl Buchholz to Jacob Safar) ... 2,438
Bunker st, 203 ft e of Halsted, n f, 27x125 ft, improved, dated March 2 (William Schuppert to Frank Fiser) ... 1,600
Paulina st, 72 ft s of Thirty-sixth, e f, 24x125 4-10 ft, dated Feb. 27 (E. C. Larned to J. Barrett) ... 350
Wentworth av, 125 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Feb. 26 (David Goldberg to M. E. McGregor) ... 3,500
Van Horn st, 142⅓ ft w of Leavitt, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 3 (T. and C. Drabek to A. Dalezal) ... 400
West Eighteenth st, 191 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 11, 1881 (John Kralovec et al. to Urban & Wedral) ... 800
West Liberty st, 275 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 25x73 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Joseph Stroner to Frank Silha) ... 1,750
Fairfield av, 146 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated March 2 (John Johnston Jr. to C. and L. Froelick) ... 750
West Twelfth st, e of and near Loomis, n f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated March 1 (M. and J. Schank to Charles Schubert) ... 2,500
West Twelfth st, near the above, 25x124 ft, dated March 1 (same party to G. L. Gegenwarth) ... 1,800
Haven st, n e cor Stewart av, s f, 48x90 ft, with other property, dated Jan. 24 (Albert Crane to William Bryar) ... 13,000
Dearborn av, s w cor Erie st, e f, 65x120 ft, dated March 1 (English Evangelical Lutheran Church to Levi W. Yaggy) ... 14,775
Hastings st, 125 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 2 (J. C. Schumacher to A. and A. Nagel) ... 400
Dearborn av, 25 ft n of Huron st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 2 (E. S. Dreyer to Frederick Kollmann) ... 4,000
South Dearborn st, 267 2-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1881 (John Breen to Thomas C. Ostigan) ... 3,150

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, s w cor of Dunning st, e f, 37½x125 ft, dated March 2 (C. W. Fullerton to Charles Diebal) ... $750
Lewis st, s e cor of Marianna, w f, 24 8-10x124 ft, dated Oct. 25, 1881 (Albert Wisner to R. F. and E. Lisco) ... 587
George st, n w cor of Seminary av, s f, 586⅜x294⅛ ft, dated Feb. 20 (Frances O. Jones to John Logemann) ... 14,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 50 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. M. Brewster to Frank Schell) ... $550
Gordon st, 171 ft e of Winter, s f, 50x126 ft, improved, dated March 1 (H. E. Mallory to M. Hensgen) ... 4,000
McCaffery av, 150 ft e of Sacramento, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 3 (J. Segers to J. B. Segers) ... 200

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Courtland st, 48 ft e of Deerpath av, s f, 48x124 ft, dated March 1 (H. A. and S. J. Bell to Charles Sodmann) ... $800
Johnston av, 213 ft w of California, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Feb. 7 (John Johnston Jr. to John Henry) ... 500
Lots 36 and 37, Block 28, "Garfield," dated Dec. 2, 1881 (C. B. Hosmer to L. E. Ray) ... 350

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1882. | RECEIPTS. 1881. | SHIPMENTS. 1882. | SHIPMENTS. 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 17,675 | 10,706 | 19,811 | 14,293 |
| Wheat, bu | 11,334 | 9,335 | 4,619 | 11,493 |
| Corn, bu | 47,859 | 62,000 | 49,494 | 71,747 |
| Oats, bu | 25,705 | 29,700 | 29,825 | 67,357 |
| Rye, bu | 500 | ........ | 3,056 | 2,752 |
| Barley, bu | 22,387 | 9,680 | 4,483 | 6,895 |
| Grass-seeds, lbs | 69,060 | 107,495 | 386,314 | 306,723 |
| Flaxseed, lbs | 321,610 | 113,840 | 472,095 | 306,944 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 12,000 | 10,000 | 51,438 | 81,483 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 776,500 | 254,130 | 2,446,870 | 3,502,959 |
| Beef, tcs | | | | 8 |
| Beef, brls | 2 | | 105 | 137 |
| Pork, brls | 230 | | 1,188 | 1,690 |
| Lard, lbs | 270,158 | 26,100 | 1,154,477 | 681,294 |
| Tallow, lbs | 47,960 | 15,665 | 1,625 | 29,625 |
| Butter, lbs | 83,898 | 57,363 | 215,439 | 90,687 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 408 | 45 | 261 | 170 |
| Live hogs, No | 18,455 | 5,329 | 7,850 | 820 |
| Cattle, No | 5,958 | 1,146 | 3,512 | 611 |
| Sheep, No | 2,489 | | 3,103 | |
| Hides, lbs | 115,247 | 65,485 | 88,060 | 272,356 |
| Highwines, brls | | | | |
| Wool, lbs | 20,080 | 34,755 | 76,793 | 81,127 |
| Potatoes, bu | 6,604 | 843 | 2,639 | 400 |
| Coal, tons | 5,765 | 8,608 | 1,074 | 2,786 |
| Hay, tons | 80 | 160 | 70 | 82 |
| Lumber | 1,008 | 272 | 3,109 | 1,243 |
| Shingles | 160 | 80 | 349 | 160 |
| Salt, brls | 225 | 558 | 1,097 | 922 |
| Eggs, pkgs | 1,891 | 41 | 3 | |
| Cheese, lbs | 2,123 | 175 | 2,939 | 3,062 |
| Green apples, brls | 335 | 1 | 303 | |

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars winter wheat, 6 cars No. 2 spring, 6 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars low grades (21 wheat); 13 cars No. 2 and high-mixed corn, 45 cars rejected, 14 cars other grades (72 corn); 15 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 55 cars low grades (70 oats); no rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 11 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars low grades (27 barley). Total, 190 cars or 105,000 bu. Inspected out, 6,292 bu wheat, 39,146 bu corn, 3,551 bu oats, 5,120 bu rye, 5,191 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were somewhat steadier yesterday, though still nervous and irregular. Fine weather in the West, with dullness in England, tended to depress wheat, but fears of being squeezed prevented the heavy short selling here which would have caused a further break. Corn was rather firm, partly in sympathy with wheat, and partly because of reports that large quantities have been floated off into chaos by the recent floods, while the visible supply decreased rapidly last week. Oats were firmer. The receipts of all grain were small. Provisions were an enigma. The market was really firm, though there was an impression that certain large holders are selling out, being disappointed at not seeing a sharp upturn at the beginning of March. Liverpool was lower on both lard and meats, and private advices from England said that the provision markets there are demoralized by the continued apathy of consumers at present prices. Mess pork closed 7½@10c higher, at $16.75@16.77½ for April and $17.00@17.02½ for May. Lard closed 5c lower, at $10.47½@10.50 seller April and $10.60@10.62½ for May. Short ribs closed 7½c higher, at $9.05@9.07½ for April. Wheat closed ⅛@⅜c higher, at $1.27⅝@1.27¾ for April and $1.24⅞@1.25 for May. Corn closed 1c higher, at 58½@58⅝c for March and 63⅞@64c for May. Oats closed ¼c higher, at 40⅜c for March and 43¾@43⅞c for May. Rye closed 4c lower, at 80c for March and 81c seller April. Barley closed unchanged, at $1.03 nominally for No. 2 cash, 80c for No. 3, and 77c for No. 3 seller April. Hogs were inactive and 10c lower, at $6.00@6.35 for light and at $6.00@7.15 for May. Cattle were steady, with sales at $2.75@6.40.

Dry-goods jobbers were pretty busy, fair activity prevailing in most departments of the market. Owing to the continued spring-like weather the movement is more active than is usual to the season. There is an increasing demand for boots and shoes, clothing, hats, caps, and millinery goods. Groceries were reported fairly active and generally steady. Coffees are moving freely at the recent advance, and sugars are in good request and remain firm. The dried-fruit market had no new features. Business is active and nearly all lines remain steady. Fish continued active and the market was again strong, both for lake and saltwater descriptions. The butter trade was dull, with prices tending lower. No changes were noted in oils, leather, coal, and pig-iron.

The cheese market is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Owing to the extreme high prices prevalent for butter during the past winter, factorymen have allowed very little cream to go into cheese, and as a result there is a great scarcity of fine goods and a superabundance of hard skims. Probably never before at this stage of the season was the stock of "off" grades so large as at present, and, as there is scarcely a possibility that the surplus can be got out of the way before grass cheese is ready to come forward, the prospects are that the season will open on pretty low prices. Fine goods have been scarce all winter, and at present the market is bare. Within the space of three days one dealer refused country orders for choice full creams aggregating 500 boxes, simply because he did not know where to look for the goods.

In broom-corn a fairly active trade is reported at the recent advance. Green fruits are moving steadily, apples showing a slightly easier feeling owing to the increased supply. Eggs are in good supply and selling at 16c per doz for fresh. Hides show no improvement, the placing of orders at present being an exceptional event. Grease and tallow are little called for, the stock of the former being liberal, while the latter is in light supply. Potatoes are easier for home-grown, car-lots selling off 5@10c from the prices ruling early in the week. Foreign are held firmly at the old quotations. Poultry is a trifle lower, both turkeys and chickens showing a decline of 1c per lb. Mallard ducks were plenty at $1.25 per doz. Wool is unchanged. Flaxseed was steady at $1.26@1.28 for merchantable goods, and $1.33@1.35 for very choice bright crushing seed. Clover was quotable at $4.70@4.75 for prime, and timothy at $2.40@2.42½. Hay was firm and a trifle higher for the better grades.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the recent advance on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York, and 25c per 100 lbs of provisions to do. Grain to Liverpool was about 32@33c per 100 lbs. It was understood that an advance of 5c per 100 lbs will take place on Monday, the 13th inst.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 37,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 23,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 84,000 bu.

C. A. King & Co. of Toledo, gives the following as the exports of flour, wheat, and corn from the seven Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom:

| Week ending— | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1882 | 108,382 | 729,229 | 485,154 |
| Feb. 18, 1882 | 67,948 | 450,000 | 443,226 |
| Feb. 26, 1881 | 95,693 | 434,284 | 761,326 |
| Feb. 28, 1880 | 26,276 | 448,091 | 1,205,367 |
| From Sept. 1, 1881 | 1,626,080 | 20,336,096 | 15,011,839 |
| Cor. time 1880-'81 | 2,641,785 | 30,672,072 | 24,990,870 |
| Cor. time 1879-'80 | 2,247,224 | 36,569,714 | 22,168,612 |

And the following to the Continent of Europe:

| Week ending— | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1882 | 50,900 | 228,027 | 86,778 |
| Feb. 18, 1882 | 11,208 | 405,717 | 278,009 |
| Feb. 26, 1881 | 8,943 | 718,508 | 424,435 |
| Feb. 28, 1880 | | 409,985 | 229,883 |
| From Sept. 1, 1881 | 150,480 | 7,060,725 | 3,505,651 |
| Cor. time 1880-'81 | 368,334 | 25,210,164 | 11,370,405 |
| Cor. time 1879-'80 | 76,195 | 28,270,482 | 10,156,290 |

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the visible supply of grain at the periods named:

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1882 | 17,045,922 | 15,656,329 | 2,412,225 | 2,286,507 |
| Feb. 18, 1882 | 17,800,542 | 17,215,248 | 2,811,383 | 2,544,354 |
| Feb. 26, 1881 | 25,743,000 | 15,544,000 | 3,428,000 | 3,037,000 |
| Feb. 28, 1880 | 28,035,000 | 15,621,000 | 2,910,000 | 3,687,000 |
| March 1, 1879 | 21,104,000 | 13,801,000 | 2,202,000 | 3,851,000 |
| March 2, 1878 | 8,643,000 | 5,332,000 | 2,846,000 | 3,473,000 |

Also 1,110,817 bu rye Feb. 25, against 1,145,309 bu the week previous.

Navigation, supposed to have closed late last December, has not been actually suspended this winter. One little sail-vessel has made fourteen trips across the lake since the 1st of January, bringing lumber and carrying back miscellaneous merchandise. Lumber has arrived by lake every month since the opening of navigation last spring. A cargo, the only one since the latter part of December, was sold on the Franklin street market day before yesterday. It consisted of common cull boards and strips, and sold at $15.00 per m.

One March contract for flaxseed was amicably settled yesterday on the basis of $1.26 per bu.

The statement that our No. 2 spring is worth only about $1.05 for shipment to Liverpool scarcely agrees with the fact that exporters have recently been buying all the No. 3 they could get at about that price. The only way in which one can reconcile the apparent discrepancy seems to be to admit that the No. 2 is no better than the No. 3. That might be a cheering thing to some of the wheat shorts in this market, but it would scarcely hold good.

A member of the board said yesterday he wished they would "get this wheat deal out of the way so that members can get into the commission business again." The paucity of wheat orders recently suggests the reason given by Sol Gills for sending Walter out to work. He had only had two customers in the past fortnight; one of them wanted change for a sovereign and the other wanted to know the road to Holborn.

California wheat was offered on 'Change yesterday, the price named being about $1.38. It is magnificent stuff; understood to be some of that sent to St. Louis overland recently.

It was intended to say yesterday that IF the longs should have 15,000,000 bu wheat bought they could easily take care of the 3,700,000 bu spot wheat estimated to be handled between this and the end of May. It has been guessed by several people that the deal invoices fully as much as 15,000,000 bu, but it was not intended to state that in THE TRIBUNE as a fact. It was rumored yesterday that the parties who "control" the deal are tired of their bargain, but this, too, may be entirely gratuitous. The magnificent weather is a very bearish fact, and may stimulate short selling to a point where few people would have the courage to sustain the market. On the mere question of supply the price here might easily be put at $1.40 or over; but if the winter wheat markets should be down to $1.20 about that time an appeal to the rule for determining values might make trouble for the longs.

The latest sensation is the appearance of insects in large numbers in some wheat fields in the Southwest. It would not be surprising if insect life is unusually active the coming summer. So far as Chicago is concerned, the insect world may be kept under by the birds; but they, too, will be a nuisance in the country according to the present outlook.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, but firmer. Liverpool reported 6d decline in lard and meats, and the local hog market was quoted easier. But there was less street offering, and grain was firmer. Some large holders had sold freely the previous day, including one holding of about 30,000 brls pork, and there were apprehensions that a big line of lard would come out yesterday. But the mutterings of the lard man may have been misinterpreted. Private cables said that the British markets are demoralized, as consumers do not seem willing to buy at present prices.

Special following returns and estimates furnished to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the approximate number of hogs packed in the West the past winter compared with 1880-'81:

| | Approximation. 1881-'82. | Packed. 1880-'81. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 2,400,000 | 2,781,084 |
| Cincinnati | 385,000 | 522,425 |
| St. Louis | 350,000 | 474,129 |
| Indianapolis | 240,000 | 388,763 |
| Milwaukee | 320,000 | 325,729 |
| Louisville | 131,000 | 215,670 |
| Kansas City | 350,000 | 339,678 |
| Cedar Rapids | 155,000 | 142,426 |
| St. Joseph, Mo | 123,000 | 108,610 |
| Cleveland, O. | 115,000 | 182,557 |
| Above ten places | 4,569,000 | 5,481,071 |
| Estimated other places | 1,150,000 | 1,438,385 |
| Total | 5,719,000 | 6,919,456 |

MESS PORK—Advanced 15@17½c per brl, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Thursday, at $16.97½@17.00 for May and about $16.65 for round lots, spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 4,000 brls seller March at $16.55@16.60; 15,500 brls seller April at $16.70@16.85; 14,000 brls seller May at $16.90@17.05; 500 brls seller June at $17.15@17.20; and 500 brls seller July at $17.40. Total, 34,500 brls. Also 100 brls family pork on private terms. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

| | Closed Thursday, bid. | Range yesterday. | Closed do, bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | $16.52½ | $16.55 @16.60 | $16.60 |
| April | 16.67½ | 16.70 @16.85 | 16.75 |
| May | 16.90 | 16.90 @17.12½ | 17.00 |
| June | 17.07½ | 17.15 @17.20 | 17.15 |

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Thursday, at $10.60@10.62½ seller May and $10.40 bid for round lots, spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 3,500 tcs spot and seller March at $10.37½@10.45; 60 tcs do at $10.30; 10,000 tcs seller April at $10.45@10.52½; 14,250 tcs seller May at $10.57½@10.65; 5,000 tcs seller June at $10.65@10.75; 500 tcs seller July at $10.80; and 1,000 tcs seller the year at $10.27½@10.35. Total, 34,310 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

| Lard. | Closed Thursday, bid. | Range yesterday. | Closed do, bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | $10.32½ | $10.37½@10.45 | $10.40 |
| April | 10.42½ | 10.45 @10.52½ | 10.47½ |
| May | 10.55 | 10.57½@10.65 | 10.60 |
| June | 10.65 | 10.65 @10.75 | 10.70 |

MEATS—Advanced about 7½c per 100 lbs, and closed firm. Sales were reported of 300 boxes shoulders at $6.30; 25,000 lbs long clears at $8.85; 300 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10¾c; 2,100,000 lbs short ribs at $8.92½@8.95 seller March, $9.02½@9.07½ seller April, $9.15@9.20 seller May, and $9.25 seller June. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

| | Short ribs. | Shoulders. | L. & S. clears. | Short clears. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loose, part salted | $8.95 | $6.05 | $9.00 | $9.20 |
| Do, boxed | 9.20 | 6.30 | 9.25 | 9.45 |
| March, loose | 8.95 | 6.05 | 9.00 | 9.20 |
| April, loose | 9.07½ | 6.15 | 9.10 | 9.30 |

Short ribs closed at $9.05@9.07½ seller April and $9.17½@9.20 seller May. Long clears were quoted at $8.90 loose and $9.15 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 10½@10¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10¼@10½c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same average, 9¼@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7½c for shoulders, 10@10¼c for short ribs, 10¼@10½c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.50@11.00 for mess, $11.50@12.00 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.00 for hams, with sale of 200 brls extra mess at $11.75.

### BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was again very dull, with no special price changes. Sales were limited to 120 brls winters, 125 brls springs, 200 sacks do, 200 sacks low grades, and 150 brls rye flour, all on private terms. Total equal to 675 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.25@7.00; shipping springs, $5.25@6.50; the low-grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.25@5.25; and buckwheat at about $5.00@5.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply and quoted stronger. Sales were reported of 11 cars bran at $17.00@19.25; 2 cars middlings at $19.25@22.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and irregularly firmer. The market for April advanced 1⅛@1¼c, and closed 1⅛c higher than on Thursday afternoon, while May closed at an improvement of ⅜c. Liverpool was reported dull and easier, New York and Toledo were dull, and the weather was fine, with generally favorable reports from the wheat fields, and very small receipts here. But there was more fear of a surprise by the longs, and this repressed the selling fever which had raged the previous day. The parties supposed to represent the clique were changing over from March into April, and others buying for April while selling for May, which widened the discount on the latter to 3½c at one time. It was remarked that as a matter of carrying May should be worth 5c more than April, instead of 3c less. That difference of 8c about represents the relative fear with regard to squeezing in those two months. Cash wheat was very dull; fresh receipts closed nominally at $1.26½ for No. 2 in ordinary houses, and $1.05 bid for No. 3 in do, with no mention of rejected. Spot sales were reported of 5,000 bu and 16 cars No. 2 old at $1.26@1.27¼; 1 car No. 3 at $1.06; and 15 cars by sample at 80c@$1.19. Total about 18,000 bu. Seller May opened at $1.24⅛@1.24⅛, receded to $1.23⅞, advanced to $1.25¼, fell back to $1.24⅝, improved to $1.25⅛, and closed at $1.24⅞@1.25. Seller April ranged at $1.26⅝@1.28⅛, closing at $1.27⅝@1.27¾. March was quiet at $1.25⅝@1.26⅜. June rather active at $1.19¾@1.21⅛, and the year quiet at $1.01⅛@1.02⅜. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including transactions on the Call Board:

| | Closed Thursday, bid. | Range yesterday. | Closed do, bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh receipts | $1.25¾ | $1.26 @1.27¼ | $1.26⅜ |
| Seller March | 1.25⅛ | 1.25⅝@1.26⅜ | 1.26⅜ |
| Seller April | 1.27⅜ | 1.28⅛@1.28⅜ | 1.27⅞ |
| Seller May | 1.24 | 1.23⅞@1.25⅛ | 1.24⅜ |
| Seller June | 1.19⅝ | 1.19¾@1.21⅛ | 1.20⅝ |

CORN—Was rather more active and firmer. The market for May advanced ⅝@1c, and closed ¾c higher than on Thursday afternoon. Liverpool was quoted firm, with no offerings of cargoes off coast, our visible supply was reported to have decreased about 1,550,000 bu last week, and there were also reports that large quantities of corn near our Western rivers have been swept away by the floods. Added to this was the firmness in wheat, and unusually small receipts of corn here. The latter fact made cash lots strong; they advanced ⅝@1¼c under a fair shipping demand. The inquiry for futures was chiefly within the first hour. After that the market was relatively tame, though firm, the sustaining power being mostly home talent. Cash No. 2 closed at 60c bid for fresh receipts, and 59c bid for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 15 cars high mixed at 61@61½c; 7 cars new do at 60½c; 10 cars No. 2 at 60@60¾c; 3 cars new mixed at 59½c; 37 cars rejected at 59@59½c; 10 cars by sample at 60@62½c on track; and 70 cars do at 59½@67c free on board. Total about 80,000 bu. Seller May opened at 63c, sold at 63⅝c, then at 63¼c, advanced to 63⅞c, and closed at 63⅞c bid. Seller June sold at 62⅞@63⅝c, July at 63⅞@64⅛c, April at 58⅝@59c, and March nearly nominal at 57⅞@58⅝c, all closing with the outside asked. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including transactions on the Call Board:

| | Closed Thursday. | Range yesterday. | Closed do, bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot, fresh receipts | 59⅜ | 60 @60¾ | 60⅜ |
| Seller March | 57⅞ | 57⅞@58⅝ | 58⅝ |
| Seller April | 58¼ | 58½@59 | 59⅛ |
| Seller May | 63¼ | 62⅞@63⅞ | 63⅜ |
| Seller June | 62⅛ | 62⅞@63⅝ | 63⅝ |

OATS—Were dull but steady early in the day, prices ruling at about the figures made at the call on Thursday. Subsequently the market strengthened in sympathy with corn, though little activity was manifested. The highest figures of the day were paid at the close. Cash and seller the month were quotable at 40¼@40⅜c, closing at the latter figure. Seller April opened at 40⅛c, and closed at 40¾@40⅞c. May, in which most of the trading was done, opened at 43⅛c, and sold up to 43⅞c, closing at that price. June sold about 1c under May. Samples were in good demand and steady. Cash sales were made of 4 cars at 42@42½c for No. 2 and 41c for rejected in store; 17 cars by sample at 43@43½c for rejected mixed, 44@46½c for rejected white, and 46@47c for No. 2 white on track; 32 cars at 42@44c for rejected mixed, 43@46c for rejected white, and 45½@47½c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total, equal to about 40,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Thursday, together with the range of yesterday:

| No. 2 oats. | Closed Thursday, bid. | Range yesterday. | Closed do, bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 40⅜ | 40¼@40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| Seller March | 40¼ | 40¼@40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| Seller April | 40⅛ | 40⅛@41⅛ | 40⅞ |
| Seller May | 43⅜ | 43⅛@43⅞ | 43⅞ |
| Seller June | 42¼ | 42¾@42⅞ | 42⅞ |

RYE—Was inactive, with sellers of No. 2 cash without storage at 86½c. For March delivery 82c was bid, and for April 83½c was the best figure. There were no receipts; the inquiry was light in all directions. Cash sales were made of 6 cars fresh at 85½c for No. 2 in store; 1 car by sample at 80c for No. 2 on track. Total equal to about 3,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was little inquired for either for cash or future delivery. Gilt-edged No. 3 sold at 80c, and sales for April delivery were made at 77c. No. 4 in store brought 62c; samples went slowly at steady prices. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 80c for No. 3, and 62c for No. 4 gilt-edged in store; 31 cars by sample at 70@81c for No. 4, and 82@92c for No. 3 on track. Total equal to about 17,000 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was in fair demand at $1.26@1.28 for good merchantable seed, and $1.33@1.35 was paid for fancy samples. Timothy seed was steady at $2.42½@2.45 for prime, and clover-seed sold at $4.70@4.75 for prime seed. Offerings of timothy were quite liberal, while those of clover-seed were only moderate. Sales were made of 528 bags clover-seed at $4.65@5.20; 1 car and 631 bags timothy seed at $2.40@2.50 for good to fancy; 15 cars flaxseed at $1.12½@1.35 for poor to choice; 2 cars and 134 bags Hungarian at 70@78c.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed unchanged, at $1.26¼@1.26⅜ for March, $1.27⅝@1.27¾ for April, $1.24⅞@1.25 for May, $1.20¼@1.20⅜ June, and $1.01⅜@1.01½ for the year. Sales were made of 350,000 bu, at $1.27⅝@1.27¾ seller April, $1.24⅞@1.25⅛ seller May, $1.20⅛@1.20⅜ seller June, and $1.01⅛@1.01½ seller the year. Corn closed a shade easier, at 59⅜@59⅝c for April, 63⅞@63⅞c for May, 63⅜@63½c for June, and 64⅛@64⅜c for July. Sales were made of 280,000 bu at 63⅞@63⅞c seller May, 63⅜@63⅝c seller June, and 64⅛c seller July. Oats closed unchanged, at 43⅞@43⅞c for May and 42⅞@42⅞c for June, with sales of 35,000 bu at 43⅞c seller May and 42⅞c seller June. Rye closed 2c lower, with sales of 30,000 bu at 80c seller March and 81c seller April. Mess pork closed a shade firmer, at $16.55@16.60 for March, $16.75@16.77½ for April, $17.00@17.02½ for May, and $17.15@17.20 for June, with sales of 2,500 brls at $16.77½ seller April and $17.00@17.12½ for May. Lard closed a shade firmer, at $10.40@10.45 for March, $10.47½@10.50 for April, $10.60@10.62½ for May, $10.70@10.72½ for June, and $10.30@10.32½ for the year. Sales were made of 3,750 tcs, at $10.47½ seller April, $10.60@10.62½ seller May, $10.70 seller June, and $10.30 seller the year. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $8.92½@8.95 for March, $9.05@9.07½ for April, $9.17½@9.20 for May, and $9.25@9.30 for June, with no sales.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fairly active at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice hurl and carpet | 9½@10 |
| Green, self-working | 9 @ 9½ |
| Red-tipped, self-working | 9 |
| Inferior and common | 7 @ 8 |
| Crooked | 5 @ 7 |
| Whisk-brush corn | 10 @15 |

BEANS—Are steady, good to choice selling at $3.00@4.00, with common stock selling at $2.00@2.50.

BAGGING—A light business was accomplished at sustained prices. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stark | 23 | Burlaps | 11 @12 |
| Otter Creek | 19 | Gunnies, single | 13¾@14 |
| Lewiston | 22 | Gunnies, double | 24½@25 |
| American | 19 | Wool sacks | 35 @40 |

BUTTER—The market was quoted quiet, the demand not extending beyond such quantities as are required for immediate consumption. Prices remain weak, with a decided downward tendency. Sales were at the following figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery, fancy | 43@44 | Common grades | 22@25 |
| Do, fair to choice | 38@41 | Packing stock | 16@18 |
| Dairy, choice | 35@38 | Inferior | 13@15 |
| Dairy, fair to good | 28@32 | Grease | 8@10 |

CHEESE—Only the fine goods are held with any appearance of firmness. There is a large and accumulating stock of skims, and the market for "off" grades is greatly depressed. Below are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Full cream | 12½@13½ |
| Part skim, Cheddar, choice | 10 @10½ |
| Part skim, flat, choice | 8½@ 9½ |
| Part skim, common to fair | 6 @ 7 |
| Low grades | 2 @ 4 |

COAL—Was as dull as before. There was a light demand from local consumers to meet current wants. Retail prices delivered remain as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anthracite, egg | $ 7.25 | Piedmont | $ 6.00 |
| Do, range and nut | 7.50 | Indiana block | 5.50 |
| Erie | 6.50 | Illinois | 4.00@4.50 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 6.00 | Minonk | 4.00 |
| Balt. & Ohio nut | 5.00 | | |

COOPERAGE—Was dull at 83@85c for pork barrels and $1.00@1.10 for lard tierces, with sales of 2 cars pork barrels at 85c for city, and 2 cars and 350 lard tierces at $1.10@1.12½.

DRESSED HOGS—Were weak and lower, owing to the unseasonable weather. Good to choice mixed weights were quotable at $7.20@7.25.

EGGS—Were firm and active at 16c per doz for fresh.

FISH—An active and unchanged market was reported. Stocks are light and are very firmly held. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Whitefish, per ½-brl | $ 6.75 | @ 7.00 |
| Whitefish, family, ½-brl | 4.50 | @ 4.60 |
| Trout, per ½-brl | 5.50 | @ 5.60 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl | 10.00 | @10.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl | 6.50 | @ 7.00 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl | 6.00 | @ 6.25 |
| Mackerel—Large family | 5.00 | @ 5.35 |
| Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl | 4.75 | @ 5.00 |
| Halibut, smoked, per lb | 12 | @ 12½ |
| Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs | 6.00 | @ 6.25 |
| Codfish—Grand Bank | 5.25 | @ 5.50 |
| Codfish—Dressed | 8 | @ 8½ |
| Herring—Labrador, split, brls | 7.50 | @ 8.00 |
| Herring—Holland, per keg | 1.10 | @ 1.15 |
| Herring—Scaled, per box | 30 | @ 35 |
| California salmon, ½-brl, new | 8.75 | @ 9.00 |

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a fairly active call both for domestic and foreign varieties, and nearly all descriptions were firm. We quote:

FOREIGN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dates | $ 6½ | @ 7 |
| Figs, layers | 10 | @ 12 |
| Turkish prunes, new | 6½ | @ 7 |
| Raisins, layers | | 2.70 |
| Raisins, London layers | 2.90 | @ 2.95 |
| Raisins, Valencia | 11 | @ 11½ |
| Raisins, loose Muscatel | | 2.75 |
| Zante currants | 5¾ | @ 5¾ |
| Citron | 15 | @ 16 |

DOMESTIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, Alden | 13½ | @ 14 |
| Apples, evaporated, boxes | 13 | @ 13½ |
| Apples, Eastern, quarters | 6½ | @ 7 |
| Apples, Southern | 6 | @ 6½ |
| Peaches, unpared, halves | 6½ | @ 6¾ |
| Raspberries | 30 | @ 31 |
| Blackberries | 14 | @ 14½ |
| Pitted cherries | 19 | @ 20 |

NUTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Filberts | 11 | @ 12 |
| Almonds, Tarragona | 19 | @ 20 |
| Naples walnuts | 16½ | @ 17 |
| Brazils | 6½ | @ 6¾ |
| Pecans | 10½ | @ 14 |

PEANUTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wilmington | 6 | @ 8 |
| Virginia | 9½ | @ 11 |
| Red Tennessee | 6½ | @ 7½ |

GREASE—A slow trade is reported at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| City white | 6¾ |
| City brown | 5½@5¾ |
| City yellow | 5¾@6 |
| Country white "A" | 7¼@7¾ |
| Country white "B" | 6½@6¾ |
| Country yellow | 5¾ |
| Country brown | 4¼@5 |

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are moving slowly at easier figures, the stock being liberal at present. Others steady. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, fair to choice, per brl | $3.00@ 4.50 |
| Cranberries, per brl | 6.00@10.00 |
| Lemons, per box | 3.50@ 5.00 |
| Oranges, Valencia, per case | 8.00@12.00 |
| Oranges, Florida, per box | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Oranges, Messina, per brl | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Cocoanuts, per 1,000 | 35.00 |

GROCERIES—There was a free movement in staple and fancy groceries, and the steadiness for some time characterizing the market continues. We quote:

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carolina | 6 @ 7¼ |
| Louisiana | 6 @ 7¼ |

COFFEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java | 19½@23 |
| Java, choice Mandaling | 26½@27½ |
| Maracaibo | 13 @15 |
| Rio, fancy | 13 @13½ |
| Rio, prime to choice | 12 @12½ |
| Rio, fair to good | 10½@11½ |
| Rio, common | 9½@10¼ |
| Rio, roasting | 8½@ 9¼ |

SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent cut-loaf | 10⅛@10¼ |
| Crushed | 10 @10⅛ |
| Powdered | 10 @10⅛ |
| Granulated, standard | 9⅞@ 9¾ |
| Granulated, not standard | 9½@ 9⅝ |
| A standard | 9⅜ |
| A No. 2 | 8¾@ 9 |
| Extra C | 8½@ 8¾ |
| No. 1 | 8⅛@ 8⅜ |
| Yellow | 7 @ 8 |

SIRUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn | 41 @44 |
| Sugar | 38 @48 |
| Blackstrap | 28 @30 |
| New Orleans molasses, new | 50 @75 |

SPICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allspice | 15 @15½ |
| Cloves | 35 @37 |
| Pepper | 18½@19 |
| Cassia | 20 @21 |
| Nutmegs | 90 @94 |

HAY—There was a firmer feeling owing to the light receipts, and prices were a trifle higher. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 timothy, per ton | $12.00@13.00 |
| No. 2 timothy, per ton on track | 11.00@11.50 |
| Mixed | 8.00@ 9.00 |
| Upland prairie | 9.00@ 9.50 |
| No. 1 prairie | 6.00@ 7.00 |

HIDES—Dealers report a very dull market. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-cured, light, per lb | 7¼@ 7½ |
| Green-cured, heavy | 7¼@ 7½ |
| Part cured | 6¾ |
| Damaged hides | 6 |
| Green salted, bulls' | 6 |
| Calf, per lb | 12 |
| Dry-salted, per lb | 12 |
| Dry flint, No. 1 | 14 @15 |
| Damaged, dry | 11 @12 |
| Sheep-pelts, wool estimated | 22 @25 |

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—A light trade at steady prices is reported. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pacific coast | 27@30 |
| New York choice | 28@30 |
| New York prime | 21@23 |
| Wisconsin prime | 20@25 |
| Wisconsin common | 12@15 |
| 1880 | 7@10 |
| Old olds | 4@ 6 |

OILS—Remained as last quoted. Trade is progressing satisfactorily. We again quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carbon, Elaine | 16½ | Linseed, boiled | 64@65 |
| Carbon, 175 test | 13½ | Whale, winter | 70 |
| Carbon, 150 test | 10 | Sperm | $ 1.35 |
| Carbon, 110 test | 9½ | Neatsfoot, pure | 90 |
| Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test | 12 | Neatsfoot, extra | 80 |
| Carbon, Wis., W. W. | 11¾ | Neatsfoot, No. 1 | 70 |
| Carbon, Wis., P. W. | 9⅞ | Bank | 45 |
| Carbon, Mich., W. W. | 13½ | Straits | 47 |
| Carbon, Mich., P. W. | 11½ | Turpentine | 56 |
| Lard, current make | 86 | Miners' | 54@59 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 68 | Naphtha, deo. 63 deg | 11 |
| Lard, No. 2 | 56 | Gasoline, deo. 74 deg | 14 |
| Linseed, raw | 61@62 | Gasoline, deo. 87 deg | 23 |

POTATOES—An easier feeling was noted, especially in home-grown stock, induced partly by the receipt of foreign potatoes and the anticipated arrival of more of the same sort. Good to fancy Wisconsin early rose are quotable at $1.00@1.10, and the smaller variety can be had at $1.00. Choice peachblows are quotable at $1.00@1.05 and mixed at 95c@$1.00, all by the car-lot on track. Canadas and foreign hold firm and sell at a premium over the best home-grown.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of poultry was fair and the market easier at 10@13c for turkeys, 8@10c for chickens, 10@12c for ducks, and 6@10c for geese—all dressed. Live geese were held at $6.00@6.50 per doz and live ducks at $4.00. Mallards were in good supply at $1.25@1.50 per doz, with small ducks at $1.00.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl | 1.05 |
| Coarse salt, per brl | 1.35@1.40 |
| Dairy, with bags | 2.40@2.80 |
| Dairy, without bags | 1.50 |
| Ashton dairy, per sack | 3.05 |
| Ground alum, in bags | 1.15 |
| Liverpool fine, brown sacks | 1.50 |

TALLOW—Is slow at 8¼@8½c for city and 7¾@8c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 7c.

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted steady on a basis of $1.18 per gallon.

WOOL—A fair business is being done at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice medium tub | 38@43 |
| Coarse and dingy tub | 30@33 |
| Fine and unwashed fleece | 18@20 |
| Coarse and unwashed fleece | 16@19 |
| Medium and unwashed fleece | 23@27 |
| Medium and washed fleece | 38@43 |
| Fine washed fleece | 30@40 |
| Coarse washed fleece | 30@32 |

## LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 4,806 | 14,099 | 2,273 |
| Tuesday | 6,156 | 23,042 | 5,509 |
| Wednesday | 5,677 | 18,311 | 1,655 |
| Thursday | 5,894 | 18,455 | 2,489 |
| Friday | 4,200 | 13,000 | 2,600 |
| Total | 26,732 | 86,907 | 14,616 |
| Same time last week | 28,934 | 61,902 | 11,301 |
| *Shipments—* | | | |
| Monday | 2,551 | 7,623 | 633 |
| Tuesday | 2,311 | 9,031 | 2,084 |
| Wednesday | 3,681 | 11,525 | 2,512 |
| Thursday | 3,483 | 7,850 | 3,143 |
| Total | 12,016 | 36,029 | 8,384 |

CATTLE—The market was rather less active than on the previous day, and on the whole was a trifle easier, but, excepting the poorer class of butchers' stuff, which was 10@15c lower than Thursday and 15@25c lower than a week ago, there was no noticeable difference in prices. That prices of shipping grades did not materially weaken must be ascribed to the moderate character of the receipts, for private advices from the East were adverse to an active movement in that direction, and the demand from shippers was therefore not at all urgent. Good butchers' lots and stock cattle held up well; were in fact as high as on any day of the week, but old, lean cows and scraggy mixed lots were neglected at the decline above noted. Sales were reported at $2.75@6.40—the bulk at $3.50@4.75 for butchers' and canners' stuff, at $3.50@4.50 for stockers, and at $5.16@6.00 for common to choice shipping steers. There was more life in the stocker trade than for a long time previous, several country buyers being present. The market closed easy.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upward | $6.60@6.75 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs | 5.90@6.35 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs | 5.50@5.75 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs | 5.25@5.40 |
| Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs | 3.25@5.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs | 3.50@4.50 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 2.75@3.25 |
| Veals—Per 100 lbs | 3.50@7.00 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 1,560 | $6.40 | 22 | 981 | $5.00 |
| 32 | 1,553 | 6.30 | 12 | 1,042 | 5.00 |
| 33 | 1,379 | 6.20 | 15 oxen | 1,609 | 4.90 |
| 34 | 1,443 | 6.25 | 12 | 1,068 | 4.80 |
| 16 | 1,465 | 6.15 | 29 | 988 | 4.85 |
| 37 | 1,442 | 6.10 | 12 | 1,179 | 4.80 |
| 21 | 1,482 | 6.05 | 18 | 945 | 4.80 |
| 18 | 1,360 | 6.00 | 19 | 913 | 4.75 |
| 16 | 1,324 | 6.00 | 15 bulls | 1,314 | [illegible] |
| 18 | 1,356 | 6.00 | 18 stockers | 832 | [illegible] |
| 102 | 1,317 | 5.95 | 20 stockers | 962 | [illegible] |
| 16 | 1,390 | 5.95 | 10 stockers | 886 | [illegible] |
| 17 | 1,399 | 5.90 | 17 stockers | 879 | [illegible] |
| 11 | 1,032 | 5.70 | 18 stockers | 838 | [illegible] |
| 17 | 1,357 | 5.85 | 22 stockers | 844 | [illegible] |
| 16 | 1,372 | 5.80 | 20 stockers | 870 | [illegible] |
| 20 | 1,317 | [illegible] | 22 stockers | 844 | [illegible] |
| 15 | 1,317 | [illegible] | 16 heifer c'lves | 347 | [illegible] |
| 52 | 1,191 | [illegible] | 22 | 937 | [illegible] |
| 19 | 1,164 | [illegible] | 27 stockers | 712 | [illegible] |
| 51 | 1,328 | [illegible] | 10 cows | 961 | [illegible] |
| 50 | 1,196 | [illegible] | 20 cows | 964 | [illegible] |
| 36 | 1,200 | [illegible] | 13 cows | 863 | [illegible] |
| 17 | 1,276 | [illegible] | 8 stockers | 820 | [illegible] |
| 16 | 1,164 | [illegible] | 14 cows | 866 | [illegible] |
| 18 | 1,288 | [illegible] | 17 cows | 983 | [illegible] |
| 67 | 1,280 | 5.6 | 14 cows | 982 | [illegible] |
| 23 | 1,233 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 949 | [illegible] |
| 20 | 1,197 | 5.5 | 25 cows | 849 | [illegible] |
| 16 | 1,244 | 5.5 | 13 cows | 926 | [illegible] |
| 42 | 1,149 | 5.4 | 10 cows | 456 | [illegible] |
| 16 | 1,220 | 5.5 | 19 cows | 852 | [illegible] |
| 19 | 1,137 | 5.4 | 15 cows | 882 | [illegible] |
| 19 | 1,159 | [illegible] | 11 cows | 871 | [illegible] |
| 29 | 1,168 | [illegible] | 38 stockers | 618 | [illegible] |
| 19 | 1,086 | [illegible] | 15 stockers | 570 | [illegible] |
| 17 | 1,141 | [illegible] | 10 stockers | 594 | [illegible] |
| 17 | 1,126 | [illegible] | 18 cows | 856 | [illegible] |
| 11 | 1,024 | [illegible] | | | |
| 25 | 879 | [illegible] | | | |

HOGS—Prices averaged 10c lower than on Thursday, and the market was exceedingly dull at the reduction. The demand, as for some time past, was principally on Eastern account. Four or five of the local packers had representatives in the yards, but the total of their purchases did not much exceed 5,000 head, and the combined wants of packers and shippers reached but little more than half of the very moderate supply on sale. The bulk of the light went at $6.20@6.35, while most of the trading in heavy hogs was done below $6.80. Poor, light, and inferior mixed were hard to move at any price. The market closed very hard at $6.00@6.35 for poor to best light, and at

$6.00@7.15 for inferior to choice heavy. The following sales give a fair idea of market values:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | 312 | $7.30 | 115 | 257 | $6.40 | 54 | 214 | $6.25 |
| 30 | 330 | 7.05 | 139 | 265 | 6.40 | 143 | 191 | 6.20 |
| 60 | 290 | 7.00 | 73 | 239 | 6.35 | 41 | 267 | 6.20 |
| 60 | 297 | 7.00 | 72 | 241 | 6.35 | 55 | 202 | 6.20 |
| 52 | 299 | 6.95 | 54 | 238 | 6.35 | 45 | 276 | 6.20 |
| 60 | 309 | 6.95 | 51 | 291 | 6.35 | 63 | 162 | 6.20 |
| 49 | 214 | 6.90 | 41 | 205 | 6.35 | 62 | 201 | 6.20 |
| 102 | 279 | 6.90 | 43 | 208 | 6.35 | 58 | 197 | 6.20 |
| 60 | 264 | 6.85 | 48 | 211 | 6.35 | 120 | 234 | 6.20 |
| [illegible] | 271 | 6.85 | 42 | 192 | 6.35 | 42 | 280 | 6.20 |
| [illegible] | 356 | 6.85 | 41 | [illegible] | 6.35 | 49 | 201 | 6.15 |
| [illegible] | 272 | 6.80 | 76 | 184 | 6.35 | 67 | 193 | 6.15 |
| [illegible] | 278 | 6.80 | 63 | 184 | 6.35 | 47 | 266 | 6.15 |
| [illegible] | 359 | 6.75 | 46 | 218 | 6.35 | 53 | 271 | 6.15 |
| [illegible] | 345 | 6.75 | 70 | 218 | 6.30 | 45 | 134 | 6.10 |
| [illegible] | 267 | 6.70 | 45 | 232 | 6.30 | 45 | 251 | 6.10 |
| [illegible] | 294 | 6.70 | 202 | 237 | 6.30 | 50 | 262 | 6.10 |
| [illegible] | 264 | 6.70 | 59 | 221 | 6.30 | 43 | 229 | 6.00 |
| [illegible] | 247 | 6.70 | 53 | 192 | 6.30 | 34 | 272 | 6.00 |
| [illegible] | 267 | 6.70 | 68 | 218 | 6.30 | 61 | 171 | 6.05 |
| 134 | 323 | 6.65 | 73 | 195 | 6.30 | 72 | 176 | 6.00 |
| [illegible] | 301 | 6.65 | 29 | 238 | 6.25 | 43 | 183 | 6.00 |
| [illegible] | 294 | 6.60 | 46 | 262 | 6.25 | 44 | 162 | 6.00 |
| 45 | 248 | 6.60 | 43 | 288 | 6.25 | 77 | 151 | 6.00 |
| 45 | 321 | 6.60 | 61 | 274 | 6.25 | 58 | 147 | 6.00 |
| [illegible] | 343 | 6.60 | 43 | 191 | 6.25 | 184 | 148 | 5.95 |
| 115 | 332 | 6.55 | 50 | 188 | 6.25 | 37 | 188 | 5.90 |
| [illegible] | 329 | 6.55 | 210 | 189 | 6.25 | | | |

SHEEP—There was fair activity in the trade and the market was steady, notwithstanding bad Eastern advices. Shippers and the local trade bought freely, and sales were at $4.37½@6.00 per 100 lbs for common to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 117 | $5.50 | 87 | 105 | $5.62½ | 21 | 120 | $5.50 |
| [illegible] | 118 | 5.50 | 73 | 82 | 4.37½ | 86 | 115 | 5.37½ |
| [illegible] | 118 | 5.60 | 63 | 111 | 5.40 | 126 | 84 | 5.00 |
| [illegible] | 107 | 5.62½ | 84 | 125 | 6.00 | 68 | 96 | 4.50 |

### ALBANY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 527 cars; last week, 476; early in the week, with a moderate attendance of buyers, the market ruled tame for common and medium grades, and to effect sales concessions were made until a decline of ¼c on the previous week's ruling was established; since Wednesday buyers controlled; trade has been small; dressed beef plenty and comparatively cheaper; common natives, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $5.25@6.25; prime, $6.50@6.75; the market closing weak.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 26 cars; last week, 84; fair demand; sheep ¼c higher; good Western, 6¾@7c and down to 5c for common; 7c for extra; lambs not wanted; a fair number sent forward.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 850; shipments, 100; good demand from butchers and interior shippers; native steers, 800 to 1,050 lbs, $4.50@5.40; do, 1,200 to 1,450 lbs, $5.50@6.00; exporters would bring $6.25; cows and heifers, $4.00@5.00; selected heifers, $5.25@5.50; stockers, $3.25@4.00; feeding steers, $4.25@5.00; grass Texans, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none; good demand and firm; medium to good, $4.00@5.25; prime to fancy, $5.50@6.50.

HOGS—Slow and lower; light to good Yorkers, $6.00@6.35; packing, $6.15@6.70; butchers' to fancy, $6.75@7.10; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,300.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,780; dull; yards barely cleared; extremes, 9¼@12½c; general sales, 10@10½c; exporters used 300; steamers tomorrow take 80 live cattle, 2,984 quarters of beef, 700 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800; slow trade and easier prices; sheep, $5.00@7.20; yearling lambs, $6.25@7.50; pens not cleared.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; very quiet for live hogs at $6.00@7.00; city dressed dull at $8.50@8.62½.

### KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 3.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 465; shipments, 504; market better for all good lots, but mixed rough dull; native shippers, $4.40@5.85; native stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.50; native cows, $2.25@4.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,588; shipments, 1,351; choice smooth, $6.25@6.30; mixed packing, $5.75@6.00; light shipping, $5.70@6.20.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments not reported; buyers and sellers apart; no transactions.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 750; shipments, 600.

SHEEP—Weak at $3.00@5.35; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,400.

### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, $5.30@6.70; packing and butchers', $6.55@7.40; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 310.

## LUMBER.

Trade at the yards is still very active for the season. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch | $ 55.00 |
| First and second clear, rough, 2-inch | 51.00 |
| Third clear, rough, 2-inch | 42.00 |
| First and second clear, dressed siding | 22.00 |
| Common dressed siding | 20.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 29.00 |
| Box boards, 13-inch | 46.00 |
| A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough | 40.00 |
| B stock boards, 10@12-inch | 35.00 |
| C stock boards, 10@12-inch | 30.00 |
| Fencing flooring | 17.50 |
| Fencing, first quality | 15.50 |
| Fencing, No. 2 | 13.50 |
| Common boards, 18@20 ft | 17.50 |
| Common boards, 10@20 ft | 16.00 |
| Dimension stuff | 16.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft | 22.50 |
| Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft | 15.50 |
| Pickets, flat, rough, and good | 15.00 |
| Lath | 2.75 |
| Shingles, clear | 3.70 |
| Shingles, extra A | 3.20 |
| Shingles, standard | 3.10 |
| Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round | 12@ 15 |
| Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch | 35.00 |
| Third clear | 30.00 |
| Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch | 40.50 |
| Maple, common | 25.00 |
| Maple, clear flooring | 40.00@43.00 |
| Cherry, first and second, 1-inch | 75.00 |
| Cherry plank, first and second clear | 80.00 |
| Black walnut, first and second, inch | 90.00 |
| Black walnut, common | 65.00@70.00 |

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, March 3—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 4d; white, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 1d. Corn—5s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s. Lard, 54s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 45s 6d. Shoulders dull at 31s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 54s 3d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 43s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring No. 2 dull at 10s. No. 1 white dull at 10s 3d, winter dull at 10s 7d. Corn—Mixed firmer at 5s 11½d.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—1:30 p. m.—Weather cold and damp.

BREADSTUFFS—Heavy. Flour, 10s@12s.

GRAIN—Winter, 9s 8d@10s 8d; white, 8s 8d@9s 10d; club, 9s 11d@10s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Evening—COTTON—In fair demand at 6⅛@6 11-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Heavy. California white wheat, 9s 8d@9s 10d; do club, 9s 11d@10s 2d; winter red Western, 9s 8d@10s 8d; Western canal, 12s.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 53s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 45s; short do, 46s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 63s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 43s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—25s.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull.

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 55,000 centals; American, 40,000.

LONDON, March 3.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6@6¼d.

ANTWERP, March 3.—PETROLEUM—18@18¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 3—11:45 a. m.—Lard, 53s 9d. Receipts of wheat past three days, 55,000 centals, of which 40,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—1:30 p. m.—Weather cold and damp. Breadstuffs heavy. Flour, 10s@12s. Winter wheat, 9s 8d@10s 8d; white, 9s 8d@10s 9d; club, 9s 11d@10s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 10s 8d; No. 2 spring, 10s 5d; No. 3 do, 9s 8d. California declined 1d. Corn in fair demand and firm at 5s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn—None offered. To arrive—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn steady. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 346,000 centals, of which 154,000 were American. Pork dull at 76s. Lard dull and 6d lower at 53s 9d. Bacon—Long clear dull and 6d lower at 45s; short clear, 6d lower at 46s. Tallow dull and 6d lower at 43s 6d. Cheese dull and 1s lower at 62s. Beef dull at 115s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull.

LONDON, March 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather easier; California club, 9s 10@10s 2d; white Michigan, 10s 4d; Western red winter, 10s 8d; spring—No. 3, 8s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Very little inquiry. Corn steady. Arrivals off coast on sale—Wheat less than 5.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—GRAIN—Much less animation characterized the grain market, even the speculative interest exhibiting less spirit in view of continued mild weather, the very favorable reports of the winter-wheat crop, and the accounts of unusual activity in farm work throughout the interior in connection with spring planting, which circumstances, aided by the comparatively tame markets at the West, told against anything like a very confident or busy movement in the speculative line, while from shippers the inquiry for supplies was less general, as reflected in the moderate aggregate of the day's purchases on export account. The changes in prices were not very decided, though through the day the fluctuations were frequent. The principal holders of desirable lines of winter wheat and of the better qualities of corn were apparently not very eager to realize. Through the afternoon values on the option list were again advanced about ¼@⅜c per bu on rather more stimulating accounts from Chicago and reduced offerings here, but the trading was comparatively spiritless, and indicative of more or less hesitancy on the part of operators for forward delivery. Spring wheat scarce and held above the views of buyers, thus preventing important trades. Sales of 2,430,000 bu No. 2 red, new and old rules, at respectively $1.31¼@1.32¾ and $1.33@1.33¾; free on board went at $1.31¾@1.32, the inside rate from a Brooklyn store, closing at $1.32¾ new rule bid, and at $1.33¾ for old rule railroad stock; do March, $1.31¾@1.32¾, closing at $1.31¾ and up to $1.32¾ asked; do April, $1.32@1.34¼, closing at $1.33 asked and $1.32⅞ bid; do May, $1.33@1.34¼, closing at $1.33¾ bid and $1.33⅞ asked; do June, $1.30¾@1.31¼, closing at $1.21¾ bid; do July, $1.23½@1.24¼, closing at $1.24¼ asked; do year option closing at $1.18 asked and $1.13 bid; No. 4 red, new and old rule, at $1.09@1.11¼; part old rule deliverable next week at $1.11¼; ungraded red at $1.04@1.33, as to quality; No. 2 Northwestern spring, very choice, at $1.38 delivered. Corn moderately active, chiefly in the option line. Early deliveries weakened about ¼@⅜c per bu as offered more freely and in less request. Options on No. 2 were worked up about ¼@⅜c per bu, but closed rather less firmly. Sales of 882,000 bu mixed Western ungraded at 65@68½c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white nominal; New York steamer mixed, 67¾@68c, chiefly 68c, closing at 68c; steamer yellow, 70¼c; steamer white, 71@71½c; round yellow, 500 bu at 87¼c. Oats quoted down about ¼@⅜c a bu on more liberal offerings, leading to active business, chiefly speculative, leaving off somewhat stronger. Sales 550,000 bu white Western ungraded at 50@51½c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 48@50½c; white State, 50@53c (the latter very choice). Rye very dull within yesterday's range. Barley as last quoted on a lifeless market; No. 1 Canada quoted at $1.10; No. 1 Canada bright, $1.11@1.12.

PROVISIONS—Business has shown less animation, and values more or less unsettled. Western mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery at stronger prices, closing at the figures of $16.62½@16.75 for brands of old, and $17.50 for new, as to brands. Other kinds continue as last quoted, and in the option line Western mess pork lifeless; March options quoted at $17.25; April, $17.35; May, $17.35. Cut meats quiet but otherwise unchanged. Bacon very tame, with long clear quoted nominal at 9½c, and short clear at 9⅝@9¾c. Western steam lard in good demand for early delivery, with contract grades leaving off at $10.60, and in the option line fairly active at variable prices, closing more firmly, with March leaving off at $10.52½@10.55; April at $10.62½; May, $10.72½; June, $10.80; July, $10.82½@10.85; August, $10.85 bid; and seller the remainder of the year at $10.52½@10.55.

TALLOW—Moderately sought after at 8c for prime, with sales at 7¾@8 1-16c, as to quality.

SUGAR—Moderately active and firm on the basis of 7¼c for fair refining muscovado. Refined have shown increased firmness, with a good demand noted; cut loaf closed at 9¾c; crushed, 9⅝@9¾c; powdered, 9⅝c; granulated, 9⅜c; standard A, 8¾c; off A, 8⅜@8⅝c; white extra C, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow extra C, 7¾@8c; C, 7⅝@7¾c; yellow, 7@7⅜c.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business reported in the way of charter contracts, mostly for petroleum, grain, and general cargo, at, however, irregular figures, in the instance of tonnage for grain showing more firmness, especially for loading at the near-by ports. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam flour at 1s 4½d@1s 9d (mostly through freight by outport steamers as low as 1s 4½d), and local shipments at 1s 9d; corn at 3½d per 60 lbs; provisions in lots at 13s 9d@20s; by outport steamers as low as 13s 9d; local shipments at 20s; lard in pails, 18s 9d@22s 6d.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 3.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅝@12c: futures steady; March, 11.81c; April, 11.94c; May, 12.10c; June, 12.27c; July, 12.43c; August, 12.57c; September, 12.20c; October, 11.66c; November, 11.48c; December, 11.51c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 16,300 brls; exports, 3,700 brls; super State and Western, $3.85@4.25; common to good extra, $4.40@5.10; good to choice, $5.15@8.50; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.50; extra Ohio, $4.55@8.25; St. Louis, $4.50@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@8.40.

GRAIN—Wheat opened somewhat stronger, subsequently became depressed, prices fell off ⅜c, closing firm; receipts, 39,540 bu; exports, none; No. 2 spring, $1.31½; ungraded spring, hard, $1.38; ungraded red, $1.04@1.33; No. 4 do, $1.09@1.11¼; No. 2 red, $1.31¾@1.32¾ for new; $1.33@1.33¾ for old; ungraded white, $1.31½@1.33; No. 1 white, sales of 15,000 bu new at $1.31@1.31¼; No. 2 red March, sales of 128,000 bu at $1.31¾@1.32¾, closing at $1.32; April, sales 688,000 bu at $1.32@1.34¼, closing at $1.33¼; May, sales 112,000 bu at $1.33¼@1.34¼, closing at $1.33½; June, sales 168,000 bu at $1.30¾@1.31¼, closing at $1.31½; July, sales 104,000 bu at $1.23½@1.24¼, closing at $1.24¼. Corn ⅛@¼c lower; options ⅛@⅜c better; receipts, 56,000 bu; exports, 89,000 bu; ungraded, 64@68½c; No. 3, 65¼@66¼c; steamer, 67¾@68c; No. 2, 67@68½c for new; 68@69c for old; No. 2 March, 67¾@68c, closing at 68c; April, 68¾@69¼c, closing at 69½c; May, 70@70¾c, closing at 70½c; June, 70½c. Oats ¼@⅜c lower; fairly active; receipts, 43,369 bu; exports, 151 bu; mixed Western, 48@50½c; white do, 50@53c.

HAY—Nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining quoted at 7¼@7⅜c. Molasses steady, with a fair demand. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United, 82c; crude, 6⅞@7½c; refined, 7⅝c.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady; 7¾@8 1-16c.

RESIN—Firmer; $2.32½@2.40.

TURPENTINE—Dull and easier; 52c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower; 19@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; new mess, $17.50. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard weak; prime steam, $10.55@10.60.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; 18@44c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; 9@12½c.

### MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The wheat market changed its tone radically today, and quotations advanced 1@2c per bushel. The April and May options crossed each other about noon. A week ago May was selling 3c over April, but the Chicago corner in the latter has rendered it the strongest thing in the market. April was keenly bought again today, and no one appeared willing to sell any important quantity of it. The occasional lot of 1,000 or 5,000 bu offered by the scalping fraternity was promptly taken at full prices. Spot wheat was firmly held, and the only business in regular No. 2 was at $1.22¾, against $1.21¼ yesterday. Those who own the property in the elevators have the utmost confidence in its value, especially as the market has been largely oversold and the bull clique are bent upon giving the shorts a lively deal. There was frost during the night throughout this section. The weather today was bright and clear, though not so warm as it has been. The bullish feeling in the market was largely aided by the decrease of three-quarters of a million bushels in the visible supply and the heavy buying for export, which is a new and important feature. Further decrease in the amount in sight is predicted, owing to the fact that receipts at the Western markets have fallen to a very low point just at the time when the export business is starting up. Receipts today were but 9,000 bu, and they were but 36,000 at the five leading primaries. The total crop movement thus far here and at Chicago has been 11,722,000 bu, against 20,500,000 for the corresponding time a year ago. There is now in store here 1,663,000 bu, against 3,230,000 at this time in 1881. Seller May closed this afternoon at $1.25¼, and seller April at $1.25¾. A vigorous support is given the bull position by Messrs. A. K. Shepard & Co. in a circular to be issued by them tomorrow, as follows:

The tone of our market has been weak, owing mainly to mild weather and the influence of St. Louis and other winter-wheat markets, whose operators have been freely selling the crop of wheat now in the ground for future delivery. Not content with this, they have also turned their attention to Chicago, and have shown great industry and perseverance in that market by selling several million bushels for each of the months of April, May, and June in excess of the supply of No. 2 wheat in the entire Northwest. In doing this they rely upon previous interpretations of the Chicago rules, which are apparently so framed as to allow a seller of property to wriggle out of his contracts, while the buyer must live up to the strict letter of the law. The stock of No. 2 wheat in Milwaukee and Chicago is about 5,000,000 bu, and it is well known that supplies in the interior are practically exhausted. In face of this, the "bears" in the various markets of this country and Europe have sold and contracted to deliver in Chicago in the months of April, May, and June, not only the 5,000,000 bushels in store, which other parties own, but a fabulous amount in addition, variously estimated at from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. Should this reckless mode of speculation be sanctioned by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the rights of purchasers be ignored in the interest of sellers, it will be an unfortunate thing for the producers of this country, who could in no way be more benefited than by a wholesome check upon the indiscriminate "short selling" which is growing to such large proportions. The average price of No. 2 cash wheat in this market during the past six months has been $1.31. With the rapid depletion of the "visible supply," with five months' consumption before us, and smaller supplies in first hands than have been known since 1867 (when wheat was imported from Europe), the "bulls" feel confident in the strength of their position.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat ruled strong; closed quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.24; March, $1.24; April, $1.25¾; May, $1.25¼; June, $1.20¾; July, $1.19¾; year, $1.09½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.05; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn inactive; nominally firm; No. 2, 60c bid. Oats dull; No. 2, 41c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 86c; No. 2, 85c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, fresh, 87c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $16.50 cash and March; $16.75 April. Lard—Prime steam, $10.35 cash and March; $10.45 April.

HOGS—Steady; $6.00@6.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; barley, 3,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 1,400 bu; barley, 5,500 bu.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; XX, $5.25@5.50; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.00@6.37½.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand; choice old mixed, 72c; choice yellow, 74@75c; choice white, 82c. Oats firmer; prime, 54@55c; supply nearly exhausted.

CORN-MEAL—Weaker; $4.60.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $22.00; strictly prime, $23.00; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a good demand, $18.37½@18.50. Lard firm; refined, tierce, $11.25@11.50; keg, $11.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $6.75@6.80; packed, $7.00; clear rib and long clear, $10.12½; clear sides, $10.37½. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $7.75; clear rib and long clear, $10.87½; clear, $11.25. Hams—Sugar cured quiet but steady; canvased, 12@13c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8½@10½c. Sugar dull; common to good do, 6@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6⅞@7⅛c; prime to choice, 7⅜@7⅝c; yellow clarified, 8⅛@8¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged; common, 40@44c; centrifugal, 40@60c; fermenting, 35@40c; prime to choice, 56@72c. Rice steady; Louisiana, 5¼@6¾c.

BRAN—Quiet; quoted at $1.40c.

### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—FLOUR—Steady and fairly active.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular, closing easy; No. 2 winter red spot, $1.27¾@1.28¾; March, $1.27¾@1.28¾; April, $1.31@1.31¾; May, $1.32¾@1.33; June, $1.30@1.30½; July, $1.18¾@1.19. Corn—Western quiet and steady; mixed spot, 65@68c; March, 68¾c asked; April, 70c asked; May, 70¼@70⅝c; June, 70¾@70⅞c. Oats a shade better; Western white, 50@51c; mixed, 48@49c; Pennsylvania, 48@51c. Rye dull at 90@95c.

HAY—Dull at $15.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Flat; lower tendency. Mess pork at $17.75@18.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, at 7⅛@10⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 11c. Hams at 13@13½c. Lard—Refined at 12c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, 18@46c; roll, 25@32c.

EGGS—Lower, at 18c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7⅝c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¼@9¼c. Sugar strong; A soft, 9⅜c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17¼@1.18.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,993 brls; wheat, 8,903 bu; corn, 3,075 bu; oats, 2,356 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,217 bu; corn, 11,391 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 403,802 bu; corn, 43,977 bu.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, advanced and closed firm; No. 2 red, $1.18¾@1.20¼ cash, $1.18¾@1.20¼ March, $1.21@1.23¾ April, $1.22@1.23¾ May, $1.16@1.16½ June; No. 3 do, $1.16@1.16½; No. 4 do, $1.07 asked. Corn higher; 58¾@59½c cash, 58¾@58¾c March, 60@60¾c April, 62¾c May; sales at 61¼@62¼c May. Oats higher at 44¼c cash, 45¾c bid April, 45¾c bid May. Rye higher at 90c. Barley easier at 75c@$1.05.

LEAD—Nominal at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $16.75 bid cash and March, $17.00 bid April, $17.15 bid May. Dry salt meats steady at $6.35, $9.25, $9.90@10.00. Bacon steady at $7.25, $10.15, 10.25@10.50. Lard nominal; $10.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,000; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Call—Wheat about steady, except for March; $1.20¼ April and May, $1.26¾ June, $1.07¾ July. Corn slow and unchanged; 59½c bid March, 60½c bid April, 62¾c May, 64¾c July.

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand fair and market firm at steady rates. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 55@57c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 do, 53@53½c; No. 2 mixed, 52@52½c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; moderate demand; prime, $14.50@15.50; mess, $18.00@18.50; clear and extra clear, $19.00@21.00. Beef—Mess selling at $9.50@10.50; extra mess, $11.50@12.50; family, $13.00@15.00. Lard, 11¾@11⅞c. Hams—Smoked, 11½@12½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice, 42@46c; fair to good, 35@41c; choice ladle and packed, 33@35c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

EGGS—Dull; 22@23c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; corn, 36,000 bu; wheat, 18,000 bu; oats, 4,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—FLOUR—Quiet. Rye flour steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in active speculative demand; No. 2 red, March, $1.31@1.31¾; April, $1.32¾@1.32¾; May, $1.33¾@1.33¾; June, $1.30@1.30¾. Corn—Demand active; sail mixed grain depot, 68½c; steamer, track, 68¾c; do, grain depot, 68c; sail mixed, March, 67¾@68¼c; April, 68¾@69¼c; May, 69¾@70c; June, 69¾@70¼c. Oats in good demand; firm; No. 2 white, 50½c; No. 3 white, 49½c; mixed, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull.

EGGS—Dull; easier; 19@19½c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; corn, 1,200 bu; oats, 850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 850 brls.

### TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, $1.23¾; March, $1.23; April, $1.24¾; May, $1.25; June, $1.23; July, $1.13; August, $1.10¾. Corn quiet and weak; high mixed, 64c; No. 2 spot and March, 62c; April, 62¾@63c; May, 63¾@64c; June, 64@64¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER—No. 3, $4.70; prime, $4.85.

Closed—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red spot, $1.22¾@1.24; March, $1.23¾; April, $1.24¾@1.25; May, $1.24¾@1.25¾; June, $1.23¾; July, $1.13@1.13¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 spot and March, 61¾@62c; April, 62¾c bid; May, 64¾@64¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, none.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, $18.00@18.50. Bulk shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10@10½c; clear, 10¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 11¾@12½c. Lard—Choice kettle, 13¾@13½c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; extra family, $5.00@5.50; A No. 1, $5.75@6.25.

GRAIN—Firm, but a shade lower. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.30@1.33. Corn—No. 2 white, 71@72c; No. 2 mixed, 62½@65½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 48½@49c; mixed, 47c. Barley—No. 2 fall, 90c.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3.—COTTON—In fair demand at 11¾c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $5.80@6.20; fancy, $6.60@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1.28@1.30. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed, 62¼@62¾c. Oats dull; 46c. Rye weaker; 93¾c. Barley in fair demand; $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17.75. Lard dull and nominal; $10.37½. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16; combination sales finished goods, 565 brls on the basis of $1.16.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

### PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 3.—GRAIN—Corn—New steady; high mixed, 59½@60c; mixed, 59¼@59¾c. Oats inactive and firm; No. 2 white, 43¾@45c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 89c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 6,100 bu; rye, 1,850 bu; barley, 1,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 11,375 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

### KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 4,093 bu; shipments, 6,117 bu; opened weak but closed firm; No. 4, cash, 78c; March, 78c; No. 3, cash, 85c; March, 87c; No. 2, cash, $1.12; April, $1.13. Corn—Receipts, 3,800 bu; shipments, 17,124 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 59c; March, 58¾c.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales 1,500 bu red winter at $1.32. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bu new mixed at 65c. Barley dull; sales 3,000 bu Canada at $1.00. Oats neglected. Rye neglected.

### DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat very weak; spot, March, $1.21¾; April, $1.23¾; May, $1.23¾; June, $1.22¾; July, $1.20; August, $1.10 bid; year, $1.07¾ bid; No. 2 red, no sales; No. 2 white do; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, none.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; $1.25¾@1.26¾. Corn firm; 60½@61c. Oats dull; 44@47c.

### OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer. Corn steady; Western mixed, 72c.

### COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 3.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 51,000 bales; do same week last year, 132,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,022,000; do same date last year, 4,617,000. Exports, all United States ports, for the week, 109,000; do same week last year, 112,000; total exports, all United States ports, to date, 2,330,000; do same date last year, 2,936,000. Stock at all United States ports, 1,019,000; do same time last year, 865,000. Stock at all interior towns, 168,000; do same time last year, 164,000. Stock at Liverpool, 731,000; do same time last year, 711,000. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 217,000; do same time last year, 349,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 61,000 bales; American, 44,000; speculators took 2,500; exporters took 3,700; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 15,000; actual export, 6,200; total receipts, 65,000; American, 53,000; total stock, 731,000; American, 527,000; amount afloat, 430,000; American, 217,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11¼c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 2,900 bales; gross, 3,500; exports to Continent, 8,000; sales, 7,000; stock, 333,795; weekly net receipts, 13,535; gross, 18,116; exports, Great Britain, 13,269; Continent, 17,965; Channel, 1,200; coastwise, 2,200; sales, 45,000.

GALVESTON, March 3.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅜c; net receipts, 599 bales; sales, 3,400; stock, 52,223. Weekly net receipts, 4,559; exports, Great Britain, 2,900; Continent, 4,849; Channel, 11,065; coastwise, 3,249; sales, 6,465.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 2,000 bales; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 900 bales; stock, 71,840 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; receipts, 340 bales; shipments, 2,180; stock, 85,275; sales, 1,925; middling, 11¾c.

### WOOL.

BOSTON, March 3.—WOOL—There is no change; considerable business in foreign wools during the week; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 43@44c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 42@43c; combing delaine, 46½@50c; unwashed Kentucky combing, 31c; pulled, 40@52½c for good to very choice.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—WOOL—Dull; easier; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45@44c; medium unwashed combing delaine, 34@35c; pulled, 33@55c. Others unchanged.

### PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 3.—PETROLEUM—Active and buoyant; opened at 82c, declined to 81⅛c, advanced to 82½c, and closed at 81⅝c bid; sales, 611,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 3.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 82c; highest, 82½c; lowest, 81⅛c; closed at 82c; shipments, 52,596; runs, 73,659.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—PETROLEUM—Moderately active; United certificates steady; opened and closed at 82c; refined, 7⅝c bid, Philadelphia delivery.

### BURDENED.

"Genius—A man's weapon, a woman's burden."—*Lamartine.*

Dear God! there is no sadder fate in life
Than to be burdened so that you can not
Sit down contented with the common lot
Of happy mother and devoted wife;
To feel your brain wild, and your bosom rife
With all the sea's commotion; to be fraught
With fires and frenzies which you have not sought,
And weighed down with the world's weary strife;

To feel a fever alway in your breast;
To lean and hear—half in affright, half shame—
A loud-voiced public boldly mouth your name;
To reap your hard-sown harvest in unrest,
And know, however great your meed of fame,
You are but a weak woman at the best.
—*Ella Wheeler in "Maurine, and Other Poems."*

### The Magnificence of a Nero.

*London Quarterly.*

It was to Nero that Tacitus applied the expression "incredibilium cupitor." What he not only desired but achieved in the way of cruelty and vice would be declared incredible if Roman history had not already shown what revolting atrocities may be conceived by a diseased imagination and executed by irresponsible power. After the burning of the city he gratified his taste, in entire disregard of the proprietors, in rebuilding it. He at once appropriated a number of the sites and a large portion of the public grounds for his new palace. The porticoes, with their ranks of columns, were a mile long. The vestibule was large enough to contain that colossal statue of him, in silver and gold, 120 feet high, from which the Colosseum got its name. The interior was gilded throughout, and adorned with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The ceilings of the dining-rooms were formed of movable tablets of ivory, which shed flowers and perfumes on the company. The principal salon had a dome which, turning day and night, imitated the movements of the terrestrial bodies. When this place was finished, he exclaimed: "At last I am lodged like a man." His diadem was valued at half a million. His dresses, which he never wore twice, were stiff with embroidery and gold. He fished with purple lines and hooks of gold. He never traveled with less than a thousand carriages. The mules were shod with silver, the muleteers clothed with the finest wool, and the attendants wore bracelets and necklaces of gold. Five hundred she-asses followed his wife Poppæa in her progresses to supply milk for her bath. He was fond of figuring in the circus as a charioteer, and in the theatre as a singer and actor. He prided himself on being an artist, and, when his possible deposition was hinted to him, he said that artists could never be in want. There was not a vice to which he was not given, nor a crime which he did not commit. Yet the world, exclaims Sentonius, endured this monster for fourteen years, and he was popular with the multitude, who were dazzled by his magnificence, and mistook his senseless profusion for liberality. On the anniversary of his death, during many years, they crowded to cover his tomb with flowers.

### "HOME, SWEET HOME."

#### Some Interesting Facts About Its Author's Death.

A correspondent of the leading Yorkshire paper, the Leeds *Mercury*, writing lately from Tunis, says in regard to a visit to the foreign cemetery there:

"For the first time since I came to Tunis a great wave of homesickness swept over me. How far off we—I and the silent dead beneath my feet—seemed to be from the land of our birth! And even as this thought was surging through my heart, my eyes fell upon one special grave for which I had been searching. There was a plain stone slab, surrounded by a little bed of heliotrope and dwarf roses, and it bore an inscription telling how beneath it lay 'Col. John Howard Payne, a citizen of the United States of America,' and how this monument had been erected by his grateful fellow-countrymen in honor of the author of 'Home, Sweet Home.' Strange, indeed, is the irony of his fate. We shape our own destinies in fancy; we plan and plot and labor and contrive, and each one of us for himself has formed his ideal of the end at which, in due season, in the fullness of this time, he is to arrive, and probably not once, in the whole history of the human race, has that end, when it did come, been in harmony with the visions thus indulged in. But surely of all the strange freaks of malicious fortune, there has been none stranger, none sadder, than that which sent the man who wrote 'Home, Sweet Home' to die an exile on African soil, and which has left him to a grave here among our English dead at Tunis!"

Since poor Payne died on the shores of Africa, hundreds of millionaires have passed away who are now utterly forgotten, as are the writers of hundreds of pretentious works in poetry and prose, now not worth the paper they are written on; but the impoverished African Consul's name remains a household word wherever the English language is spoken, for his simple lines had about them that which "makes the whole world kin." He died a bachelor with but one near relation, an elder brother, well known and in high repute as a lawyer. The brother, who left an only child, a daughter, had been as a father to Howard, who was indeed a most trying and expensive relative, being utterly guileless of common prudence, and always out at the elbows. When he died, the brother, in feeble health, was unable to give close and prompt attention to winding up Howard's affairs. The result was that many personal possessions, which the family would have dearly cherished, never reached them. Among these were a cane he set great store by, and always carried, the gift of his friend Irving, a unique and splendid desk, and a superb portfolio, containing most valuable paintings and sketches by West, Leslie, Washington Alston, and other celebrities, gifts from the artists to Payne. His niece detected some of the contents of the portfolio one day in a Broadway shop; but returning a few days later to prosecute further inquiries, found them persistently evaded. The only relics of her uncle that she ever succeeded in getting were some perfectly valueless papers which, by the kind offices of a friend, were rummaged, rat-gnawn, out of the cellars of the Consulate of Tunis.

### SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

#### What Changes Have Been Brought About Since Congress Listened to the Lincoln Memorial.

*Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.*

As the whole Congress was thus gathered in one body, the mind went back by irresistible association to another Monday in February, sixteen years ago, when Congress gathered for the first time in American history to commemorate a murdered President. The contrast between the assemblage of that day and this is a striking illustration of the rapid shifting of our public men to and from the scene and the swift changes in the life of the Nation. It is only sixteen years since George Bancroft spoke his eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, but only nineteen men who were members of the Congress which listened to him are in Congress today—two Senators, Messrs. Anthony and Sherman, and seventeen members, among them Messrs. Kasson, Randall, Kelley, Voorhees, Allison, Dawes, Windom, and Morrill. Rutherford B. Hayes, Roscoe Conkling, James A. Garfield, and James G. Blaine were members of that House—Garfield then only 34 years of age, and already taking a high place, and the brilliant young leader from Maine, already near to the Speakership. The President of that day is dead. No doubt as he listened to Mr. Bancroft's oration, he was meditating the famous serenade speech delivered ten days later, which was the beginning of his apostasy. Three of his Cabinet are dead, and the Chief Justice of that day, and the President of the Senate, Lafayette S. Foster, and a host of great ones with them. A new generation has come on the stage. The country has lived through a long history in those sixteen years. Grant was present at that ceremony in his Lieutenant-General's uniform, and was greeted with applause. The stormy eras of reconstruction were yet to come. Jefferson Davis was still a prisoner in Fortress Monroe, and Alexander H. Stephens—whose shrunken figure is usually seen in his wheeled-chair in the space in front of the Speaker, but is missing today—had been a few months before released from Fort Warren. Senators Vest and Cockrell, who are sitting today side by side in places of honor as Senators, were then prisoners of war, paroled by the United States Government: Senators Hampton, Coke, Harris, Lamar, Mahone, Maxey, and Ransom likewise. Eleven States were under military rule; twenty-five States only were represented in the ceremonies, and the blacks had not been enfranchised. In the audience that listened that day to the oration of the hale old man of 81, who sits in the front row of the audience today, were all three of Andrew Johnson's successors in the Presidency down to the present—Grant, Hayes, and Garfield. Wirz had been hanged just three months before for his infamous crimes. The grand final review of the War had taken place less than a year before, and it was not till several years after that Washington, now that rarely beautiful city, had a jubilee over getting its principal avenue well paved. But the Speaker's mallet cuts short reminiscences of this sort.

### Judge Conkling.

The Boston *Transcript* having asserted that at all events Mr. Conkling will not go upon the bench with any suspicion of being the servant of railroad corporations whose proceedings may come before the highest judicature of the country for review, the Cincinnati *Commercial* replies thus: "And yet Mr. Conkling has been the attorney of the New York Central Railroad. He appeared in one of the few cases in which he was engaged before the Supreme Court for that road. Wicked people would ask the question whether he was wanted as a great lawyer or as a big Senator. Other public men have been subjected to criticism and obloquy for taking large sums of money for small work. Conkling got $10,000 for his advice in one case (Phelps & Dodge), and yet we are told he is a white-handed angel—not at all as other men."

This reminds us of what was said when it was first reported that Mr. Conkling received $10,000 out of money extorted from Phelps, Dodge & Co. Mr. Conkling was very indignant a year and a half ago because Senator Bayard intimated that he divided the proceeds of the raid made by Jayne; he did not divide any proceeds of any raid; according to his friends he merely took a fee. It would appear that persons employed by the Government in the collection of its revenues, who were entitled to all the law they needed gratuitously from the District Attorney in New York and from the Attorney General of the United States, declined to avail themselves of this privilege, but recklessly hired a lawyer of their own at an expense of $10,000.

The best corn medicine in the market. H. S. Fredericks' Curealine. 25 cents. Morrison, Plummer & Co.

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Made from Professor Horsfords' Acid Phosphate.
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Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.
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Back Ache

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Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

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Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

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Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

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ST. GERMAIN, Delaplane..Wednesday, March 8, 8 am
AMERIQUE, Santelle....Wednesday, March 15, 2 p m
ST. LAURENT, Servan..Wednesday, March 22, 8 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

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For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to
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W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

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These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
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32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
5 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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FRNESSIA, Mch 11, 10 am | ANCHORIA, Mch 25, 10 am
New York to London direct.
BOLIVIA, March 4, 3 p m | CALIFORNIA, Mch 8, 7 am

St'mers of this line do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabin, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $31.
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P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

### Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *12:30 p m | * 3:15 p m |
| Omaha Night Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Denver Express | *12:30 p m | * 3:15 p m |
| Denver Fast Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Sioux City & Yankton | *12:30 p m | * 3:15 p m |
| Sioux City & Yankton | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Des Moines Day Express | *12:30 p m | * 3:15 p m |
| Des Moines Night Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Marshalltown Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:30 p m |
| Cedar Rapids Express | *12:30 p m | * 3:15 p m |
| Cedar Rapids Night Express | † 9:30 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Rockford & Elgin—Special | * 7:15 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque | * 9:00 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Freeport & Rockford | * 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque | *10:15 p m | * 6:15 a m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Express | *10:45 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Express | § 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison | *10:45 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Pierre & Deadwood Express | *10:45 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Minnesota & Central Dakota | *10:45 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Minnesota & Central Dakota | § 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | * 8:00 a m | * 7:20 p m |
| Madison Sunday—Special | 9:00 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Special—Sundays | 8:30 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Mil., Green Bay & Marquette | † 9:00 p m | * 6:00 a m |
| Milwaukee & Green Bay | *10:45 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p m | * 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | § 9:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Waukesha Express | *10:45 a m | * 3:00 p m |
| Waukesha Express | * 5:00 p m | * 7:15 p m |
| Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison | *10:45 a m | * 7:15 p m |
| Green Bay, via Janesville | * 9:30 a m | * 3:15 p m |
| Oshkosh, via Janesville | * 9:30 p m | * 6:20 a m |
| Lake Geneva | * 4:00 p m | *10:20 a m |
| Lake Geneva & Elgin | * 8:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Elgin & Rockford—Special | * 7:15 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| Elgin Express | * 9:15 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Elgin Sunday Express | 1:15 p m | 8:15 a m |
| Elgin Express | * 4:15 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Elgin Express | * 5:15 p m | * 8:45 a m |
| Elgin Express | *10:15 p m | * 6:15 a m |

### Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| bGals'bg, Ott'wa, Stre'tor & R'ckf'rd | 10:00 a m | b 7:25 p m |
| bNebraska Express | 10:30 a m | b 2:20 p m |
| bDubuque, R'ckf'rd & Sio'x City Ex | 10:00 a m | b 2:45 p m |
| bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex | 10:00 a m | b 2:45 p m |
| bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n | 11:05 a m | b 1:45 p m |
| bMontana & Pacific Express | 12:05 p m | b 3:45 p m |
| bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex | 12:05 p m | b 3:45 p m |
| bKansas City & Denver Express | 12:05 p m | b 3:45 p m |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | 1:00 p m | 10:00 a m |
| bAurora Passenger | 3:20 p m | b 8:40 a m |
| bMendota & Ottawa Express | 4:20 p m | b10:50 a m |
| bSt. Louis Express | 4:30 p m | b 9:40 a m |
| bRockford & Forreston Express | 4:30 p m | b10:50 a m |
| bAurora Passenger | 5:35 p m | b 8:45 a m |
| bAurora Passenger | 6:20 p m | b 7:45 a m |
| cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express | 9:25 p m | d 6:30 a m |
| aSouthern Pacific Express | 9:25 p m | a 6:55 a m |
| cTexas Express | 9:25 p m | a 6:55 a m |
| aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex. | 9:25 p m | a 6:55 a m |
| bFreeport & Dubuque Express | 9:30 p m | b 7:00 a m |
| Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train | 11:25 p m | b 10:10 p m |

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

### Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee Fast Mail | * 7:30 a m | * 2:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Express | * 3:05 p m | * 4:00 p m |
| Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex | * 5:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains | *10:45 a m<br>§ 9:00 p m | * 2:00 p m<br>‡ 7:00 a m |
| Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains | *10:45 a m<br>§ 9:00 p m | * 2:00 p m<br>‡ 7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex. | * 5:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Stevens Point and Ashland Ex. | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express | *10:45 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Libertyville Accommodation | * 5:20 p m | * 9:00 a m |
| Rockford & Janesville Express | *10:00 a m | * 3:45 p m |
| Elgin Passenger | * 9:25 a m | * 3:45 p m |
| Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express | *10:00 a m | * 4:30 p m |
| Dubuque & Missouri River Ex | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 6:30 a m |
| Elgin & Rockford Passenger | * 4:00 p m | *10:25 a m |
| Elgin Special Fast Express | * 5:15 p m | * 8:45 a m |
| Elgin Sunday Express | 5:00 p m | 10:25 a m |
| Itasca Accommodation | * 6:30 p m | * 6:40 a m |

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

### Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | * 8:25 a m | * 5:50 a m |
| Fast Express | § 5:10 p m | § 8:25 a m |
| Night Express | § 9:40 p m | § 7:15 p m |

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

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### Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express | * 8:00 a m | * 7:25 p m |
| Do night Express | § 8:10 p m | § 7:00 a m |

### Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | § 9:00 a m | § 4:15 p m |
| Nashville & Florida Express | § 8:00 p m | § 7:15 a m |

### Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | *8:00 a. m. | 8:50 p. m. |

### Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex. | *12:30 p m | * 3:35 p m |
| Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex | †11:00 p m | § 7:45 a m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | * 9:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | †11:00 p m | § 7:45 a m |
| St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville | †11:00 p m | § 7:45 a m |
| Mobile & New Orleans Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa. | * 9:00 a m<br>†11:00 p m | * 3:25 p m<br>§ 7:15 a m |
| Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet | * 9:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex. | *12:30 p m | * 3:35 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | * 9:10 a m |

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

### Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 a m | * 7:20 a m |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | § 8:30 p m | § 8:20 p m |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:40 a m | * 7:20 a m |
| New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex. | § 8:30 p m | § 8:20 p m |
| Springfield Express | * 8:40 a m | * 7:20 a m |
| bSpringfield Night Express | § 8:30 p m | § 7:20 a m |
| bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | * 8:40 a m | * 7:20 a m |
| cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | § 8:30 p m | § 7:20 a m |
| Pontiac & Chatsworth Express | * 8:40 a m | * 3:20 p m |
| Chatsworth Express | * 4:25 p m | *10:00 a m |
| Gilman Passenger | * 4:25 p m | *10:00 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *10:00 a m | * 7:15 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | * 9:30 p m | * 3:45 p m |

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

### Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Gulf Express | * 8:45 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line | § 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | *12:30 p m | * 3:30 p m |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex | * 8:45 a m | * 7:30 p m |
| Peoria & Pekin Special | * 9:00 p m | * 7:00 a m |
| Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line | *12:30 p m | * 3:30 p m |

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

### Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport & Peoria Express | *10:00 a m | * 6:00 p m |
| Council Bluffs Fast Express | *12:05 p m | * 3:45 p m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express | *12:05 p m | * 3:45 p m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Express | *12:05 p m | * 3:45 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | * 9:55 a m |
| Council Bluffs Night Express | † 9:15 p m | ‡ 7:25 a m |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡ 6:20 a m |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex. | † 9:15 p m | ‡ 7:25 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 6:55 a m | * 7:45 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 8:40 a m | * 7:45 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | *12:15 p m | * 9:35 a m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 4:15 p m | * 1:30 p m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 6:00 p m | * 4:40 p m |
| Blue Island Accommodation | * 6:30 p m | * 6:10 p m |
| South Chicago Accommodation | * 7:45 a m | *10:00 a m |
| South Chicago Accommodation | * 4:50 p m | * 6:10 p m |
| Theatre Train | ‡11:30 p m | †10:45 p m |
| Church Train | § 1:15 p m | §10:45 a m |

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

### Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 7:00 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| New York & Boston Ex. | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Special New York Express | § 3:30 p m | § 3:00 p m |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | * 3:40 p m | *10:35 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 6:30 a m |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail | * 9:00 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. | † 9:10 p m | ‡ 6:30 a m |

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

### Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot, 121 Randolph, 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 8:40 a m | * 7:25 p m |
| Logansport Accommodation | * 1:00 p m | *11:25 a m |
| Night Express (daily) | † 7:55 p m | * 7:10 a m |

### Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | * 7:35 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Special New York & Boston Ex. | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| New York Fast Express (daily) | § 3:30 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily) | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| aNight Express | †10:30 p m | ‡ 6:40 a m |
| Michigan Express (daily) | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 4:40 p m | *11:10 a m |

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

### Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 9:25 a m | * 6:50 p m |
| N. Y. and Chicago, limited Ex | § 5:00 p m | §10:45 a m |
| Local Express | * 5:25 p m | * 6:30 a m |
| Atlantic Express | § 6:30 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Fast Line | § 9:00 p m | §10:40 p m |

### Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday) | * 8:10 a m | * 8:35 p m |
| Night Express (daily) | § 8:30 p m | § 8:30 a m |
| Valparaiso Express (daily) | § 4:45 p m | § 9:40 a m |
| Blue Island Acc'modation (daily) | §11:45 a m | § 2:50 p m |

☞ For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Cures Syphilis in any stage, Catarrh, Eczema, Old Sores, Pimples, BOILS, or any SKIN DISEASE.

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SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Props.,
Atlanta, Ga.

PER BOTTLE.
Price of Small Size....$1.00
Large "....1.75

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VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
COR. LAKE AND DEARBORN-STS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Vanilla Chocolate,

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. Served as a drink or eaten dry as confectionery, it is a delicious article, and is highly recommended by tourists.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT + BAND" COLLARS & "BEAD EDGE" + CUFFS + ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE

MEN ONLY.

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A—Positive Pole.
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DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility, in fact any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-st., Chicago.

Proposals for Pine and Hemlock Timber.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
35 Honore Building, Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, March 28th, 1882, for furnishing Pine and Hemlock Timber for Breakwater construction at Chicago, Ill. The total amount required will be about two and one-quarter million feet B. M. (2,250,000 ft. B. M.), to be delivered between June 1st, or earlier, and September 1st, 1882.

Parties who are not prepared to furnish the entire lot may submit propositions for a portion only.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information, apply to this office.

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PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK St. CHICAGO, Ill.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address
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Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

# SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

### A Falling Off in the Demand for Railroad Iron.

### No Great Change in the Aspect of Any Other Industry.

### The Failures Increased Nine for the Week, but Are Not Alarming.

### A Lively Fear of Panics Standing Us Well in This Time of Need.

### The Crop Reports of a Most Cheering Character from All Sections.

### Whisky Continues Steady, Owing to the Manipulations of the Combination of Distillers.

### Petroleum Has Ruled Weak, but Closes Steadier—The Glass Trade Is Improving.

#### New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The grain market throughout the week has been strong, with a tendency upward, until Wednesday, when a gradual decline set in, the heaviest drop being in wheat, with other descriptions of grain following its course. Fluctuations have not been excessive.

The general tendency of lard and pork has been downward, with slight fluctuations, the market closing not materially different from a week ago.

In cotton an advance in prices the latter part of last week was fairly maintained until yesterday, at which time there was a break, and the market closed fairly steady five to eight points below those of a week ago.

The wool trade seems in a very healthy condition, and the market has been remarkably free from booms or bulges during the past three or four months. Good wools are in fair request at present prices, which are fairly maintained. Yet, to effect considerable sales, some concessions have to be made.

The petroleum market is moderately active at somewhat lower rates.

With the exception of petroleum charters, in which there is a fair amount of business doing, the freight market is rather dull and inactive. Requirements for grain freights are moderate and rates fairly maintained.

Lumber stocks are low, and, with a large demand anticipated this spring, prices are firm. Some large purchases have already beed made at Albany, and the general tone of trade is good, and the excessive demand at Chicago tends to keep prices very strong.

The dry-goods trade is generally fairly active, and jobbers report a satisfactory business for the season. The number of buyers in the market is increasing, though purchases for spring trade can hardly be said to have commenced in earnest yet.

The American pig-iron market is quiet, purchases being made only for actual wants. Prices are quite steady, and holders are satisfied with the outlook. The demand for foreign iron is very light, and prices show a tendency to recede. Business in iron and steel rails is very dull, and prices are weaker. No large transactions are reported.

The spring trade in boots and shoes is opening quite favorably, and the full run of business is looked for in a week or two. Stocks in country stores are light, and liberal orders are anticipated. Manufacturers are not yet busy, but with them the outlook is thought satisfactory for a good season's trade. There is a fair demand for leather of most kinds, and prices are steady. Stocks are not large, and the best grades are readily sold as they come into the market.

In the tea trade, auction sales show firm prices for most kinds. The demand is moderate, mainly for the supply of immediate wants. Raw sugar is in light demand. Refined is in moderate demand. Prices held firmly.

The demand for Brazil grades of coffee is rather better. Prices are maintained. The invoice business is moderate, and the distributing demand not heavy, but advices from Rio tend to counteract this.

In the butter market holders are inclined to make concessions in prices of creamery lots, but for other kinds rates continue firm, in consequence of small arrivals, which make dealers very independent.

The cheese market is quiet, with the export trade very dull. Prices are well kept up, as there is a large home demand, sufficient to prevent much uneasiness.

R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report the business failures of the week throughout the country as 137, against 128 last week. The Eastern States furnished 11, the Western 45, the Southern 39, the Middle 29, the Pacific Coast and the Territories 6, and New York City 7. In the City of New York the most important failure is that of Cazade, Crooks & Reynaud, who have liabilities of several hundred thousand dollars, mostly abroad. This disaster is said to have been caused remotely by the collapse of the Union Générale of Paris and the contraction of continental banking facilities resulting therefrom.

The decline in the volume of business, the devastating floods in the Southwest, and several important failures have combined to cause a feeling of apprehension as to the healthfulness of trade generally. Large losses, arising from hazardous speculation and resulting in declines in values, contributed to the feeling of uncertainty, and the week has not been a very comforting one to the trading community generally; nevertheless there are no indications that the legitimate trade of the country is less safe than before, or that the ability to absorb, consume, and pay for all goods purchased need be questioned.

The reports as to the crops in the West and Northwest are unanimously good, and the spring demand for merchanddise is opening up very satisfactorily.

#### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3.—The most welcome change in the weather to clear, sunshiny days has had a double effect, reducing the trouble from high water and stimulating trade this week. The effect is felt in all departments of business, and very marked improvement in the general tone of trade is felt everywhere. The money market is firm. The demand is a little less urgent than earlier in the week. Currency is coming in from the country. Rates are maintained at 6 and 7 per cent. There is some stringency in the open market. Call sales are firm at 6 and short-time loans at 7. Eastern exchange is stronger and in more active demand; bought and sold at par.

Groceries, notwithstanding all the adverse advents of the year, are doing well. Indeed, the business of January was better than that of the corresponding month last year. The present week marks most unusual activity. This is partly due to the resumption of business, which had been suspended by the flood. The early approach of spring also tends to stimulate the demand.

Dry goods show much more hopeful evidences of better days coming, and the outlook is good. Orders are growing already.

Boots and shoes have to contend with a plethoric stock of winter goods, and also have the depression caused by so much loss in different parts of the country. Orders are fairly abundant.

On 'Change business has not been active, except in corn. Provisions have been held firmly, generally above the market. The stock not being heavy, there has been a disposition to wait for an upward turn in the market. Pork is nominal at $17.75, and lard at $10.37½. Bacon is in good demand and rules comparatively high.

Grain has been drooping, though corn has been fairly active. The recent action of distillers in reducing production and the stoppage of one distillery on account of the flood has diminished the local demand, still there is a large order demand from the South.

Whisky has been rather quiet, but continues firm at $1.16, the Distillers' Association having adopted measures which will tend to keep it steady.

Iron is firm and fairly active.

Tobacco is dull, and prices weaker.

#### St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 3.—With the restoration of railroad and telegraphic communication with the tributary country, after the great storm of last week, business has improved, and considerable animation and activity is observable in nearly all branches. There are no notable changes in prices, however. Money has been easier all the week, and the reserve of the banks has increased somewhat, but there has been demand enough to keep all the funds busy that the banks cared to loan. Collections from the country have not been large; rates steady and unchanged at 8 per cent; New York exchange firm, with an upward tendency, at 25@50 cents premium, and 75 cents generally asked. Spot cotton has ruled firm, with increased sales at ⅛c higher than last week. Tobacco was dull, with light receipts and not much demand. Lumber quiet, and all white pine, all dry boards in good demand and firm. Fish higher, under an increased demand for the Lenten season. Metals steady. Dry goods more active and steady; stocks now full and goods generally of a higher grade than usual. Groceries steady; coffee firm; New Orleans sugar ⅛c lower, but still relatively higher than refined. On 'Change grain has fluctuated considerably, but the general movement has been downward, particularly for near-by months. The decline in wheat from Tuesday to Thursday was 3 to 4½ cents. Today an upward turn was taken, and prices closed 1¾ cents higher for March and 2⅛ cents higher for April, other months remaining about the same as yesterday's close. Corn has changed much less than wheat, and closed higher than last week. Provisions have followed other markets with no notable feature. A good Southern trade has been done, but no speculative movement has occurred.

#### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The week has been one of depression at the Stock Exchange. The stringency of the money market has retarded speculation. The threatening aspect of the upper rivers still operates unfavorably. However, there has been no disposition on the part of holders to press sales. State bonds have been offered more freely than for some time past. City securities dropped today to the lowest point reached for some weeks.

The improvement in the cotton spot trade which set in last week has been well maintained. Business is large, and holders have been enabled to advance prices a quarter of a cent all around. The market closes firm. Week's sales, 47,000. The export movement is growing, and stocks at the seaboard are being reduced. Futures have ruled rather quiet throughout the week, at no time being any excitement, and fluctuations have not been wide. The market closes firm. Prices show an advance of two to five points last week. Week's sales, 300,000 bales.

Sugar receipts are very light, and insufficient to meet the daily requirements of the trade. Shed stocks are ample and comprise a good assortment, but mostly clarified, which are firmly held.

Molasses supplies are now confined to shed stocks, but grades of open kettle are about exhausted.

Rice has ruled active all the week, and large transactions are reported the past few days, aggregating 3,000 barrels for New York account. Supplies are light, and values tending upward.

Only a moderate a moderate of trading has been done in provisions, and prices for the week show a decline of 25 cents on mess pork, ⅛ on lard, and ¼@½ on sugar-cured hams, and ⅛ on bacon. Dry-salt shoulders rule firm at ⅛ advance.

The demand for flour has been fair in a jobbing way for local consumption. Otherwise the market has been sluggish. The changes of the week show a decline of 15@20 cents on high grades, but family and choice table extras are 10@15 cents higher.

With liberal arrivals this week, values of corn-meal have receded 50 cents per barrel.

The market for corn opened dull and inactive, but receipts holding firmly caused an improvement, and business the past few days has been fairly active, with considerable transactions.

Bran has been scarce all the week.

Hay has improved in demand. Prices are unchanged, with ample stocks.

#### Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—There was slightly more doing in general business the past week, but no material change in prices.

Pig-iron continued quiet, but firm and unchanged. Manufactured iron is in heavy demand and unchanged.

The glass trade is improving. There is a fair inquiry for window-glass, with a prospect of a large and brisk business for the next few months. Prices are stiffening up, but no change has yet been made.

Coal is dull and depressed. The shipments during the week were 1,176,000 bushels. Owing to the fact that the lower markets are overstocked, operators are not anxious to make shipments.

Petroleum ruled weak, but fluctuations were rather small, united certificates being quoted between 80⅝@83⅝ cents for the last six days. This afternoon the market was steadier, and closed at 82 cents. Sales and resales, 2,991,000 barrels; shipments, 385,000 barrels.

Cattle are very active. Common to prime quoted at $4.50@6.50. Receipts, 5,474 head through and 1,183 local, against 5,009 head through and 1,238 local last week. Hogs are slow. Philadelphias, $7.30@7.40; Yorkers, $6.50@6.70. Receipts, 13,090 head. Sheep were active early in the week, advancing 40@50 cents, but closed today very dull, common to extra selling at $4.50@6.50. Receipts, 9,900 head—a falling off of 2,700 head as compared with the week before.

#### Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The stock market was dull during the whole of the past week, and transactions were very small. Money is plenty at 6 per cent, but the demand is restricted almost entirely to permanent investments. The grain markets are slow. Flour is very quiet, and holders are obliged to yield to buyers. The week showed a decline of 25 cents on high grades and 50 cents per barrel on low grades. Butter maintained a good demand and full prices for the best quality. Cheese is in fair demand at unchanged prices. Eggs became entirely demoralized, and, while early in the week prices were firm, the close showed a decline of 8 cents per dozen, with a dull market. Provisions are slow, and prices declined in sympathy with the markets of the West, and today the market is flat, with a tendency toward lower figures. Sugar ruled steady, while coffee shows more firmness, and an advance of ¼c on all grades was made. Live stock was quiet. Beef cattle fell off ¼c under a limited demand. Hogs were dull, and today, with a full supply in the pens and only moderate demand, prices were not strong, and concessions would be made for large lots. Sheep were scarce, and all receipts were taken at full prices.

#### Boston.

BOSTON, March 3.—The special market report of the *Commercial Bulletin* tomorrow will contain the following: There have been some symptoms of an improved tone in commercial circles, in spite of the great floods at the West and Southwest. The leather market is a trifle more active, and most kinds of hides are firmer. Shipments of boots and shoes to points outside of New England, 51,113 cases, against 58,312 last week. The wool market was more active, but without change in prices. Sales of the week, 2,527,075 pounds foreign and domestic, against 1,913,504 last week. Woolen goods are in fair request, but cotton goods are quiet. The cotton market is stronger, especially for future deliveries. Iron is moderately active, and both bar and pig iron are easier. Copper is quiet and unsettled. Spelter and lead are easier. Tin quiet. Dairy products are easier. Prices of butter have fallen off 1@2 cents per pound. Hay is quiet. Beef is dull, but prices are still high. Provisions dull, and there has been a decline of 25@50 cents per barrel on pork and ¼ of a cent per pound on lard. Flour continues dull as the necessary result of the collapse in wheat speculation, but prices were not materially changed. No change in groceries.

#### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The *North American* tomorrow will say: Trade in most departments was rather dull the past week, and prices of several leading articles were unsettled. Cotton was in fair demand and firmly held at full prices. The demand for flour was limited, both for export and home use, and prices were in favor of buyers. Wheat was unsettled, and closed rather lower. Rye was unchanged. Oats were in better demand at an advance. In corn there was more doing, and prices were a fraction higher. There was a fair jobbing trade doing in provisions, and prices were steady. Clover-seed was scarce and in demand. Timothy and flaxseed were unchanged. Whisky was dull, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. In wool there has been less doing and prices are easier.

#### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—The iron markets are steady, and prices generally unchanged. While inquiries are not so large, consumption and production continue as active as ever. An improvement in trade is looked for in this market, but no advance in prices is expected. The present demand is only to supply immediate wants.

Petroleum is steady and prices unchanged.

Railroads are doing a slightly increased business, shippers desiring to take advantage of the chance before freights advance next Monday.

## Shall School-Teachers Be Married?

*New York Hour.*

The question whether married women should or should not be employed in the public schools as teachers is a difficult one. Several of our contemporaries are in the habit of dimissing the subject with a kind of grunt, saying, "If married men are employed, why not married women?" A moment's consideration, however, will convince the most unthinking that such an argument is absurd. The causes which prevent married women from exerting themselves all the year round as men do are apparent, and must have presented themselves to every female teacher's mind when she entered the bonds of matrimony. If babies were only born during the school holidays, and immediately adopted a meat diet, the question would be much simplified. Still, the rule that school-teachers must not marry has undoubtedly an immoral tendency. Every restriction upon marriage is contrary to good morals and the public good. So the Commissioners are on the horns of a dilema—one being imperfect care of the pupils, and the other the fostering of immorality.

The advocates of the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are innumerable. Price 25 cents.

# THE ABERDEEN FIENDS.

### Circumstances Attending a Crime That Horrified the Country.

### The Butchery of Three Sleeping Travelers at Aberdeen, Miss.

### Confession of the White Men Who Did the Work with the Ax.

### Corroboratory Statement of the Negro Who Stood By and Saw the Deed.

### Execution of Both the Wretches Yesterday at Aberdeen—Their Just End.

### Hanging of Dead Shot, Dandy Jim, and Skippy at Fort Grant, Arizona.

### One of the Blackest Crimes in American Annals—Its Expiation Yesterday.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ABERDEEN, Miss., March 3.—On the 26th of November last (Saturday) a party of emigrants was seen on our streets. This was no unusual sight. Their having quite a number of horses, brood mares, and colts attracted some notice. The party consisted of four white men, or, rather, three men and a bright sprightly boy of some 16 summers. After remaining in town perhaps two hours, having had some repairs done on a spring-wagon they were traveling in and doing a little trading, such as buying necessary supplies of provender, they left town in a westerly direction. No more was thought of the travelers until Sunday evening late (following) a messenger came dashing into town and announced that three men had just been found dead about three miles west of town. The news spread like wild fire, and in a very few minutes the officers, with a large number of citizens, left for the scene. On arriving, the most horrible and revolting sight was presented that could be imagined. Here was the camp, only a few yards from the road—wagons, horses neighing, dogs howling. While the general appearance indicated nothing unusual, there lay what resembled three men in bed on the ground near where the fire had been burning with their heads covered, but on removing the cover a sight was beheld which beggars discription. Three of the party who had passed through the town the day before were lying stretched out in death before the gaping crowd, each one with one or more great gashes in his head as though done with an ax, two with heads literally split open and

LYING IN A LAKE OF BLOOD.

The Coroner, who was present and organized a jury of inquest, took possession of the bodies and effects. It is somewhat remarkable that the camp was so near the road, and that perhaps 100 people passed during the day without discovering the murder. A house, occupied by a family of negroes, was not over 200 yards from the scene. At last a gentleman riding along the road noticed the peculiar howling of one of the hounds (of which they had four) and rode up and made the discovery. He found the faithful hounds standing around their dead masters displaying their great distress, and it was with some difficulty that the remains could be approached, such was the vigilance of this trusty guard. The labors of the jury were very much retarded, owing to want of identity of the parties, there being but few papers found on their persons. A few compositions, written by the little boy at school, were found in his pockets, and some letters which led to their being from Russell County, Alabama, and bound for Goodwin, St. Francis County, Ark. The officers opened telegraphic correspondence with Goodwin and various offices in Russell County, Alabama, when it was soon found the victims were of good family, one message reading:

"THE MURDERED MEN ARE SONS OF JUDGE J. P. WALKER,

one of our first citizens." The Sheriff, Capt. E. L. Sykes, in the meantime was losing no time in ferreting out the murderers. Deputies were searching the country, as were several citizens, there being great excitement. Several supposed clews were exploded. Numerous arrests were made at different points. It having been found that the fourth member of the party was missing, it was thought he was either the murderer and had fled, or had been murdered. The former theory was more plausible, as a fine mule, saddle, and bridle were missing, and no trace of either was found. The best description that could be obtained was telegraphed by our vigilant Sheriff all over the country, and his efforts never relaxed. The jury, on investigation, found that a negro, William Miller, had reached home very late the night of the murder, and had waked his employer, Mr. Morris, stating he had just had some trouble with a white man, and if anybody asked about him to say he (William) had been at home all night. This pointed to William as the murderer. He was arrested after being summoned before the jury and making a contradictory statement; also having considerable blood on a shirt that was found buried in a lot of cotton-seed where he had slept.

WITH SOME "PERSUASION" HE WAS "INDUCED"

to make a confession, and implicated this missing man, whose name he did not know, having only met him the day of the murder. Judge Walker, with some friends, arrived from Alabama. The remains, having not been buried, were disinterred and shipped back to their old home in Alabama. Judge Walker knew nothing of this fourth man, not having left home with them. The officers had not abated their energy. On the advice of Sheriff Sykes to Gov. J. M. Stone by wire the latter offered a reward of $500. Judge Walker added the same amount. The county, by a statutory law, pays $100. This unusual incentive, however, seemed to add but little to the efforts that had already been made. Finally, when every clew had evaporated, two men reported to the Sheriff that their brother-in-law had left the neighborhood with these men, and they believed him to be the murderer; that he had returned with a horse, watch, and other property that they knew he did not have before leaving, and no means of purchasing; that he had stated he had won some money at a game of cards, killed one man, bought the horse, and found the watch in the road; that he reached home late on Wednesday night, and left on the following night for North Alabama to visit an uncle with a view of arranging to move there. This statement was received with astonishment, and was weighed with great care, the informers being put to the severest test as to their truthfulness and fidelity. They gave his name as

W. ROBERT JONES.

Our City Marshal, F. E. Stout, being then at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was put in possession of these facts, and instructed to proceed to Jones' neighborhood, where he went and hired to Jones' father as a laborer, where he learned that "Bob" was expected back. A Deputy United States Marshal, a resident of Aberdeen, took the train around to that section of Alabama where Jones had gone, and took a supply of immigration papers obtained from the railroad agent at Corinth. Arriving in Jones' country, he preached Texas and Arkansas, where he induced many to "go West." Finally, hearing of his man Jones, who had some fifteen hours' start of him "going West," he selected a few citizens and went in hot persuit. Riding all night, he came to the house where Jones, with two uncles, had spent the night. Ascertaining they had just gotten up and were sitting by the fire, Mr. Bean, with his little band, surrounded the house. Mr. Bean, going to the door, pushed it open. With a bound he was standing before the man he took to be Jones with a cocked pistol in his face, and handcuffed him with little ceremony. Jones denied the charge. Bean, to satisfy his uncles, described (before seeing) the watch with such minuteness, the saddle and the bridle, all of which were found in Jones' possession, that his uncles told Bean he must be guilty, and to take him on. When Bean reached the railroad he telegraphed the Sheriff here and Judge Walker, both of whom met him at Corinth with the negro Miller.

MILLER IDENTIFIED JONES

as the man who assisted him, though Jones bitterly denied, saying a negro had given him the property to say nothing of the murder. Jones was then wearing a vest recognized by Judge Walker as being one worn by one of his sons. The officers were in great fear of a mob lynching both Jones and Miller, and obtained an order from Judge Green, who lives at Corinth, to incarcerate them at Tupelo, but, on reaching there, the excitement was so high they were afraid to stop. Coming to within a mile of Aberdeen, the Sheriff had the train stopped, and took the prisoners off and walked them through, slipping them into jail. Hundreds met the train at the depot, but, the conductor having waited where the prisoner was taken off to give the officers time to reach the jail, they were sorely disappointed and completely "sold out."

CONFESSION OF W. R. JONES.

I left home on the day the Walkers were at Alex Gilden's shop in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, intending to go to the shop and collect some money ($5) from Bud Gilden, and then go on to the railroad at Columbus, Miss., or somewhere else, and if it did not cost too much, to go by train to Water Valley; if it cost too much, to walk through. I had a brother-in-law over there, Mr. Jack Boothe. I thought of arranging to live out there, and get a wagon and return for my family. When I reached the shop I found the Walkers. They invited me to go along and help trade off the old mule. I was glad to get to go with them, and joined them. We traveled on together until we reached Aberdeen. I had never thought of murdering or robbing them up to this time. The day of the murder I remained in town (Aberdeen) until about night. The wagons went out and struck camp. I followed on. I did not see William Miller in town, and never saw him before. After we all went to bed, the Walker boys on a bed together, and I on some sacks on the other side of the fire, I went to sleep. I woke up in the night, I suppose about midnight (had been there two or three hours), and got up and made up the fire, and lay down again, but did not sleep any more. This is the time I conceived the idea of robbing the Walker brothers. I heard a noise out about the road; got up and walked over towards it; saw this negro man, William Miller; called him to me and spoke to him. He asked who was at the camp. I told him it was the Walker boys and said to him, "They have some money. Lets go up and kill them and get it." He asked me where they were going. I told him, and William said "All right." I wanted him to kill them. This William refused to do, but said he would help. We walked up to the fire together and chunked it up to make a light. There were four hound dogs along with the Walkers. As we walked up one growled a little.

I NODDED AT HIM TO BE QUIET.

Being hounds they were not bad, fierce dogs, and did not bark. I did not know William Miller nor did he know me. I saw he "would do," and we were not there, from the time I first met him until all was over and I gone, three-quarters of an hour. I wanted William, "in with me" so that should one wake he could help me. After we got the fire to giving light, having passed the ax at the wagon and showing it to William, he standing between me and the ax, I saw all were sound asleep and nodded to ax, and whispered to him to hand it to me, which he did. I took a position at about the head of the bed near one corner, the oldest Walker lying next the fire. I killed him first by

CHOPPING HIS HEAD A HARD BLOW,

which was under the blanket. He did not move. The next oldest of the Walkers was lying on the other side of the bed. He was asleep, and I killed him next, knowing the little boy could be more easily managed if he should wake. After killing the two oldest I killed the youngest, the little boy, who was lying in the middle, between his brothers, and was also asleep when hit, and killed him instantly. I then threw the ax away and began robbing them by raising the cover at the side and putting my hands in their pockets. I got a watch and pocketbook off the eldest; then went around and searched the next oldest, getting a pocketbook off him. I did not touch the boy. We did not handle any of the remains, nor did I or William, in my presence, uncover them. We then went to the wagon, took out a trunk, setting it on the ground. I drew a bolt out of the whiffle-tree and pried the hasp off, opened and searched the trunk. From it I took a purse that contained some silver money and a vest to carry my watch in. I took nothing else. I did not see William get anything out of it. He did not search the trunk while I was there. We put the trunk back in the wagon. I took a saddle out of the back end of the wagon. William then asked me to divide. I told him I didn't get enough to divide. He insisted on some of it. I would not give him any. We got into a quarrel. He struck me on the breast. I grabbed at him and tore his coat. I gave him no money. I carried the saddle out a little ways towards the mule and brought up the mule to it (the best in the lot of the horses), saddled it, and left, going in a westerly direction. William came back towards Aberdeen. William did not put his hands on them while I was there. He got no money and no clothing. I got but little money; don't know how much; can't read, and don't know denominations of money, hence can't say how much I got. I knew they had but little money, as I heard one of them say, after we left the shop, "If we break down many more times we won't have money enough to get through on." William Miller and I killed the Walker brothers alone, no one else helping us, and in the way described above. William, I am very sure, had no blood on his shirt when I left him near the camp. I did not wash in the water-bucket. I did not agree to give William $200 to help me kill them. I agreed to give him half I got. I did not agree to meet William in Aberdeen the Monday following and give him $200. I rode all the remainder of that night, and next day took dinner, the first meal, with a man who had a mill. I slept by the side of the road Sunday night. On Monday, I think, I traded the mule to a man I met in the road for a gray horse, getting $15 difference.

I stood at the corner of the bed and struck the first an underhanded lick; the other two overhanded; am left-handed; struck rapidly.

his
W. R. X JONES.
mark

JONES' STATEMENT

of the butchery was as follows:

We then walked on up to the fire. As we approached one of the dogs growled. He called the dog by name and it hushed up. As we passed the wagon Jones touched the ax and looked over his shoulder to me. I understood then the ax was the weapon to be used in the murder. He chunked up the fire for light and looked at them to see if they were asleep. I had not reached the fire until he nodded to me to hand him the ax, which I did. He took the ax and remained in the same place, which was at or near the head of the bed at the corner nearest the fire, and struck the man next to the fire first. I was standing between the bed and wagon, about five feet from Jones. The blood sickened me and I turned away. When I turned to look again he was hitting the man on the outside an overhand lick. I never saw him hit the boy. I don't think he was hit after the man on the outside was killed. I don't remember whether their heads were covered or not. When the last man (or man on the outside) was struck his head was falling back from the force of the blow. He had raised to about six inches or more When Jones hit him. The men struggled a good deal and came very near getting off the bed. Oh! it was a terrible time. After they had died good, Jones searched them. He pulled the cover down off of them. I never saw him get anything but a watch off of any of them. We took a trunk out of the wagon. Jones unlocked it and took a vest out of it. I did not see him get anything else out of it. I examined the contents of the trunk, but the clothing was all too small for me, so I took nothing out of it. We set the trunk back and Jones set a saddle out on the ground. We then placed the men back on the bed straight, I at the head and Jones at the feet, fixed them on the bed, and covered them up with the blankets like they were asleep. I asked Jones for my money then. He said he didn't get it. We got into a quarrel and I hit him in the breast. He grabbed at me and caught in a hole in my coat and came near tearing it off me. I never got one cent for this job. When Jones hit at me the dogs grabbed me and I "let up." Jones then brought up the mule and saddled it. I asked him again to give me some money. He said then he would meet me in Aberdeen the next Monday and pay me the $200. He got on the mule and left towards Aberdeen. I went home and awoke Mr. Morris and told him I had been in a fight with a white man, and if anything was said about it to tell them I staied at home all night.

THE EXECUTION

took place here at noon today. Three to four thousand people witnessed the hanging. Neither men made any statement on the scaffold. Jones fainted, and had to be held up until the drop fell. The trigger was pulled at 12:04 p. m. They fell simultaneously, and both necks were broken. No struggle was perceptible in either, as death was instantaneous. After hanging thirty minutes, the bodies were cut down. Jones' family sent for his remains. Miller's were taken charge of by the medical fraternity for scientific purposes.

## Execution of the Three Indian Traitors in Arizona.

FORT GRANT, Arizona, March 3.—The Indians Dead-Shot, Dandy Jim, and Skippy were hanged at five minutes past 1 today. They mounted the scaffold laughing, and showed no signs of fear. They said they were happy, and would soon meet their friends. They shook hands with all on the platform, and, after prayer by the Chaplain, the trap was sprung and the men died without a struggle. The arrangements worked reliably, and nothing occurred to delay the execution.

## Comparative Merits of Chloroform and Ether.

Chloroform is regarded by the physicians of the hospitals in New York City as so treacherous that it has almost entirely been superseded by ether. Three classes of patients bear the administration of chloroform with comparative impunity. It is an excellent anesthetic for operations on the battlefield, and is then attended with little if any danger; for obstetric purposes it may be safely used; and some believe that it is even safer than ether for children. With these exceptions, the record is all against chloroform. Curiously enough, deaths from chloroform have usually occurred when it has been administered for trivial operations, as intense pain seems to rouse the system against its depressing effects. Chloroform has, however, several advantages over ether. Before unconsciousness is produced by the latter there is almost always a period of excitement. The patient is in fact crazy-drunk, and struggles so violently that it is difficult to hold him. Again, when emerging from unconsciousness, nausea supervenes. Sometimes, too, the effects of ether are resisted by certain constitutions, and insensibility cannot be produced. On the other hand, less time is required to bring the patient under the influence of chloroform, and he passes into a quiet state of oblivion and emerges from it with little if any nausea. Besides, it is such a powerful agent that even the strongest frame cannot resist its influence. These qualities are, however, not sufficient to counterbalance its dangers, and doubtless a promiscuous use of it should be discountenanced, if not prohibited, by law. A perfect anesthetic has not yet been discovered. Both with ether and chloroform it is necessary to stupefy the entire system in order to produce local insensibility. What is needed is an anesthetic the effect of which shall be to benumb only that portion of the body we wish to render temporarily insensible. The attainment of this result is not beyond the realm of hope, since it can even now be secured by certain agents to a limited degree, and chemistry may yet open her marvelous strong-box and bring forth the required alleviator of human suffering.

# STAR ROUTES.

### Appointment of Dallas Sanders, of Philadelphia, as Special Assistant Attorney-General to Assist in the Prosecution of the Postal Thieves.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—Dallas Sanders, a well-known Democratic lawyer of this city, and one of ex-Speaker Randall's lieutenants, has been appointed by Attorney-General Brewster a Special Assistant Attorney-General to assist in the prosecution of the star-route cases. At the election last week he was a successful reform candidate for the Council, carrying one of the strongest Republican wards, and it is feared that he will have either to decline the Federal appointment or his seat in the Council. The appointment was made several weeks ago, but for excellent reasons not made public. To Mr. Sanders was first intrusted the performance of a very delicate mission, and it was absolutely necessary that his movements should be made secretly. Several days before the election he received word that he was to be honored by a Governmental appointment, but kept the news even from his most intimate friends lest it should imperil his chances for election to the Common Council. He thought, however, that he could transact the business required of him by the Attorney-General and return to Philadelphia to take the oath of office in the Council Chamber on the 3d day of April. He received word about two weeks ago to proceed to Columbia, S. C., where he would find his commission awaiting him, and, having arrived there, to at once institute a careful and secret inquiry into the management of certain star-route matters in that section of the country, with a view of reporting whether or not a prosecution by the Government would be advisable. In accordance with these instructions Mr. Sanders left this city at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of election-day, when the election was still in doubt. He is now in Columbia. The appointment of two Democrats—Mr. Kerr and Mr. Sanders—as Attorney-General Brewster's special assistants in the star-route cases has excited considerable comment, and by many it is believed that the selection of the officials named is largely owing to their Democracy. Those who hold this belief are of opinion that Republicans were not chosen to aid in the prosecution of the star-route conspirators to avoid the possibility of its being said that prosecutions were found by those who were or who were not Stalwart Republicans. Mr. Brewster, however, when questioned about Mr. Sanders' appointment on last election-day, at which time the matter could not be made public, said that Mr. Sanders had been selected entirely on account of his merit and his peculiar adaptiveness for the task he was expected to perform, and that like considerations had guided the Attorney-General in his choice of Mr. Kerr. "In fact," said Mr. Brewster, "everything in connection with the matter has been done pro bono publico."

# REFORMERS IN REVOLT.

### The Origin, Development, and Issue of Church Troubles at Holland, Mich.

*Special to Detroit Post and Tribune.*

HOLLAND, Mich., March 2.—This place has been greatly excited during the past few days by a difficulty in the First Reformed Church. This is the largest congregation in the town, and one of the leading churches of the denomination in the West. The trouble originated in a crusade against secret societies two years ago, in which this church, with others of the denomination, took a prominent part. These churches for the past two years have sent memorials and petitions to the synod of the Reformed Church urging that body to take action against secret societies. The synod not acting upon the matter in a satisfactory manner, and other difficulties between these churches and church judicatories having arisen, a church at Grand Rapids a few months ago passed resolutions withdrawing from the denomination. A like course has been pursued by two churches in the country near this place recently, in one of which every member of the congregation and the minister left the denomination. Great anxiety has been felt about the course of the First Church of this city, it being the church originally organized by the Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, the founder of Holland. The matter culminated Monday night, when a meeting of the congregation was held to decide whether to remain connected with the Reformed Church classis. The large church-building was crowded, there being over 1,000 persons present. Only members of the church voted. Resolutions were passed by a large majority to withdraw from their connection with the Reformed Church judicatories and become an independent church. No changes were made in name or doctrines. After the passage of these resolutions the minority who had opposed them claimed to be the church and attempted to organize and elect new officers. Great excitement and confusion resulted, continuing until after midnight. Yesterday the classis of the Reformed Church had appointed a meeting at the First Reformed Church building to try the pastor of one of the seceding churches. A large crowd gathered near the church, it being rumored that the minority intended to break into the building. Officers of the church, apprehending trouble, refused to open the building for the meeting. The excitement increased, and the presence of the ministers and church officers added to the trouble. At length Mayor Roost, fearing war, ordered the crowd to disperse, and on refusal proceeded to read the riot act. Two men were arrested, one old citizen aged over 70. Today matters are more quiet, and parties interested seem inclined to appeal to the courts to decide the property questions involved. Great interest is manifested in the denomination through all parts of the country.

# CRIME IN NEBRASKA.

### Two Citizens of Holt County Indulge in a Shooting Affray—A Batch of Miscellaneous Criminal Matters.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2.—Last night the watchman at Lowrey's mill, in this city, surprised a burglar running away with a sack of flour, and blazed away at him with a shotgun. The flour was recovered, but the thief escaped in the darkness. The sack was well perforated with shot, and the conclusion is that the man is badly wounded.

Charles Hackney, alias Charles Wilson, one of the men implicated in robbing the Manley residence last November of considerable jewelry, has been taken into custody. His partner in the robbery was arrested some time since, and both men are now in the county jail.

Two citizens of Holt County indulged in a stabbing affray at a dance last week, and one of them received six horrible gashes, from which he is not likely to recover. A woman was at the bottom of the trouble.

Lincoln boasts of the meanest thief on record. Yesterday twenty-five of the little stone jugs left upon the counters of business houses in this city by the Young Men's Christian Association for contributions were stolen.

A man charged with swindling the M. E. Church at Plattsmouth and committing other depredations was returned from Colorado yesterday, where he was captured by detectives.

Quin Bohanon, alias Dick Raiven, has been indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree.

The penitentiary now has 283 inmates.

# FIRE-INSURANCE.

### The Amount of Business Done in Nebraska During the Past Year.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—The Auditor of Public Accounts reports seventy-one insurance companies as having done business in this State during the past year. During the year risks were written to the amount of $29,819,161; premiums received, $506,185.62; losses incurred, $186,798.08; losses paid, $195,002.15. Efforts have been made at different times to organize local insurance companies, but up to date the business of fire-insurance for this State is wholly in the hands of outside companies.

# THE SYCAMORE PRESERVING WORKS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SYCAMORE, Ill., March 3.—Sycamore is in high feather just now over its new enterprise, a preserving and canning factory, which is to be built here this season. The incorporators are J. H. Rogers, D. A. Syme, R. Ellwood, and W. M. Byers. With such men as these behind an undertaking, it means success. The capital stock is $35,000, all of which has been taken. C. M. Fenton, from Erie, N. Y., a gentleman of large experience in this line, will have charge of the works. This will be an important addition to the already varied industries of Sycamore, and and one over which its citizens may well feel proud. It will also encourage gardening here, an occupation which has been sadly neglected.

# WELLS AND NORRIS.

### The Capture of These Men Has Resulted in Putting Western People on Their Guard Against a Contemplated Raid of Bank-Robbers.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—Sheriffs Chandler and Farrell, of Iowa, who last week captured Wells and Norris, the Missouri and Iowa train and bank robbers, murderers, and horse-thieves, at Randolph, this State, have sent a letter to Gov. Rusk saying that they learn from remarks made by the prisoners on the way home that it was their intention to rob banks at Fox Lake and other Wisconsin towns. The prisoners were in possession of plans and descriptions of several country banks in this State, and letters have been found indicating that Wells and Norris were to be joined about March 1 by other robbers from Missouri and Iowa to assist in the work. Of course this scheme is temporarily frustrated by the capture of Wells and Norris, but it is evident their correspondents in Iowa and Missouri have at least some important information, and a raid in the near future is not improbable. It seems from the plans exposed that many country banks have but one person in charge, and open daylight raids of the Missouri pattern are considered quite feasible. As Sheriff Chandler says nothing about the reported attempt of the prisoners to escape from the train in Iowa, the report is considered a canard. He says Farrell will soon be out, but Wells will probably die.

# Cuticura

## PYÆMIA

### Or Blood Poisoning, which Results in Abscesses, Ulcers, Sores, Carbuncles, Boils, and Itching Humors Cured.

**FEVER SORE.**

What I tell you is the truth, told for no other purpose but to testify to the merits of the Cuticura Remedies. Mr. Frederick Yeaton, of this town, has been troubled for years with a Fever Sore on one of his legs. Last fall and all winter he could hardly walk a step. I induced him to take your Remedies. He has taken about four bottles Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and used the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. His leg today is almost well, and he walks with ease. It was a sight to behold—black, and swollen very badly. I wish you could see his leg today. The change would astonish you.

CHAS. H. TRIPP, Alfred, Me.

**A THANKFUL MOTHER.**

"If the gratitude of a sensitive young girl," writes a thankful mother, "can afford you pleasure, you have that of my daughter to its fullest extent. She was our hope and pride, crushed to earth with a disfiguring scrofulous skin humor, which has been completely cured, after endless doctoring and great suffering, both in mind and body, by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally. Her skin is now as soft, white, and beautiful as a baby's."

**SALT RHEUM.**

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn-st., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; docters pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

**GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.**

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the Cuticura Remedies. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the Cuticura Remedies.

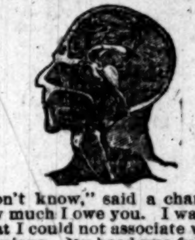
CHAS. A. WILLIAMS, Providence, R. I.

**TREATMENT.**

The Cuticura treatment for the cure of Skin, Scalp, and Blood diseases consists in the internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures.

Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists. Depot,

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.



"You don't know," said a charming young lady, "how much I owe you. I was so bad with Catarrh that I could not associate with my former companions. My head was full of offensive matter, which tainted my breath and clothing, and seriously affected my hearing and taste, besides dropping into my throat and making me cough. My parents thought I was going into consumption. I was so sick and unhappy that I thought of suicide. But I am so thankful I found SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. It has cured me of every symptom, and I am now well as I can be.

Fragrant and wholesome: CUTICURA SOAP.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

More continuous and powerful electrical action is obtained from COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS than any $2 battery made. They are a speedy and certain cure for Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

# GREAT REDUCTION IN Flour, Sugars, AND CANNED GOODS.

## FLOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Finest Winter Wheat, per brl* | $7.75 |
| *Finest Minnesota Patent, per brl* | 8.85 |

*We receive our Flour direct from the mill, and Guarantee Every Barrel.*

## PURE SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Cut Loaf, per lb* | 10 |
| *Granulated, per lb* | 9½ |
| *"A" Standard, per lb* | 9 |
| *"Ex. C" Standard, per lb* | 8½ |

## CANNED GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Corn, Oneida Community, per dozen* | $2.00 |
| *Tomatoes, 3-lb. cans, per dozen* | 1.40 |
| *Tomatoes, 2-lb. cans, per dozen* | 1.00 |
| *Peaches, 3-lb. cans, per dozen* | 2.50 |
| *Pumpkin, 3-lb. cans, per dozen* | 1.25 |
| *Pie Peaches, 3-lb. cans, per dozen* | 1.50 |
| *Damsons, 2-lb. cans, per dozen* | 1.00 |
| *Plum Jam, 2-lb. cans, per dozen* | 2.00 |
| *Tomato Soup, 3-lb. cans, per dozen* | 2.00 |
| *Macaroni, Baked, 3-lb. cans, per dozen* | 2.00 |
| *Smelts, 1-lb. cans, per dozen* | 1.00 |
| *American Sardines, per dozen* | 1.00 |

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| *Quart Bottles* | 45 |
| *Pint Bottles* | 25 |

## Pure Uncolored Teas.

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| *Japan, per lb., 35, 48, very best* | 58 |
| *Oolong, per lb., 35, 48, 58, very best* | 68 |
| *English Breakfast, per lb., 50, 60, very best* | 80 |
| *Young Hyson or Gunpowder, per lb., 35, 48, 58, 68, very best* | 78 |
| *New York Sample Tea, per lb* | 35 |

*We allow a discount of five cents per pound when five pounds are taken at one time. Our very best Teas are as fine as any in the market.*

*We ship goods to all parts of the country, and pack and deliver at the depots in Chicago free of extra charge.*

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# AN UNUSUAL FURORE.

### A Recent Excitement Investigated by the "Herald" and the Results Made Public.

*Cleveland (O.) Herald.*

A few weeks ago we copied into our columns from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* "A Remarkable Statement," made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and a few days thereafter we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester" caused by Dr. Henion's statement. In the first article Dr. Henion stated that for a number of years, up to last June, he had been afflicted with what seemed at first a most mysterious trouble. He felt unaccountably tired at frequent intervals; he had dull and indefinite pains in various parts of his body and head, and was very hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. However, as a physician, he thought, and so did his fellow-physicians, that he was suffering from malaria.

But yet he grew worse, and was finally obliged to give up a large and lucrative practice. Still he was not conscious of his danger nor that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon him, although all his organs had become gradually weakened. The symptoms above described continued, accompanied by others of an aggravated nature, and he noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids he was passing; that they were abundant one day and very scanty the next, and were covered with froth or filled with brick dust sediment. But even then he did not realize his real and alarming condition. At last, however, he was brought face to face with the fact that he was a victim of a most terrible disease, and he made heroic efforts for recovery. He traveled extensively and consulted the best physicians, but they could give him only temporary relief, and, that principally in the form of morphine. And so he grew steadily and constantly worse until his life became a torture. His pulse was uncontrollable. He lived wholly by injections, and for six days and nights he had the hiccoughs constantly, which are considered the sure indications of coming death.

When hope and life were nearly exhausted his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, strongly urged him to try a means which the reverend gentleman had seen used with remarkable results. He objected at first, but finally consented, and was conscious of an improved condition the first week. His pains gradually disappeared; his stomach resumed digestion; his heart became regular; his headaches disappeared; he had no more chills and fever, or acidity of the stomach; he gained twenty-six pounds in three months, and is a well man today, being entirely cured of a most pronounced case of Bright's disease.

Although conscious of the consequences from his professional brethren, still as a duty to his fellow-men, and according to a vow he made on what he thought was his dying-bed, he published a card detailing his illness and remarkable cure. "Since my recovery," he says, "I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. It has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of 'Heart Disease,' 'Apoplexy,' 'Paralysis,' 'Spinal Complaint,' 'Rheumatism,' 'Pneumonia,' and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians and fewer people realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the life before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common, and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease."

The second article, entitled "Excitement in Rochester," was made up of interviews with Dr. Henion himself, who confirmed all said in his card, and also with Dr. H. H. Warner. The latter gentleman did not regard Dr. Henion's case as particularly exceptional, because he had known of very many such cures by the same means in all parts of the land. Kidney diseases, he said, are carrying off tens of thousands every year, while Bright's disease is increasing 250 per cent a decade, and yet the people do not realize it or seek to check it until too late. He related how a New Orleans medical professor, lecturing on this disease, thinking to show his class what healthy fluids were, subjected some of his own to a chemical test, and, although he had no suspicion of it before, discovered that he, too, had the dreaded disease, which proved fatal in less than a year. There was also an interview with the celebrated chemist of the New York State Board of Health, Dr. S. A. Lattimore, who said he had analyzed the remedy which cured Dr. Henion, and found that it was "entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We have made these condensations in order that all the material facts may be set before our readers. Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and wholly verify every statement hitherto made:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement over my signature to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself as to my physicians and friends. . . . J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1882.

SIRS: Acknowledging your favor duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by the Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

*To Whom it may Concern:*

In the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* of Dec. 31, 1881, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of a preparation manufactured in this city and known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of this remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community is of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS (Mayor, Rochester).
WM. PURCELL (Editor *Union and Advertiser*).
W. D. SHUART (Surrogate Monroe County).
EDWARD A. FROST (Clerk Monroe County).
E. B. FENNER (District Attorney Monroe Co.).
DANIEL T. HUNT (Postmaster, Rochester).
J. M. DAVY (ex-Member Congress, Rochester).
JOHN S. MORGAN (Special County Judge, Monroe County).
HIRAM SIBLEY (Capitalist and Seedsman).
W. C. ROWLEY (County Judge, Monroe County).
JOHN VAN VOORHIS (Member of Congress).
CHARLES E. FITCH (Editor *Democrat and Chronicle* and Regent of the University).

*To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.:*

Will you allow the following card, personal to myself, to appear in your widely circulated paper?

There was published in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 31st of December last, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured.

Now the republishing of his statement in many of the leading journals of the day has been the cause of an incessant flow of letters to me making many inquiries, but chiefly whether the statement is true, or a mere advertising dodge, etc., etc.

I beg, therefore, to anticipate any further inquiries and save time and labor, and some postage, by saying that the statement of Dr. Henion is true so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He is a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE (D. D.),
Rector of St. Paul's Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1882.

DOCTOR DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS

For over 30 years these celebrated Pills have been recommended by the best Physicians of Paris as one of the best Purgatives known; in order to avoid spurious imitations, see that the signature Dehaut is pressed in the bottom of each box. Full directions for using accompany each Box. DEHAUT, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 147, à Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William St., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.

This Academy will reopen on Wednesday, March 8, in Ridley Park Hotel, one mile from Chester. Accommodations excellent and location healthful. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, Chester, Pa. The Academy Building lately destroyed by fire will be re-erected, with many improvements, in time for September term.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres't.

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